

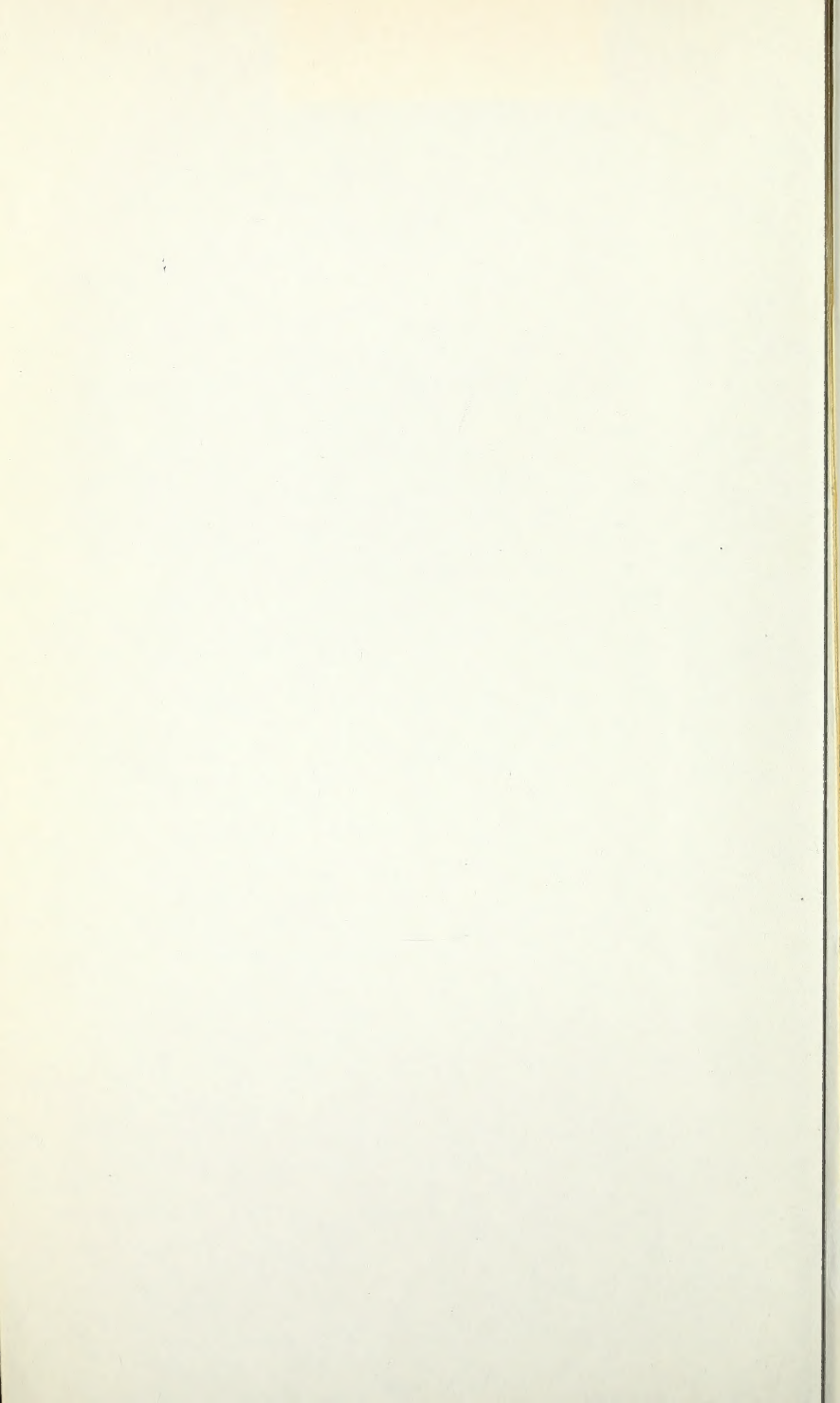
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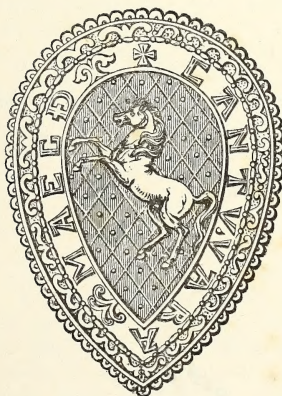
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R. Societa Romana di Storia Patria, *Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Roma.*

Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the months of March, June, September, and December, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. The June Meeting shall always be held in London; those of March, September, and December at Canterbury and Maidstone alternately. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

5. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

6. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

7. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

8. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

9. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £6 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Publications; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

10. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, or to one of the Secretaries.

11. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

12. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

13. The President and Secretary, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

14. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

15. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

16. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Members any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions.

18. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

19. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

20. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 Stringer, Henry, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 *Stroud, Rev. J., M.A., South Perrott Rectory, Crewkerne.
 Strutt, Alfred W., Esq., F.R.G.S., 19 Cromwell Grove, West Kensington Park, W.
 *Stubbs, Henry, Esq., Danby, Ballyshannon, Donegal.
 Stubbs, Samuel, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., 263 Hampstead Road, N.W.
 Stunt, Walter C., Esq., Lorrenden, Faversham.
 *Styan, Miss Anne.
 Style, Albert F., Esq., Boxley House, Maidstone.
 Sutton, John, Esq., Holly House, Hatherley Road, Sidcup.
 Swanzey, Frank, Esq., Heathfield, Sevenoaks.
 Sydney, The Earl, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant, Frognall, Chislehurst.
 Sydney, Free Public Library at (Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill, E.C.).
 Sylvester, C. F., Esq., Tunbridge.
 Syms, Mr. William, Rochester.

Tabor, Rev. R. S., M.A., Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.
 Talbot, John Gilbert, Esq., M.P., Falconhurst, Edenbridge.
 Tarbutt, Mr. W., Cranbrook.
 Tasker, Henry, Esq., Maidstone.
 *Taylor, W. H., Esq., M.D., Tudor House, Anerley, S.E.
 *Taylor, R. Wright, Esq., M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., 8 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 *Terry, John, Esq., The Grange, Platt, Borough Green, Sevenoaks.
 Terson, T. A., Esq., Castle Street, Dover.
 Thomas, Mrs., Eythorne House, Hollingbourne, Maidstone.
 Thompson, Mr. George, Cranbrook.
 Thomson, Richard Edward, Esq., Kenfield, Canterbury.
 *Tiarks, H. F., Esq., Foxbury, Chislehurst.
 Timins, Rev. J. H., M.A., West Malling, Maidstone.
 Tingey, Wm., Jun., Esq., Castle Moat, Rochester.
 Toke, Major, Heathcote, Cambridge Town, Surrey.
 Tonbridge Book Society (Rev. J. R. Little, Secretary).
 Tooth, Fred., Esq., Park Farm, Sevenoaks.
 Trist, John W., Esq., 62 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 Trollope, W. T., Esq., High Street, Tunbridge Wells.
 Tuffill, W. G., Esq., Rochester.
 Tuke, Rev. Francis E., M.A., Borden Vicarage, Sittingbourne.
 Tunbridge Wells Literary Society (Mr. H. H. Cronk).
 Turner, J. H., Esq., Kentish Bank, Maidstone.
 Turner W. H., Esq., Maidstone.
 Twigg, Miss, The Palace, Crediton, Devon.
 Twopeny, E. M., Esq., Woodstock Park, Sittingbourne.
 Tye, Mr. James, Cranbrook.
 Tylden-Pattenson, Captain, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
 Tyrwhitt, Rev. Beauchamp St. John, M.A., Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
 *Tyssen, Amherst Daniel, Esq., 40 Chancery Lane, E.C.

Upton, Rev. Archer, M.A., Stowting Rectory, Hythe, Kent.

Vallance, Rev. W. H. Aymer, Aymers, Lynsted, Sittingbourne.
 Veasey, Mrs., Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
 Vian, W. J., Esq., Fairview, The Knoll, Beckenham.
 Vickers, Rev. V. S., Rolls Court, Whitfield, Dover.
 Vincent, Thos. Wm., Esq., 189 Burrage Road, Plumstead.
 Vine, Rev. F. T., M.A., Eastington Rectory, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.
 Vinten, Henry George, Esq., Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate.
 Vinten, Isaac, Esq., Ramsgate.

- Wadmore, James Foster, Esq., Dry Hill, Tunbridge.
 *Wagner, Henry, Esq., F.S.A., 13 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, w.
 Wakeford, George, Esq., Knightrider Street, Maidstone.
 Walker, Edward Bachelor, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 Walker, Henry Bachelor, Esq., New Romney, Folkestone.
 Walker, James Edward, Esq., St. Catherine's, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.
 Walker, Rev. T., M.A., Park Side, Tunbridge.
 Waller, H. W., Esq., St. James's Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 Walter, Rev. John A., M.A., Berengrave, Rainham, Sittingbourne.
 Ward, Mr. Horatio, Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury.
 *Warde, Colonel C. M., Squerries Court, Westerham.
 *Warner, Edmond, Esq., Southend House, Eltham.
 Waterlow, Sir Sydney H., Bart., 29 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, s.w.
 Watts, Rev. A. H., The Vicarage, Dartford.
 Watts, Rev. J., M.A., Orlingbury Rectory, Wellingborough.
 Wauton, Charles J. M., Esq., Tonbridge Castle, Kent.
 Webb, George, Esq., Tunstall House, Sittingbourne.
 *Webb, Henry, Esq., 18 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, w.
 Weekes, Dr., Mansion House, Brompton, Chatham.
 Welldon, Rev. Canon James I., D.D., Kennington Vicarage, Ashford, Kent.
 *Wells, Edward J., Esq., Sandown House, Mallinson Road, Wandsworth Common, s.w.
 Wells, R., Esq., Randolphins, Biddenden, Staplehurst.
 West, Samuel J., Esq., Medway Road, Gillingham.
 Weston, Lambert, Esq., Waterloo Crescent, Dover.
 Wheelwright, J., Esq., 7 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.
 Whiston, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Palace, Rochester.
 *White, Frederick, Esq., Q.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 White, J. B., Esq., Street End House, Canterbury.
 *White, James G., Esq., St. Monica, Micheldever Road, Lee, S.E.
 *White, Mrs. Thomas, 53 Portland Place, w.
 Whitehead, Rev. A., M.A., St. Peter's Vicarage, Ramsgate.
 *Whitehead, Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Barming House, Maidstone.
 Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Esq., 8 Duke Street, St. James's, s.w.
 Whitelock, Rev. B., M.A., Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.
 Whittle, Miss, Star Hill, Rochester.
 Wickham, Humphry, Esq., Strood, Rochester.
 Wickins, H. W., Esq., Philpots, Hildenborough, Tunbridge.
 Wigan, Frederick, Esq., 15 Southwark Street, S.E.
 *Wigan, James, Esq., Cromwell House, Mortlake, Surrey, s.w.
 Wightwick, Mrs., Dane John House, Canterbury.
 Wightwick, William, Esq., Hilden, Folkestone.
 Wightwick, W. N., Esq., Barton Fields, Canterbury.
 Wildash, H. C., Esq., M.D., Luton House, Hythe.
 Wildish, Mr. William Thomas, St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester.
 Wilkie, Rev. Christopher Hales, M.A., Kingston Rectory, Canterbury.
 Wilkie, Kenyon Woods, Esq., Ellington, Ramsgate.
 Wilkins, Henry, Esq., Beaconsfield, Birchington, Margate.
 *Wilkinson, F. Eachus, Esq., M.D., Dasset Magna Vicarage, Leamington.
 Wilks, G., Esq., Town Clerk, Hythe.
 Williamson, George Charles, Esq., Dunstanbeorh, Guildford.
 Williamson, Rev. Joseph, M.A., Stanford Rectory, Hythe.
 Willis, Charles, Esq., Borstal Road, Rochester.
 *Wilmott, Edward W., Esq., 39 Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta.
 Wilson, Archibald, Esq., Last Lane, Dover.
 *Wilson, Cornelius Lea, Esq., The Cedars, Beckenham.
 Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Rivers Lodge, Harpenden, St. Alban's.
 Winch, Henry, Jun., Esq., Oak Lodge, Ham Common, Richmond.
 Winch, Thomas, Esq., Elm House, Chatham.
 Winham, Rev. Daniel, M.A., Western House, Brighton.
 Winton, Edwin W., Esq., Etherton Hill, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.

Wodehouse, Rev. Walker, M.A., Elham Vicarage, Canterbury.
Wolley, Rev. H. F., M.A., Shortlands Vicarage, Bromley, Kent.
Wood, Humphrey, Esq., Chatham.
Wood, John, Esq., Hampton House, Chatham.
Wood, J. Lambert, Esq., Bury Place House, near Gosport, Hants.
Wooder, W. W., Esq., Southgate Place, New Southgate, N.
Woodford, Mrs. H. P., The Grove, Gravesend.
*Woodruff, Rev. C. E., M.A., Preston, Faversham.
Woodruff, C. H., Esq., F.S.A., 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King at Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Woollett, Capt. W. C., Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.
Worger, Miss Louisa, North Street, Ashford.
Worsfold, C., Esq., Dover.
Wright, B. McMurdo, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.H.S., Heskett House, Guildford Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Wright, Charles E. L., Esq., Manor House, Dringhouses, York.
Wright, Rev. Charles H., M.A., Keston Rectory, Hayes, Kent.
Wybrow, Wm., Esq., Highcliff, Dawlish, Devon.

. Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Secretary, GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., The Precinct, Rochester.

CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATION FUND.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Akers-Douglas, A., Esq., M.P.	1	10	0
Clifford, Jas., Esq.	0	11	0
Cranbrook, Viscount	0	10	0
Fremantle, Rev. Canon the Hon. W. H.	0	10	0
Hughes, W. E., Esq.	0	10	0
Hussey, H. Law, Esq.	0	11	0
Mercer, Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Morgan, Thos., Esq.	0	10	0
Northbourne, Lord	0	10	0

DONATIONS FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF
VOL. XVIII.

Stubbs, Henry, Esq. 3 0 0

Two blocks for Woodcuts in this Eighteenth Volume were given by Major A. Heales, and other two by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell.

Drawings have been kindly made for this volume by Herbert Baker, Esq., George Dowker, Esq., H. Taswell Belcher, Esq., the late Barnard Rook, Esq., C. T. Youens, Esq., Rev. G. M. Livett, and Miss S. Bowles. The Rev. E. H. Blyth kindly procured and lent to us an oil-painting of the Font and Chest at Saltwood; photographs were given, for reproduction, by the Rev. B. S. Malden, Major A. Heales, A. A. Arnold, Esq., and the Rev. W. B. Buckwell; prints and bookplates, for reproduction, were also lent by Henry Stubbs, Esq.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE THE LIST WAS PRINTED.

Mrs. Wynne Eyton, Waldershare, Dover.

Rev. E. Travers Clark, B.A., Chislehurst.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st

1887.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. Balance at the Bankers :—				
Wigan and Co.	£352	5	10	
Hammond and Co.	345	9	3	
				697 15 1
Dividends upon the Society's Three per Cent. Stock.....		26	11	4
Sale of the Society's Publications by Mitchell and Hughes		6	1	2
Sum paid in error twice over by the Rev. J. A. Boodle (to be refunded to him in 1888)		4	7	0
Subscriptions, etc., remitted through the following Local Secretaries and Bankers :—				
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£47	16	0	
Hammond and Co.	41	1	6	
Mr. W. E. Hughes (<i>London</i>)	40	8	0	
G. E. Hannam, Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>)	35	10	0	
A. A. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	32	0	0	
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>)	21	10	0	
W. Wightwick, Esq. (<i>Folkestone</i>)	17	10	0	
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (<i>Sevenoaks</i>)	17	0	0	
Mr. F. Bunyard (<i>Maidstone</i>)	16	17	0	
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	15	15	0	
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	12	15	0	
J. W. Ilott, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	12	5	0	
G. E. Elliott, Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	10	0	0	
J. Copland, Esq. (<i>Sheppey</i>)	6	13	0	
Rev. J. A. Boodle (<i>Malling</i>)	4	17	0	
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	3	10	0	
Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson	3	10	6	
J. Ellis Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	2	0	0	
C. W. Powell, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>)	1	10	0	
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (<i>Belvedere</i>)	1	0	0	
				343 8 0

£1078 2 7

SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1887.

Cr.

1887.	£	s.	d.
Invested in Consols, 16 Life Compositions	80	0	0
Expenses of transferring the Society's Stock, consequent upon the death of two Trustees (the late Lord Amherst and Mr. Whatman)	2	1	3
Cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XVII.:—			
Mitchell and Hughes, for Printing and Binding			
985 copies.....	£311	8	0
C. F. Kell, for Lithographs	86	5	0
Sprague and Co., for Lithographs and Ink			
Photos	35	18	0
W. D. Belcher, for Lithographs	12	7	6
J. D. Cooper, for Wood Engravings.....	55	2	0
H. Halhed, for Drawings	2	10	0
Index	5	5	0
	508	15	6
Rent of the Society's Rooms at Maidstone Museum for one year, to May 1st, 1887	20	0	0
Curator at Maidstone, one year's Salary £30, to October 1st, 1887, and small Bills £1 0s. 2d.	31	0	2
Annual Meeting at Rochester, in 1886, additional cost, for Cathedral Vergers, and Postage	0	14	0
Annual Meeting at Tunbridge in 1887 :—			
910 Stamped Envelopes for the Programmes	£3	19	8
R. Lancefield, printing Programmes, Perambulation, Toast Lists, etc.	2	16	6
Rev. T. B. Rowe, cost of making Museum Cases ...	3	10	0
Mitchell and Hughes, printing the Tickets	3	5	6
	13	11	8
Mitchell and Hughes, for stock of Circulars, Receipt Books, Envelopes, etc.	3	19	2
Cost of Excavations outside the Roman Castrum at Richborough... Books purchased :—	26	0	0
<i>Pipe Roll</i> Publications (Annual Subscription).....	1	1	0
Index Library's Publication (Annual Subscription) ..	1	1	0
Stahlschmidt's <i>Church Bells of Kent</i>	1	5	0
<i>Registers of St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury</i> ...	1	1	0
	4	8	0
Petty Cash	18	12	8
Dec. 31. Balance at the Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	£214	14	7
Hammond and Co.	154	5	7
	369	0	2
	£1078	2	7

Examined and approved,
June 8, 1888.

EDWARD MOORE.
HERBERT HORDERN.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGIC

Dr.

Cash Account from the

1888.		£
Jan. 1. Balance at the Bankers, viz. :—		
Hammond and Co.	£154 5 7	
Wigan and Co.	214 14 7	
		369
Dividends upon the Society's Consols		38 1
Sale of the Society's back Volumes, and Publications		16
Balance (surplus) received from Sale of Visitors' Tickets at Hythe Meeting		3
Subscriptions remitted through Local Secretaries and Bankers :—		
Mr. W. E. Hughes (<i>London</i>)	£136 5 0	
G. E. Hannam, Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>)	36 10 0*	
Dr. Astley (<i>Dover</i>)	29 10 0	
C. W. Powell, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>)	27 5 0	
J. W. Ilott, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	25 3 0	
A. A. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	25 0 0	
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	18 0 0	
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	16 10 0	
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>)	13 10 0	
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (<i>Dartford</i>)	12 0 0	
W. Wightwick, Esq. (<i>Folkestone</i>)	8 15 0	
G. E. Elliott, Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	8 10 0	
W. T. Neve, Esq. (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	8 0 0	
Mr. Bunyard (<i>Maidstone</i>)	6 10 0	
H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>)	6 0 0	
J. Copland, Esq. (<i>Sheppey</i>)	4 17 6	
F. F. Giraud, Esq. (<i>Faversham</i>)	4 9 0	
Miss Dudlow (<i>Malling</i>)	4 0 6	
J. E. Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	2 0 0	
Canon Scott Robertson	2 0 0	
Hammond and Co.	58 1 0	
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	56 13 0	
		509

£936 1

* Included in this total is a sum of £5 which Mr. Hannam paid in to Bank twice over.

CIETY.

y to the 31st of December, 1888.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
sted in Consols (8 Life Compositions).....	40	0	0
nded to the Rev. J. A. Boodle an amount twice paid to the Bankers by him, in error, in 1887.....	4	7	0
her cost of Vol. XVII. of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> :—			
C. F. Kell (Lithographer)	£17	17	0
Mitchell and Hughes (Printers)	22	17	0
	40	14	0
cost of Vol. XVIII. of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> :—			
Mitchell and Hughes (Printers), on account	100	0	0
of the Society's Rooms at Maidstone Museum for one year, to May 1st, 1888	20	0	0
tor at Maidstone (Mr. E. Bartlett), one year's Salary to 30th September 1888, £30; and small Bills for carriage, postage, etc., £1 3s. 6d.	31	3	6
enses of Annual Meeting, 1888 :—			
Mitchell and Hughes, for Tickets	£2	7	0
Lancefield, printing Programmes, etc.	1	19	0
900 Postage Envelopes for Programmes.....	3	18	9
Printing Toast Lists	0	5	6
Mrs. Stonham, of Lymne Castle, for cleaning the house after our Society's visit on a wet day ...	1	1	0
	9	11	3
ks purchased for the Library :—			
<i>Pipe Roll</i> Publications (Subscription)	£1	1	0
Cowper's <i>Registers of St. Peter's, Canterbury</i>	1	1	0
Belcher's <i>Kentish Brasses</i> , vol. i.	1	1	0
	3	3	0
chell and Hughes for Note Paper, with printed heading	1	10	0
ty Cash for the year	14	6	3
s. 31. Balance at Bankers, viz. :—			
Hammond and Co.	£259	15	7
Wigan and Co.	412	2	6
	671	18	1
	£936	13	1

amined and approved,

August 8, 1889.

CHAS. F. HOOPER.
HERBERT HORDERN.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Cash Account from the 1st of

1888.		£ s. d.
Jan. 1. Balance at the Bankers, viz. :—		
Hammond and Co.	£259 15 7	
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	412 2 6	
	<hr/>	671 18 1
Dividends upon the Society's Consols		28 15 0
Sale of the Society's back Volumes and Publications, viz. :—		
Three copies of Vol. I. sold to Earl Sondes,		
Mr. R. J. Fremlin, and Canon Scott		
Robertson	£3 15 0	
By Mitchell and Hughes in London	5 3 0	
Through Secretaries and Bankers	5 11 0	
	<hr/>	14 9 0
Subscriptions and Life Compositions remitted through Local Secretaries and Bankers :—		
Hammond and Co.	£51 1 6	
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.	41 11 6	
Mr. W. E. Hughes (<i>London</i>)	40 1 6	
A. A. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Rochester</i>)	32 0 0	
Dr. Astley (<i>Dover</i>)	25 10 0	
G. E. Hannam, Esq. (<i>Thanet</i>), including £11		
overpaid in error	20 0 0	
G. M. Arnold, Esq. (<i>Gravesend</i>)	18 0 0	
G. F. Carnell, Esq. (<i>Sevenoaks</i>)	16 13 6	
J. F. Wadmore, Esq. (<i>Tunbridge</i>)	16 0 0	
W. T. Neve, Esq. (<i>Cranbrook</i>)	15 10 0	
C. Brent, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	15 10 0	
H. B. Mackeson, Esq. (<i>Hythe</i>)	13 0 0	
J. D. Norwood, Esq. (<i>Ashford</i>)	12 15 0	
G. E. Elliott, Esq. (<i>Sittingbourne</i>)	9 0 0	
J. Copland, Esq. (<i>Sheerness</i>)	5 17 6	
Canon Scott Robertson	5 10 6	
Mr. F. Bunyard (<i>Maidstone</i>)	4 10 0	
J. W. Ilott, Esq. (<i>Bromley</i>)	4 8 6	
Miss Dudlow (<i>Malling</i>)	4 0 6	
F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. (<i>Dartford</i>)	2 10 0	
J. E. Mace, Esq. (<i>Tenterden</i>)	2 0 0	
	<hr/>	355 10 0
		<hr/>
		£1070 12 1

Examined, and compared with Vouchers and Bankers' Books, and found to be correct,

11th January, 1890.

H. HORDERN,
CHAS. F. HOOPER, } *Auditors.*

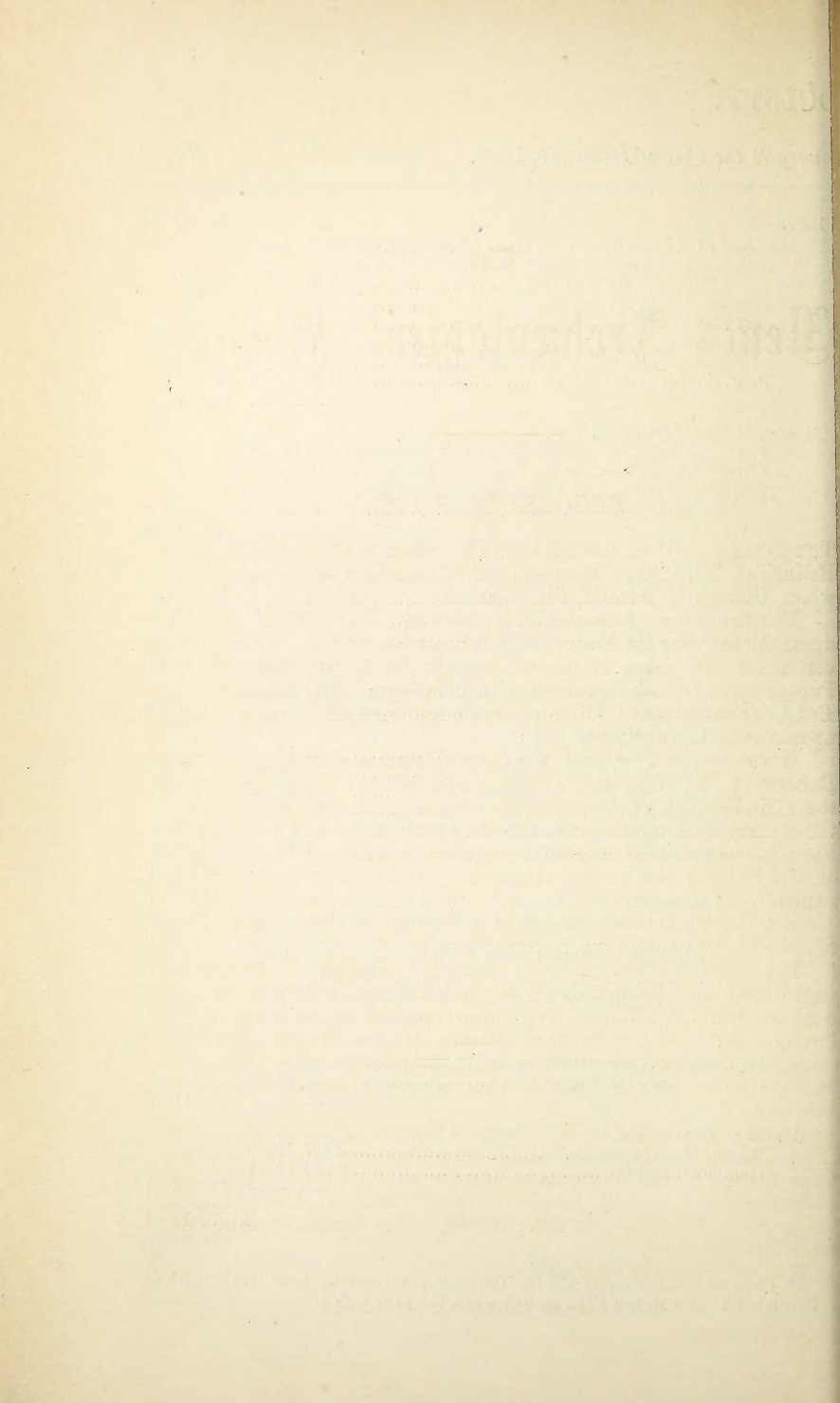
SOCIETY.

January to the 31st of December, 1889.

Cr.

1889.	£	s.	d.
Further cost of <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , Vol. XVIII. :—			
Mitchell and Hughes (Printers) on account (in addition to £100 in 1888).....	£146	0	2
Sprague and Co. (Ink-photos)	99	0	0
C. F. Kell (Lithographer).....	63	13	6
Phototype Company	16	0	0
Whiteman and Bass (Lithographers)	6	6	0
J. D. Cooper (Engraver)	1	1	0
		332	0 8
<i>Maidstone Rooms of the Society :—</i>			
Rent, one year, to Maidstone Borough Treasurer	20	0	0
Chief Curator (Geo. Payne, Esq.), one quarter...	12	10	0
Resident Curator (Mr. Bartlett), one year £30; and small bills 32s. 6d.	31	12	6
		64	2 6
<i>Library Expenses :—</i>			
Binding (Keeley and Co., and A. C. Smith)	12	3	6
Pipe Roll Publications, subscription	1	1	0
Index Library, subscription	1	1	0
Haslewood's <i>History of Benenden</i>	5	0	
		14	10 6
Mitchell and Hughes for cutting down and binding quarto sheets of Volumes I. and IV.		1	8 4
Expenses of Annual Meeting 1889 :—			
Tickets (Mitchell and Hughes)	2	11	6
At Dartford (to Mr. Cradock)	10	17	0
Postal Envelopes for Programmes	3	18	9
Bexley School	1	1	0
Lancefield (printing Programmes, Agenda, and Toast Lists)	1	16	6
		20	4 9
Mitchell and Hughes for Envelopes		1	2 0
Maidstone Museum Committee, part cost of stand for Roman leaden Coffin		1	7 6
Cost of removing Stone Coffin at Dartford and placing it in Dartford Church		1	0 0
Monthly Meetings: Paid for 804 Postcards for notices of Monthly Meetings		1	19 1
Petty Cash :—			
Hon. Editor (Canon Robertson)	2	1	8
Hon. Secretary (G. Payne, Esq.)	2	10	0
		4	11 8
Balances at Bankers :—			
Wigan, Mercer, and Co.*	£367	15	0
Hammond and Co.	260	10	1
		628	5 1
		£1070	12 1

* Cheques amounting to £24 0s. 10d. drawn on these bankers on the 26th of December 1889, had not been cashed when the year ended.



The

Kent Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS 1887.

THE Council met, on the 28th of December 1887, in the Society's Rooms at Maidstone Museum. Five members were present, of whom George M. Arnold, Esq., was asked to preside.

The first copy of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., was laid upon the table by its Editor, Canon Scott Robertson. This volume contained 474 pages of printed matter, 55 Illustrations, and 27 Papers upon various branches of Archæology. Its total cost was £527, for 985 copies. Of this cost, no less than £210 was expended upon the 55 Illustrations.

It was resolved: "That the Council congratulates Canon Scott Robertson (the Honorary Secretary and Editor) upon the issue of the 17th Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and desires to express the Society's warmest thanks for the great labour and attention he has bestowed on the preparation, revision, and editing of that work; of which this is the ninth Volume that he has himself edited and issued."

Mr. George Dowker submitted a Report of the excavations at Richborough* outside the Roman *Castrum*.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Samuel Mercer which stated that when the names of two new Trustees (the present Earl Amherst and J. G. Talbot, Esq.) were inserted in the books of the Bank of England, our bankers, Messrs. Wigan, Mercer, and Co., caused all the Society's Stock to be transferred into Consols. Mr. Mercer adds that the total amount of the Society's Consols is £985 : 1 : 5.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Lambert Weston of Dover (a member of the Society) for gratuitously photographing on an enlarged scale, for the Society's Rooms at Maidstone, a portrait of the Marquess Camden (the first President of the Society), kindly lent to Canon Scott Robertson for this purpose, by his Lordship's daughter, Lady Frances Pratt.

Six new members were elected.

* Printed in this volume, *vide* pages 6—14.

1888.

On the 24th of March, the Council met in the Society's Room at Maidstone Museum. Eight members were present, and Captain Tylden-Pattenson was voted into the Chair.

Upon the application of several members it was resolved to recommend that a General Index to *Archæologia Cantiana* should be prepared.

It was agreed to accept the Government Scheme for Converting 3 Per Cent. Consols into 2½ Stock.

Eighteen new members were elected.

The Council met in London, on the 21st of June 1888, at the house of the Noble President, Earl Sydney, in Cleveland Square, St. James's.

Fourteen members were present, and the Earl Sydney presided.

The Programme of the Annual Meeting, to be held at Hythe, was discussed and settled.

It was resolved to recommend to the Annual Meeting that, as Consols now produce only £2 : 15 : 0 per cent. per annum, and will soon yield only £2 : 10 : 0 per cent., the composition for Life membership shall be increased (from £5) to £6.

Eleven candidates were elected members of the Society.

The Annual Meeting commenced at Hythe on Wednesday, August 1st, 1888.

In Hythe Town Hall, the Lord Bishop of Dover presided at the business meeting.

The Report was read by Canon Scott Robertson as follows :—

REPORT.

In presenting the 31st Annual Report of the Kent Archæological Society the Council cannot enter upon its details until expression has been given to their profound sense of the loss, sustained by the Society, in the death of Mr. Robert Furley, of Ashford.

His History of the Weald of Kent remains to us a mine of information for Kentish Antiquaries of future generations, and a monument of Mr. Furley's painstaking research. Nevertheless the members of this Society will sadly miss his genial presence and his hearty voice, which had become so familiar to them at their Annual Meetings. With satisfaction we may now recall the fact, that at Mr. Furley's last appearance amongst us, he occupied the place of highest honour; he presided over every portion of our Meeting at Tunbridge last year. All will unite in regret for his loss.

Since our last Meeting, excavations have been made outside the walls of the Roman Castrum at Richborough, at the Society's expense. Mr. George Dowke ably directed the work, and Mr. Murrell kindly acted as overseer of the workmen. Many matters of interest were found, but no important discovery was made.

On the 28th of December 1887, the earliest copies of the 17th Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* were presented to the Council at their Meeting. The circulation of copies among all the members immediately followed. Containing 474 pages of printed matter, and 55 Illustrations, this volume has been considered to be not unworthy of its predecessors. 985 copies of it were printed and bound, at a cost of £527, and nearly the whole of that cost was defrayed during the year 1887.

Three sheets of matter for the 18th Volume are already in type, but it is not proposed to issue that Volume until next summer.

The Society began the year 1887 with £697 : 15 : 1 at its Bankers. The income of that year was £380 : 7 : 6.

During 1887 we expended £509 upon our 17th Volume ; we invested £80 in Consols ; we spent £26 upon excavations at Richborough : our Maidstone Rooms and their Curator cost us £50 per annum ; and all the other working expenses of the year amounted to £44. So that on the 31st of December 1887 the Society had £369 at its Bankers.

At that time the Society's invested Capital derived from Life Compositions was £985 ; but since the 1st of January 1888 an additional sum of £25 has been invested, so that at the time of this Annual Meeting the Society possesses £1010 invested in Consols. Under the old system of the 3 per cents. the income from this sum would be £30 : 6 : 0 per annum ; but the entire reduction sanctioned by Parliament will cause our Capital to produce only £25 : 5 : 0.

The Council has determined, therefore, to ask this meeting to sanction the increase of the amount of Composition for Life Membership to £6. That sum invested in Consols will eventually, at 2½ per cent., yield to the Society 3s. per annum ; which is the exact sum hitherto derived by the Society from £5 invested at 3 per cent.

The Council desires also to obtain the opinion of this Annual Meeting with respect to a General Index to the Volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Probably none will deny that such an Index is necessary. The difficulty arises when we consider how many copies of it shall be printed.

The number of pages to be indexed will be about 7000. Experts tell us that our Index ought therefore to occupy between 400 and 500 pages of matter printed in double columns. The similar Index of the Sussex Society occupies 423 pages.

If only 50 or 100 copies were printed the cost of each would be as much as 3 or 4 years' subscription to the Society.

On the other hand, if the Index were printed for every Member, like an ordinary Volume of the Society's Transactions, each member would obtain a copy of it without any extra subscription.

Our Printers estimate the total cost of compiling, printing, and binding such an edition of the Index at about £380.

For their 31st Annual Meeting the members of our Society have assembled in the ancient Cinque Port of Hythe, where they were cordially received 26 years ago, on the 10th of July 1862. The members of the Council rejoice to say that after the lapse of so many years, the Society has again the advantage of being welcomed and assisted by the same efficient colleague, Mr. Mackeson, whose exertions made the former Meeting at Hythe so successful.

They know that he has done much for the preservation of the various Records that elucidate the History of this ancient town, and they congratulate him upon finding in the worthy Town Clerk, Mr. Wilks, a colleague who is continuing Mr. Mackeson's work of elucidating the local History, and of promoting our Society's welfare. We thank them both for their effective efforts to make this Meeting a success.

On the motion of the Very Reverend the Dean of Canterbury, seconded by the Rev. Canon the Honorable W. H. Fremantle, it was resolved : " *That the Report as read be adopted.*"

It was moved by H. B. Mackeson, Esq., J.P., seconded by Frederick W. Porter, Esq., J.P., and carried:—

“That George Wilks, Esq., Town Clerk of Hythe, be elected a member of the Council, and that the retiring members of Council and the Auditors be re-elected.”

It was moved by G. E. Hannam, Esq., J.P., seconded by the Venerable B. F. Smith, Archdeacon of Maidstone, and carried:—

“That the amount of Composition for Life Membership shall henceforth be £6; and that in Rule 9 this sum be substituted for £5.”

It was moved by the Lord Bishop of Dover, seconded by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, and carried:—

“That a General Index to the Volumes of ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA shall be prepared; and that this shall be issued (during the year 1890, if possible) to all members of the Society, like an ordinary volume of Archæologia Cantiana.”

Seventeen candidates were elected members of the Society.

This concluded the business of the Meeting, and the Members then proceeded to the Church of St. Leonard, Hythe, where they were received by the Rev. T. Guppy Hall, the vicar, who described the works of restoration carried out by Mr. G. E. Street, and lately by Mr. Pearson. The Vicar also kindly led the way to the vaulted “Processional Way” beneath the East end of the chancel, and commented upon the collection of bones stored therein.

A paper written by Mr. A. Randall Davis, descriptive of the architecture of Hythe Church, and printed by the kindness of Mr. G. Wilks, was placed in the hands of all members before they visited the Church.

Hired carriages, seating 132 persons, together with private carriages of members and their friends, then conveyed the assembly to LYMNE CHURCH of St. Stephen, where the Rev. H. B. Biron welcomed the Society, and the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson described the Church.*

The ARCHDEACON’S HOUSE, or “*Lymne Castle*,” now a farmhouse, was next visited.

Assembling on the hill top, south west of Lymne Castle, the company looked down upon the relics of the ruins of the Roman CASTRUM, known as “STUDFALL CASTLE,” of which a descriptive history was given by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A.† The recent heavy showers rendered it undesirable to descend the grassy slope to the Ruins of the Castrum; but the Secretary had, with the assistance of Mr. George Dowker and Mr. Biron, caused coloured flags to be placed upon the sites of the Decuman and Postern Gates, which could therefore be discerned from above.

At ALDINGTON CHURCH, dedicated to St. Martin, the members were received by the rector, the Rev. G. J. Blomfield, who described his restoration of the fabric, and drew attention to the Saxon remains at the south-west corner of the nave’s south aisle, and in the north wall of the nave.

* His Paper is printed in this volume.

† This is printed on pages 41-45.

ALDINGTON MANOR farmhouse was also visited, and its ancient dining-hall was traced and shewn by the Honorary Secretary, who led the members into the upper rooms now formed in its roof.

The ANNUAL DINNER was served, in the Town Hall at Hythe, at 5 p.m. Seventy-seven sat down, and Canon Scott Robertson presided. The other speakers, for the several toasts, were Rev. T. G. Hall, Rev. F. T. Scott, Lewis Levy, Esq. (Ex-Mayor of Rochester), C. Roach Smith, Esq., H. B. Mackeson, Esq., J. F. Wadmore, Esq., and George Wilks, Esq.

The EVENING MEETING was held in the *Sessions House* at Hythe, H. B. Mackeson, Esq., J.P., presiding. Papers were read on *Hythe: its Records and Church* (by George Wilks, Esq., Town Clerk), and on *The River Limen* (by George Dowker, Esq.). The latter elicited opposing criticism from C. Roach Smith, Esq., Major George Lambert, F.S.A., and Canon Scott Robertson.

After the Meeting, several members availed themselves of Mr. F. W. Porter's invitation to visit his house, Moyle Tower, into which he has built interesting carvings from old Clothworkers' Hall (by Grinling Gibbons probably), handsome doorcases and doors from the Duke of Northumberland's old House, at Charing Cross, recently demolished, and a billiard-room, 40 feet by 20 by 25, fitted with a carved wood ceiling, mantelpiece, and paintings from an old house at Amsterdam.

On THURSDAY, August 2nd, 1888, the members left Hythe Station at 10.30 A.M. (in hired carriages seating 146 persons, and in private carriages), and proceeded to CHERITON CHURCH, where the Rev. A. Hall-Hall (rector) welcomed them, and Canon Scott Robertson described the building.*

At NEWINGTON CHURCH, the Rev. L. Buckwell (vicar) welcomed the Society, and Canon Scott Robertson acted as *cicerone*.

At LYMINGE CHURCH, the rector, the Rev. Canon R. C. Jenkins, from the western tower arch, read a paper† descriptive of the Roman Basilica which was here used as a Saxon Church, of which the foundations are preserved and are visible, under iron gratings in some places, in the churchyard. A large number of rubbings from Kentish Monumental Brasses were displayed in the north aisle of the church.

Canon Jenkins and his daughters most hospitably entertained more than 150 of the company at Luncheon in the Rectory. In the Library Canon Jenkins had arranged many objects, of interest to antiquaries, and there the Society's thanks were gratefully tendered to the Canon by Mr. C. Roach Smith.

At SALTWOOD Castle the members were received by Mrs. Deedes (widow of the late William Deedes, Esq., M.P., who restored the Gatehouse as a residence), who was accompanied by Wilfred Cripps, Esq., C.B., J.P., and his brother-in-law Count Bismarck.

* His Paper is printed in this volume.

† Canon Jenkins's Paper will be found in this volume at pages 46-54.

The History and Plan of the Castle were elucidated by Canon Scott Robertson, who pointed out the two Norman towers, and drew attention, for the first time, to the site of the Archbishop's Banqueting Hall, running east and west, with its porch, and its hearth, both on the north side, and the staircases (at the west, or dais, end) which led down to the cellar and up to the Lord's Withdrawing room, both of which run north and south (one above the other). The cellar has windows in its west and north walls.

SALTWOOD CHURCH, the last place visited, was described by Canon Scott Robertson.*

The Council met on the 27th of September 1888 at Deal Castle, by invitation from the Earl Sydney. Twelve members were present, the Earl Sydney presiding.

The Secretary reported that through the great kindness of the Corporation of Hythe and of Mr. George Wilks, the actual local expenses of the Annual Meeting in Hythe had been almost *nil*. From the proceeds of 45 Visitors' tickets sold there was a surplus of £3 in hand which had been paid in to the Bankers to the Society's credit. Seldom, if ever, has the Society been so generously assisted by the local authorities and friends, at an Annual Meeting.

Thanks were voted to Mr. George Wilks and Mr. H. B. Mackeson for their valuable assistance at that Annual Meeting. To their kindly help the Society's being saved from expense was mainly due.

Thanks were also voted to George Payne, Esq., and the Rev. W. Gardner Waterman, for superintending carriage arrangements; to Canon Jenkins for great hospitality at Lyminge Rectory, to Mrs. Deedes for admission to Saltwood Castle, and to Messrs. Davis, T. G. Hall; H. B. Biron; G. J. Blomfield; F. W. Porter; A. Hall-Hall; and L. Buckwell for help or welcome at the places visited.

Dartford was suggested as the place of Meeting for 1889.

Canon Scott Robertson was elected a Trustee (to be nominated by our Society) under the Charity Commissioners' new scheme for the management of the property of the dissolved Corporation of Fordwich.

Canon Scott Robertson, and Mr. A. A. Arnold of Rochester, were chosen as the Society's delegates to a Conference of Archaeological Societies to be held at Burlington House, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries.

Deliberation was held respecting the compilation of the General Index.

The question of reprinting Volume I. of *Archæologia Cantiana* was discussed, and the Council declined to undertake that work.

With thanks to Lord and Lady Sydney for their kindly hospitality the meeting ended.

* His Paper will be found commencing on p. 421.

The Council met on the 29th December 1888 at the Society's Rooms in Maidstone Museum. Nine members of Council attended, and G. M. Arnold, Esq., was voted into the Chair.

Mr. George Payne attended on behalf of the Honorary Secretary with the Minute-book and necessary papers, and explained that Canon Scott Robertson was suffering from the effects of a slight stroke of paralysis, which came upon him ten days before, and that he would be confined to his bed for many weeks to come.

The Council received this intelligence with much sorrow, and requested Mr. Payne to act temporarily as Secretary, and to convey to Canon Scott Robertson the assurance of the deep sympathy of every member.

A vote of condolence with Lady Caroline Stirling, on the death of her husband Sir Walter Stirling, one of the Society's oldest and most active Vice-Presidents, was passed.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Samuel Mercer for his good offices in procuring the repair and painting of the rooms hired by the Society from the Maidstone Museum Committee.

Consideration of the compilation of the General Index was postponed on account of the illness of the Honorary Secretary.

Three gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Mention was made of the Cruciform mass of masonry within the Roman Castrum at Richborough, and it was suggested that the Public might be invited to assist in once for all exploring it.

The Council met in London on the 21st of June 1889 at the house of the noble President. Fourteen members attended, and the Earl Sydney presided.

The Programme of the Annual Meeting, to be held at Dartford, was discussed, and finally settled.

It was resolved that this Society shall be enrolled among the Societies in Union, under the Scheme for the closer Union of all British Archæological Societies, settled at a Conference of Delegates held at Burlington House.

The Council addressed to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester a protest against Mr. Pearson's proposal to demolish the ancient western screen of the choir, and to replace it by a new screen of open ironwork. [*The Dean and Chapter rejected Mr. Pearson's scheme in this particular.*]

It was resolved that Mr. William Brigg (B.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge) should be employed to compile the General Index to *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Canon Scott Robertson stated to the Council that as his health is now precarious, and his physical powers are still feeble, he would desire to be relieved from the duties of Honorary Secretary, although he will endeavour to continue his work as Honorary Editor.

The Council, upon his suggestion, resolved to recommend to the General Meeting that Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., F.L.S., a member

of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, shall be requested to become Honorary Secretary of the Society, and that Canon Scott Robertson should be permanently retained upon the Council by being elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Fourteen gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

With a vote of thanks to the noble President for his kindness in receiving the Council and for his hospitality the meeting ended.

The ANNUAL MEETING was commenced, at Dartford, on Wednesday, July 31, 1889:

At the BUSINESS MEETING, held at 10 A.M. in the Hall of the Dartford Conservative Club, Colonel Edwin Hughes, M.P. for Woolwich, presided.

Canon SCOTT ROBERTSON read the Annual Report as follows:—

REPORT.

The 32nd Annual Report of the Kent Archæological Society is presented in the ancient town of Dartford, which was visited by the Society 20 years ago.

As the Society grows in years it is inevitable that the older members and familiar helpers pass away. As last year we missed the genial presence of Mr. Robert Furley, the Historian of the Weald of Kent, so this year we mourn the loss of one of our oldest Vice-Presidents, Sir Walter Stirling.

As he was always ready with some quaint speech, or genial witticism, his absence will be generally felt, and regretted.

The Society's position is flourishing as ever; and at the present moment there is a large balance to its credit in its Bankers' books, slightly exceeding £700.

This sum would enable the 18th Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* to be issued in the autumn of the present year, and would justify the determination to bring out a General Index to all the Volumes issued, to which the Society agreed at our last annual meeting.

The 18th Volume *will* (it is hoped) be issued this autumn, and a competent compiler, a graduate of Cambridge University, had been found for the Index. The set of Volumes was in his hands, and he was commencing the work, when his health broke down; and within the last few days notice has been received that he must return to the Society the set of books. Thus, although the money is duly prepared, the worker has again to be sought for. This unfortunate delay is much to be regretted, but immediate steps will be taken for obtaining another competent compiler.

During the year 1888 the Society's income amounted to £567 : 12 : 11; its expenditure during 1888 was only £224 : 15 : 0 in addition to £40 invested in Consols. Of this £224 : 15 : 0, the sum of £50 is the fixed annual payment for our Rooms at Maidstone Museum, and for our Curator there; £40 : 14 : 0 defrayed the remaining cost of Volume XVII.; £100 went to the printers on account of the cost of Volume XVIII., which is now in preparation.

During the past 12 months 34 members have joined the Society, and several await election at your hands to-day.

A movement for the closer union of all Archæological Societies has been adopted and fostered by the Society of Antiquaries of London, and your Council has given in the adhesion of this Society. A Congress was held at Burlington House, to which your Society sent delegates. It is hoped that good results may flow from this movement.

One thing greatly spoken of at the Congress, and held up by the Society of Antiquaries as a model to be imitated in every county, was a map of Kent marked with signs of discoveries of British, Roman, and Saxon remains, and this map was made by our active colleague Mr. George Payne, F.S.A.

During the year interesting discoveries have been made in the Cathedrals at Canterbury and at Rochester, descriptions of which may be looked for in the 18th Volume of our *Archæologia*.

The Council rejoice to know that through the active exertions of the Archdeacon of Rochester, who invoked and received our Council's aid and support, plans for the destruction of the Pulpitum, or Western Screen, of the choir of Rochester Cathedral have been frustrated, and the Screen has been preserved.

The Council being requested to relieve the Honorary Secretary of the Secretarial duties which he has discharged for the past 17 years, rejoice to be able to recommend to the Society one so able, so active, and so well known as Mr. George Payne.

G. E. HANNAM, Esq., J.P., moved, and the Rev. J. A. BOODLE (Vicar of Boughton Blean) seconded the first resolution, which was carried unanimously, "*That the Report as read be adopted.*"

It was moved by Canon SCOTT ROBERTSON, seconded by F. F. GIRAUD, Esq., Town Clerk of Faversham, and carried unanimously:—" *That George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., be appointed Honorary Secretary (the duties of Honorary Editor being separated from that office).*"

It was moved by GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A.; seconded by FLAXMAN C. J. SPURRELL, Esq., and carried unanimously:—" *That the Archdeacon of Maidstone (Ven. B. F. Smith), the Archdeacon of Rochester (Ven. H. Cheetham), and the Rev. Canon W. A. Scott Robertson, be elected Vice-Presidents of the Society.*"

It was moved by the Rev. C. H. BANNING (Vicar of Strood), seconded by JOHN WOOD, Esq., of Hampton House, Chatham, and carried unanimously, "*That Herbert Hordern, Esq., and Captain Chas. F. Hooper, J.P., be elected Auditors. That Cecil Brent, Esq., be elected Honorary Secretary for Bromley district. That R. W. Cradock, Esq., be elected Honorary Secretary for Dartford and Belvedere district. That the thanks of the Society be given to J. W. Flott, Esq., and to F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq., for their long-continued services as Local Secretaries for Bromley and Dartford respectively.*"

G. E. HANNAM, Esq., J.P., moved, and the Rev. C. H. BANNING seconded an additional Resolution, "*That the Society's hearty thanks be conveyed to Canon Scott Robertson for his able services during the past 17 years, and that the Council be asked to consider what special form of acknowledgment should be offered to him.*"

Nine persons were elected members of the Society.

With thanks to Colonel Edwin Hughes, M.P., for presiding, this Business Meeting terminated.

At DARTFORD CHURCH the Members were welcomed by the Vicar, Rev. Alan H. Watts, and the building was described by Canon Scott Robertson.

CRAYFORD CHURCH was described by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A.

At MAY PLACE in Crayford Mr. and Mrs. Edward Horner hospitably entertained the members at Luncheon. The house was described by Flaxman C. J. Spurrell, Esq., who also described ERITH CHURCH, which was the last place visited this day.

The ANNUAL DINNER was held at the Bull Hotel, Dartford,

at 5.15. The ARCHDEACON OF MAIDSTONE presided, and in addition to him, the speakers to various toasts were Colonel E. Hughes, M.P., Rev. A. H. Watts, Canon Scott Robertson, Lewis Levy, Esq., W. Cracroft Fooks, Esq., Q.C.; G. E. Hannam, Esq., J.P., and Flaxman C. J. Spurrell, Esq.

The EVENING MEETING was held in the Hall of Dartford Conservative Club, at 7.30 P.M., G. E. Hannam, Esq., J.P. presiding.

Papers were read upon *Roman and Saxon Remains, and Deneholes, discovered in Dartford District*, by Flaxman C. J. Spurrell, Esq., who illustrated his lectures with a multitude of coloured drawings and plans.

On Thursday, August 1st, 1889, the members started at 10 A.M. from Dartford railway station, and at BEXLEY CHURCH were received by the curate, the Rev. C. G. M. Shaw (Professor Fuller, the Vicar, being in Switzerland for his holiday), and the edifice and its memorial monuments and hatchments were described by Canon Scott Robertson.

At HALL PLACE, in Bexley, which was kindly opened to the Society by William Radford, Esq., the tenant, Canon Scott Robertson drew attention to the chief points of interest.

Luncheon was served at 12.45 in Bexley National Schools, by kind permission of the School Managers.

At Foot's Cray Church, the rector, the Rev. C. Birch, welcomed the members and described the edifice.

At ST. PAUL[INUS]'S CRAY CHURCH the members were welcomed by the Rev. G. L. Langdon, and the building was described by Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A., who subsequently led the assembly to his residence, "Leasons," where he and Mrs. Heales hospitably entertained the members with tea, fruit, etc. The Tyrolese Singers had been engaged to enliven the proceedings, and Major Heales also exhibited in his Library a large number of ecclesiastical ornaments and vessels (chiefly Continental) of antiquity. Thanks were cordially given to Major and Mrs. Heales for their kindly hospitality.

ST. MARY CRAY CHURCH was the last place visited. It was briefly described by Canon Scott Robertson.

The Council met, at Deal Castle, on September 28th, 1889, the Earl Sydney presiding. Eight members of Council were present.

It was unanimously resolved to ask Mr. George Payne to act as Chief Curator of the Society's collection at Maidstone Museum, and to assign to him £50 per annum for so doing. Mr. Payne agreed to attend at the Society's rooms every Thursday from 12 o'clock until 5. It was also resolved that a monthly meeting of members should be held at the Society's rooms (in Maidstone Museum) on the last Thursday in each month, at 4 p.m.

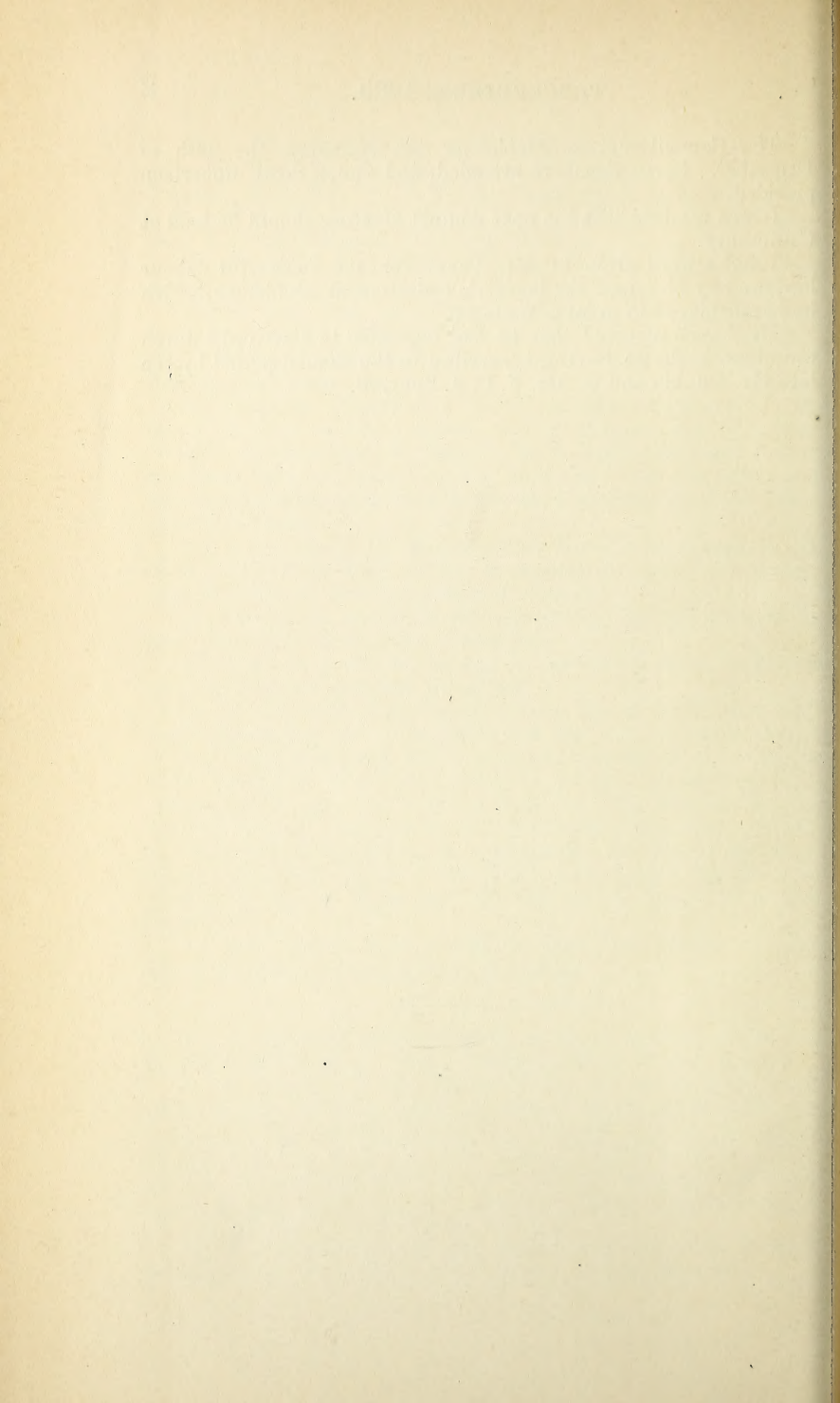
The Rev. T. S. Frampton was elected to a seat on the Council, vacated by Mr. Payne's accession to office, as Hon. Secretary.

The Council met at Maidstone on Thursday, the 26th of December. Seven members attended, and Canon Scott Robertson presided.

It was resolved that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Canterbury.

Thanks were given to Mr. Payne for the successful labour bestowed by him upon the Society's collection at Maidstone, which he has displayed to great advantage.

Mr. Payne reported that he had deposited in Dartford Church the stone coffin at Dartford, ascribed to the Roman period by the late Mr. Dunkin and by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell.



Archæologia Cantiana.

A BRITISH VILLAGE AT RAMSGATE.

BY JAMES T. HILLIER.

WITHIN the last twelve years there has been excavated at the top of High Street, between it and the station of the South-Eastern Railway, a large chalk-pit of more than an acre in extent, and during the work several pits of varying size and depth have been disclosed, containing evidence of human occupation in the form of pottery of several kinds, and bones and shells of animals used as food.

The pit first noticed, which we will call No. 1, was about 7 feet deep and 8 feet in diameter, nearly circular, with upright sides, and with a recess in the chalk at one side, about 2 feet from the floor; ashes remaining in the recess shewed that it had been used as a fire-place. There were also in the earth of the pit broken pieces of pottery, bones of animals, and mussel-shells.

No. 2 was a circle of large boulder-flints, brought, it is believed, from the shore at Pegwell, a mile away. These were about 18 inches below the surface of the ground, but scarcely below the level of the top of the chalk. Within this circle were broken pieces of pottery, and two pieces of metal, viz., a hoop-like piece of thin bronze, and a piece of iron like the

guard of a rapier, or a handle of some kind ; neither of these were preserved. In the immediate neighbourhood of these, at a later date, were found some Roman pottery in fragments, and a small silver coin of M. Aur. Antoninus, and not far from this another silver coin of Nero Cæsar Augustus.

No. 3 was a large pit with sloping sides, about 8 feet deep, nearly circular, and 15 or 16 feet in diameter, having within it numerous bones of animals (no human bones), many large boulder-flints like those mentioned above, a disc of fine-grained granite $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, which might have been used for bruising corn, and broken pottery, some Roman, some British.

No. 4, a pit not quite so large as the last, but similar in form and depth ; in it were the usual large boulder-flints and some broken pottery.

No. 5, a pit with upright sides like No. 1, but not quite so large, about 6 feet in diameter and of a like depth ; in it were only a few pieces of broken pottery.

No. 6, a trench 3 feet long by 18 inches broad and deep, containing many pieces of unburnt clay vessels.

No. 7, a small pit containing pieces of rough pottery.

Running across the ground between these pits was a straight ditch, in section like a wide W, which could be traced for nearly 80 yards ; while in the midst of all these was a well of unusual form and construction, which was not noticed until it had been excavated several feet. This has just been fully explored, the whole depth from the surface of the ground to water was 115 feet ; it is of square section, the sides varying from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches. On two opposite sides, every 15 to 18 inches,

are foot-holes, and also smaller recesses for the fingers, while another side is worn smooth as if by the frequent passage of something up and down it. The shaft was filled nearly to the top with large boulder-flints, while the lowest 30 feet had alternate layers of earth, bones, and flints, and among them a skull of *Bos longifrons* (a breed of cattle now extinct), a horse's skull, a roebuck's antler, and a dog's jaw, a few pieces of Roman pottery, a small piece of iron like a large nail bent at a right angle, and a bronze vessel of about three gallons capacity, in form like a deep bason, but much broken and corroded; it had ears on opposite sides for a handle, and had been mended in four places by patches being rivetted upon it. At the bottom of the well were some slabs of indurated Thanet sands, such as one now finds at Pegwell, the largest, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter and nearly circular, having a hole through the centre, which was worn as if by the passage of a rope or thong through it; this may have been originally at the top. The well was evidently made by right-handed people, as the shaft had a gradual twist to the right, so that the east corner at the top became S.E. at bottom. The pottery found in these pits was of many kinds, but seldom anything approaching to an entire vessel. Several pieces of Samian ware, one piece beautifully embossed, the lower part of a vessel of Durobrivian ware, Upchurch, and smothered ware, and from the well several fragments of a red-clay vessel (Samian?), with small quartz gravel embedded in the bottom on the inside for grinding in, and a thick piece of tile which was probably the pestle. Much of the pottery was of very rude construction, not made upon a wheel, and some not even kiln-baked. Of the animal remains there were several

antlers of red-deer, cores of the horns of oxen, goats, and sheep, jaws of swine, teeth of several animals, and bones of many small animals, with shells of oysters, mussels, and cockles in abundance. No human bones were at any time found. Before the ground was disturbed none of these pits were visible, being all filled to a general level with the surface.

Taken together, these remains indicate that here was a British village at the time of the Roman occupation. Its occurrence at the hamlet of "Ellington," on the other side of which similar pits, containing flints, shells, and pottery, have also been found, would lead us to infer that traces of this village remained until Saxon times, giving rise to the characteristic Saxon affix "ton"; the prefix "Elling" has also a Saxon sound. From the manner in which the well was filled up, it was evidently done with the intention of spoiling it for future use. The "gate," or way to the sea, from which Ramsgate takes its name, was a natural outlet of three shallow valleys, which join here to run to the shore; it was not made artificially. The Romans had stations of considerable size at the head of the two valleys, which run nearly parallel to the shore; while the British village was near the top of the third valley, between the other two.

NOTE ON EXCAVATIONS AT RICHBOROUGH.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

It is very remarkable that no lapidary inscription has hitherto been discovered at Richborough. From the importance of the place, during the entire tenure of Britain by the Romans, such records might have been expected. Even now they are to be looked for; especially on the site of the main cemetery, which, there is reason to expect, was at some little distance from the *Castrum*, on both sides of the chief road leading to it.

In the spring of the present year (1888) I commenced cataloguing a collection of coins from Richborough, in the possession of Mr. Gent of Sandwich. Among them is an *aureus* of Gratianus A.D. 375-383, as fresh as if just issued from the Mint. It was found in an urn on the right-hand side of the road, opposite Mr. Solly's house. There, from records preserved by Mr. Boys, I have ever considered was one of the Rutupian burial-places, probably the chief. This discovery goes far to confirm my opinion; for there can be no doubt that this valuable coin, buried in an urn, formed part of the funereal deposit of a person of consequence, at a late period of the Roman occupation.

When I have completed my examination of Mr. Gent's coins, I shall present the list to the Kent Archæological Society, together with a notice of a coin found at Richborough long since, which Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A., in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, attributes to a second Carausius.

C. ROACH SMITH.

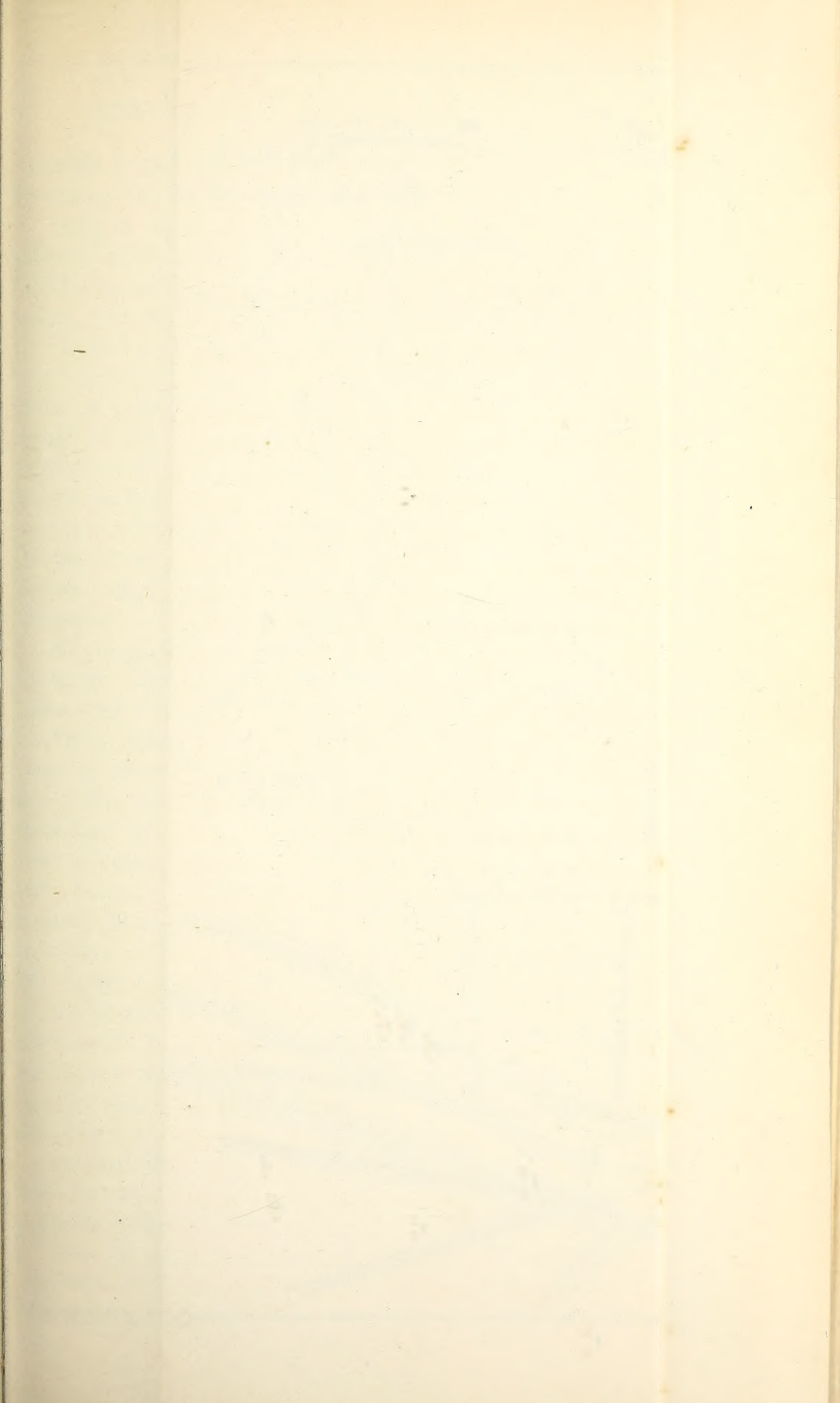
Strood, July 9th, 1888.

EXCAVATIONS AT RICHBOROUGH IN 1887.

BY GEORGE DOWKER, F.G.S.

IN accordance with a resolution of the Council of the Kent Archæological Society (voting £26 towards excavating the ground outside the walls of Richborough Castrum), a committee, consisting of Messrs. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., George Payne, F.S.A., George Hannam, J.P., George Dowker, F.G.S., Thomas Dorman, J.P., and the Honorary Secretary, met on the first day of September 1887. The committee determined that the excavations should be directed, in the first instance, towards ascertaining the nature of the trackways shewn in the corn by dry seasons, and indicated on a plan of Mr. Boys's, in Mr. Roach Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, p. 44; and the work was immediately commenced.

It was found that the trackway M (see Plan) was distant 428 feet from the Castrum wall, and consisted of a roadway, at right angles to the road to the Castrum, composed of pebbles laid upon the earth, and cemented together with soil without mortar, about 23 feet wide, and about 12 inches below the surface of the field. It led towards the amphitheatre, and was traced a distance of 4 chains 40 links by trenching across it. Trenches were also made on either side of this road, reaching the maiden soil at a depth of about 3 feet towards the north, and of rather more to the south. A considerable quantity of dark earth was met with, containing numerous ox and other bones, broken Roman pottery, and Samian ware. As indicated by the corn, this road extends nearly to the highway that crosses from Sandwich to Richborough. Other trenches were made at right angles to this road or street, to ascertain if any remains of walls or indications of buildings might be found. These trenches extended only a very short way from the road, as the ground was very



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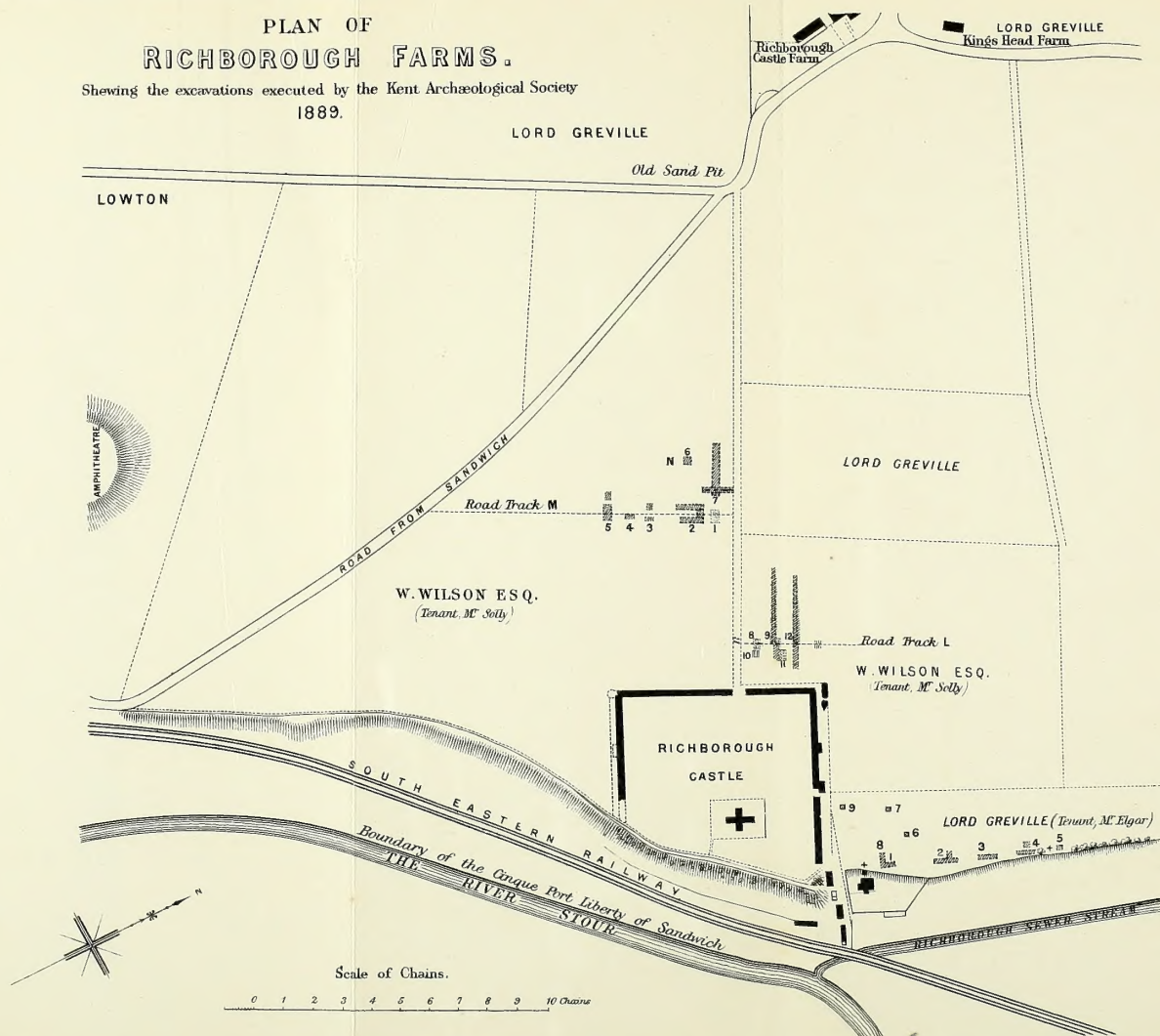
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PLAN OF RICHBOROUGH FARMS.

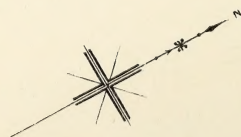
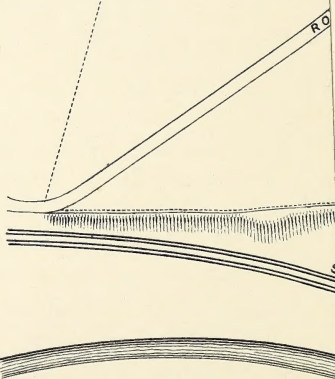
Shewing the excavations executed by the Kent Archaeological Society
1889.



PLAN OF RICHBOROUGH

Shewing the excavations executed by
1889.

LOWTON



Scale
0 1 2 3

difficult to excavate, and the pick was constantly required to break up the subsoil.

Search was then made for a track, marked N in Mr. Roach Smith's Plan. Trench No. 6 (see Plan) was opened at the reported distances at which this street should be met with; but it was not found.

Meantime an examination was made, on the other side of the roadway to the Castrum, for the trackway L (see Plan). This is 1 chain 71 links, or 112 feet, west of the Castrum wall. It was cut down to, at a distance of 62 links from the road, and was found to consist of a bed of pebbles laid at right angles to the road, and exactly similar in composition to the trackway on the other side of the road, to the south. It was traced about 158 feet, towards the north, and terminated rather abruptly, nearly opposite the north wall of the Castrum.

Digging down on the east side of this track, 16 paces from the road to the Castrum, a rubbish pit was met with extending 1 chain 45 links from the west wall of the Castrum, and containing an immense quantity of broken pottery, nearly all of which was white ware. It appears, from Mr. Boys's description, to have been what he had mistaken for the foundations of the road (L). He says: "At a distance of 37 yards from the west wall, when the corn is growing, is constantly to be observed a track (L) leading from the cartway (B) to the north, towards the marshes. *I have dug across it, and found about 2 feet under the surface a great quantity of fragments of broken vessels, some of fine ornamental pottery and others of a coarser kind, flint-stone, and pieces of tiles.*" Hence Mr. Boys concluded it could not have been the foundation of a road. We have now proved, I think, that Mr. Boys had missed the road, and had dug into this heap to the east of it.

Several pits were opened, at distances apart, in a line with this street (L), right across the field towards the north, without finding any trace of foundations.

Two trenches at right angles to the street (L), towards the west, were extended respectively 132 feet and 199 feet. The maiden soil was reached in these trenches at the depth

of about 3 feet from the surface. Over it a large quantity of burnt earth, like the remains of a brick-kiln, was found in both trenches, with a layer of soil above, containing fragments of Roman pottery and other debris. In the most northerly trench, remains of a cross wall were found, at 44 links west of the street, but these remains were not continuous, they consisted of tufa and large flints laid on the earth. In the same trench, in the substratum of burnt earth and charcoal, fragments of a large amphora were discovered, and a layer of burnt wheat was found within the vessel. Both these trenches shew traces of buildings destroyed by fire, the debris of which had been extensively strewn in the neighbourhood. Fragments of Samian ware in the debris had evidently been subjected to the fire, and blackened by it.

Mr. Solly, the tenant of the farm, being anxious that we should fill in the trenches towards the south, we did so to enable him to plough the field, and we commenced another trench (No. 7 on the Plan) parallel with the road to the Castrum and half a chain south of it. In this trench rude foundations of walls were met with, crossing the first trench at right angles, and lying north and south; a cross trench was afterwards made to trace these. The walls or foundations of them consisted of a bottom stratum of large flint stones, with occasional masses of white or rag-stone, 2 or 3 feet wide, laid on the soil without any cement or mortar, and 3 feet from the surface of the field. At the intersection of these trenches an interesting relic was met with; it was a hollow bronze thumb, supposed by Mr. Roach Smith to be a Roman votive offering. Near the south end of this cross trench, the wall turned at right angles towards the east, then all traces of it were lost; its total extent was 38 feet. In the western end of this trench burnt earth was again met with, and a few building materials and portions of glass vessels. These trenches having been filled in, we recommenced work in the other field to the north.

Trenches Nos. 9 and 12 were extended eastward towards the Castrum. A small wall foundation had been met with in the side of the street, in trench No. 9, and this was now

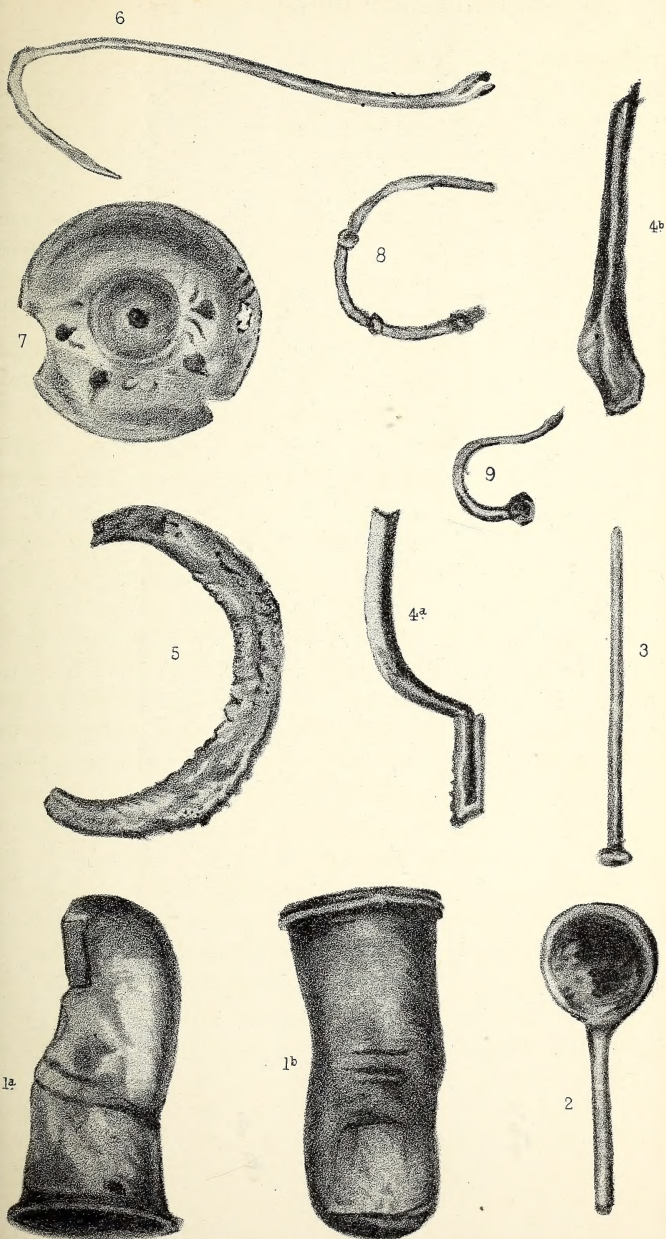
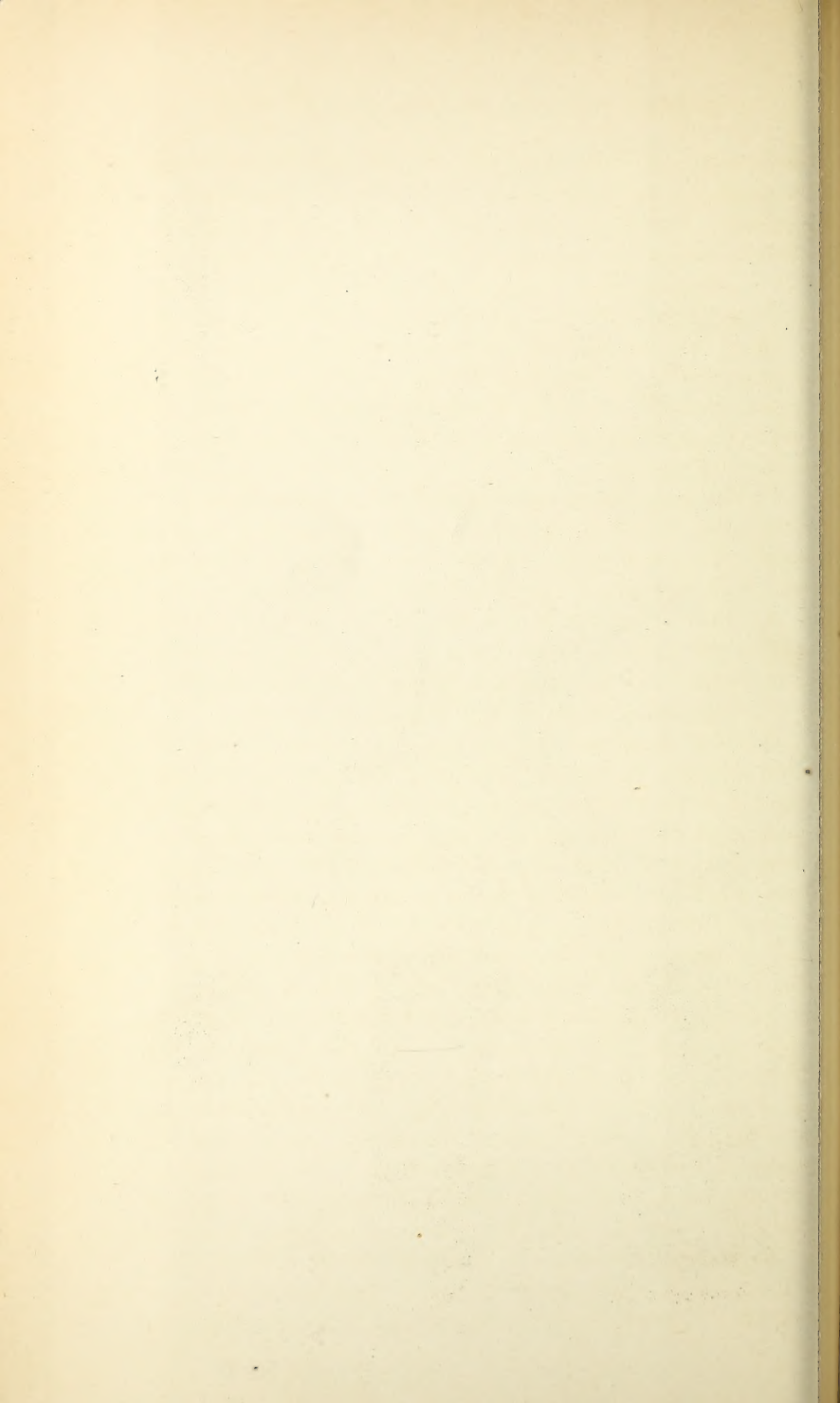


Fig 1a.

cr. del.

Roman relics of Bronze found at Richborough.

1a, 1b, Hollow Thumb; 2, Spoon; 3, Hairpin; 4a, 4b, parts of Strigils.
5, Handle of Vessel, 6, long Needle; 7, 8, 9, Fragments.



traced eastward, resulting in the discovery of a floor of Roman tile-tesserae, laid in mortar on a pebble bed, and having a projecting cornice of mortar mixed with pounded tile; the whole rested on pebbles over flint stones. The surface of this floor was broken up at places, and, generally, was in a fragmentary state. The position of the floor is 1 chain 27 links north of the road to the Castrum, and 1 chain west of the Castrum wall. It was traced over an area about 12 feet square, and was only 9 inches from the surface, though it does not appear to have been traced by discoloration of the growing corn.

In the next trench, north of the last, a great quantity of mortar and burnt earth was met with; the mortar was in a friable state, and had a facing of red paint, as if it had formed part of a wall, covered with stucco or plaster.

All these trenches had to be filled in hastily, to make way for the tenant's plough; and we therefore commenced some trenches on the adjoining property, in the occupation of Mr. Elgar, and north of the Castrum.

Our new trenches were begun in a line parallel with the bank skirting the arable field of Mr. Elgar's farm, commencing from the rear of the cottages, and terminating 6 chains 82 links, or 450 feet, to the north, next the bank. It was near this bank that Mr. Boys had met with foundations which he supposed to be a landing-place (see his *History of Sandwich*, p. 868). Mr. Elgar, the tenant of the farm, informed me that the corn was often dried up in places towards the brow of the hill in this direction, and the shepherd had struck some hard foundation in setting a sheepfold close to the hedge. Trial holes, made in the direction indicated, failed to find anything but the natural soil of the field. A set of trenches were then commenced (see Plan, No. 1) at the back of the cottage garden, and the maiden soil was not met with after cutting down 5 feet deep, but here a pebble stratum in mortar was found resting on sand (this pebble stratum may be seen, in section, in the bank in the cottage garden). In the next cutting (No. 2), at a similar depth, much dark earth was found, resting on a stratum of burnt clay and charcoal, and beneath this, rest-

ing on a flat bed of sand, was a stratum of carbonized wheat extending for a considerable distance. This has the appearance of having been a very good sample of cleaned wheat, exactly similar to that grown at the present day. In the next cutting (No. 3) the maiden soil was met with at a less depth, and overlaid by earth, much disturbed, in which was found a millstone of the ordinary pattern, having a diameter of about 20 inches, a thickness of 2 inches, and a central hole in it. It was composed of Kentish rag-stone, and was about 3 feet from the surface of the soil.

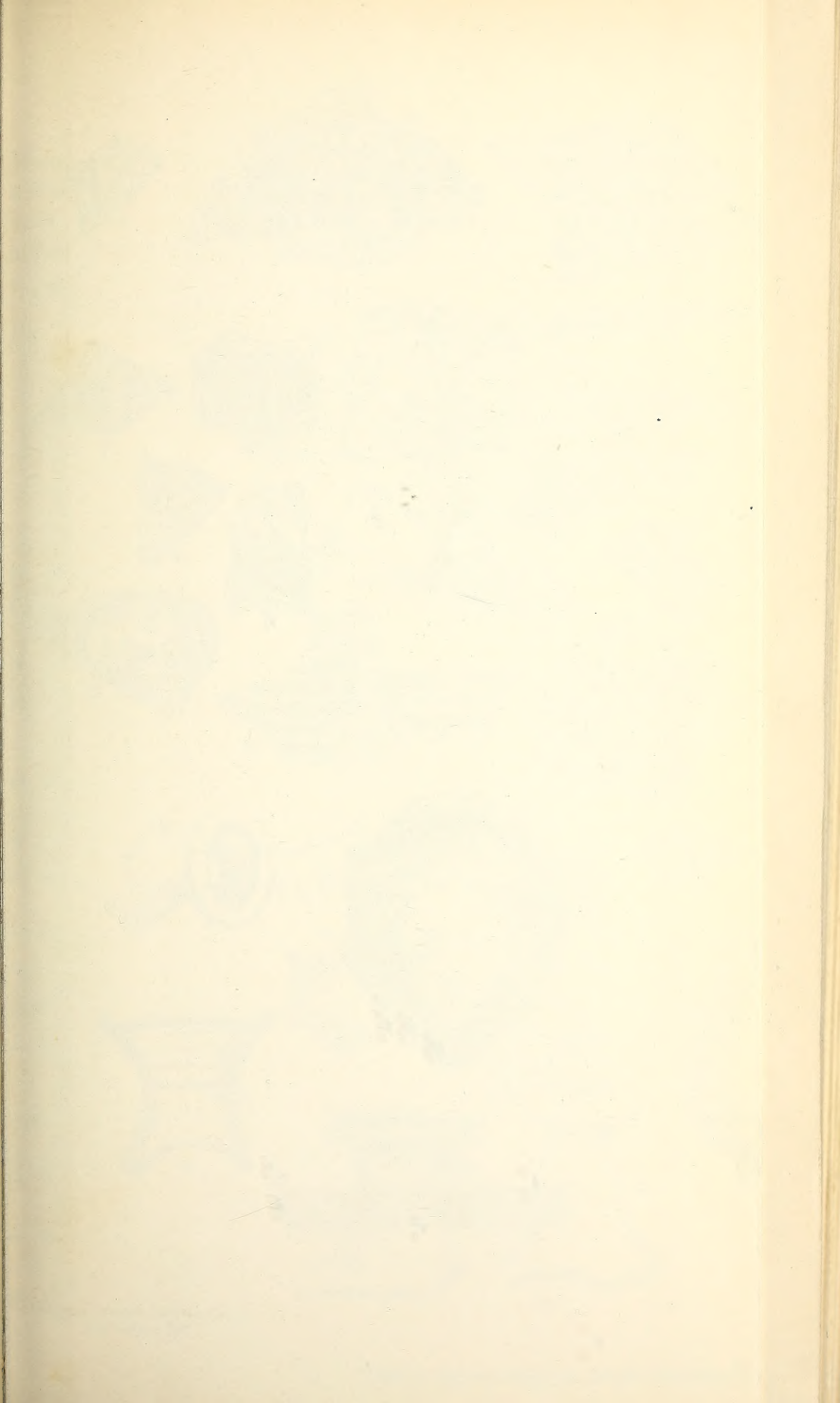
Trenches were opened at right angles to Nos. 2 and 3. Into the second trench, the burnt earth was found to extend, as well as the wheat stratum, and a piece of burnt rope was with the wheat. At the depth of 3 feet, several large stones were met with, as if they had formed portions of some wall; a piece of lead was found also.

In the trench at right angles to No. 1, the same sort of pebble floor was found, at 5 feet deep, but it was soon broken up, and more to the west was replaced by burnt earth. In the latter, was found a small terra-cotta mask of a female head, about 3 inches in length, having apparently ornamented the handle of some vessel; it had been covered with white paint or cement, part of which had been scraped off and the face distorted, but this was not done by our workmen, for I was there when it was found.

Several trial holes were now made, in different parts of this field, as indicated on the Plan. They shewed that the maiden earth was in most cases overlaid by less than 3 feet of soil containing Roman remains, and we found Roman fragments less frequently than in the other fields. The soil was evidently less rich in animal matter, and I should think the plough had gradually accumulated the soil towards the point down the hill where our other trenches were opened.

Our funds were now exhausted, the season was getting late, and agricultural operations interfered with further research; so we paid off the men and discontinued the work.

In proof of the richness of the site about the *Castrum* in



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Roman remains, I may mention that large quantities of pottery, and debris of Roman manufacture, have been met with in all these excavations. I have made drawings in my note-book of 73 of the best fragments.* We preserved 384

* DESCRIPTION OF FRAGMENTS OF FICTILE VESSELS, found at RICHBOROUGH during the excavations made in 1887, and shewn on the annexed Plate.

Fig.

SAMIAN WARE.

1. Red Samian of the ordinary type, with the figure of a dog (?).
2. Light-coloured thick pottery, with dragons.
3. Thick; dark red; with stag in strong relief.
4. Thick; dark red; with fawn.
5. Fragments, with human hand and legs; badly impressed.
6. Fragment of unusually dark ware (the surface rubbed), with an impression on it of a gladiator.
7. Faintly impressed fragment of Diana with a bow, and some animal held by the leg.
8. Probably a piece of the same vessel, with Orpheus; the face is smudged.
9. Fragment, with female figure; badly impressed.
10. Fragment, with female figure, partly draped, playing with a timbrel.
11. Fragment, with a female; a bad impression.
12. Fragment, with leopard or dog.
13. Fragment.
14. Fragment, with figure.
15. Fragment, with a dog.
16. Fragment, with human legs.
17. Fragment of superior ware, rather light coloured and clearly impressed, being part of the bottom of a vessel with potter's mark twice impressed. On the reverse side is a figure of a boar, of the same design as is represented in Mr. Roach Smith's *Antiquities of Richborough*, p. 66.
18. Fragment, with badly impressed figure; perhaps intended for a woman and a bird (?).
19. Fragment, with a dog.
20. Fragment, with impression of a hare.
21. Thin Samian ware of superior make and pattern.
22. Thin ware ornamented with scroll and tassel pattern.

WARE NOT SAMIAN.

23. Thick, red (Salopian?) vessel like a pan, perforated near the bottom, having siliceous particles imbedded in it like the *mortaria*.
- 24, 25. Imitation of red Samian ware, probably of British manufacture (these were the only specimens found).
- 26, 27. Fragments of very thin white ware, externally coloured orange, with impressions in high relief (probably Durobrivian or Castor ware).
28. Thin white ware, coloured externally a chocolate brown, having imbedded white sandy grains on the external surface for ornamentation. Two similar pieces (one a bottom probably of the same vessel) were found. These may be Durobrivian.
- 29, *a* and *b*. Thin ware of a yellowish colour, externally chocolate brown in colour, shewing orange in the relief portions.
30. Red vessel of coarse pottery and peculiar shape.
31. Portion of a *terra-cotta* vessel (probably a handle), ornamented with a female head, which had originally been covered with white paint, that had been afterwards scraped off the face, which was consequently disfigured.
32. Red brick, or tile, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in width, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch deep. Several of these were met with; they had no stamp or impression, and were probably employed by the Romans for cutting tesserae.
- 33—37. Coarse white or yellow ware, handles, tops of bottles, and vessels for domestic use, of which a great many fragments were found.

pieces of Samian ware, 20 parts of handles of amphoræ, with bottoms and tops of the same, 21 pieces of mortaria, 41 of Upchurch ware, 51 pieces of iron, 1 piece of lead, 7 stags' horns, together with sundry pieces of bronze, and 8 coins. Some fragments of glass vessels were found, but nothing so perfect as to be worth preservation. The coins were mostly *minimi*, and others in a bad state of preservation and almost illegible; they are pronounced by Mr. Roach Smith to be:—

1. One coin, small brass. Constantinopolis. Rev., Victory. Treves Mintage. Temp. Constantine, A.D. 307—337, probably of the latter date. (Trench L.)

2. One coin, small brass. Constans, A.D. 337—350. Found at a depth of 3 feet, in Trench 1 in Mr. Elgar's field, above the level of burnt earth.

3. Valens, small brass. Gloria Romanorum, A.D. 364—378.

4. Valens, small brass. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICÆ.

5. Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268—270. One small brass, much worn.

6. Five small brass coins of the Constantine Family.

7. Four small brass coins, of the Tetrici.

8. One second brass, *Domitian*. Rev., MONETA.AVGVSTI.

9. Second brass, probably the same as the last, A.D. 69—96. The two latter came from the rubbish heap, and were probably thrown out of the camp.

The total result of these excavations seems to prove that north of the Castrum the ground had been occupied by granaries, and buildings of like nature, which had been totally destroyed by fire. Near the edge of the cliff, there had probably been stores of corn for shipment, as the burnt cordage seems to imply. At what period this destruction took place we have no evidence. One coin, found in the deep trench not far above the burnt stratum, was of late Roman date, but there is no evidence of any stratum containing Roman debris, below the burnt earth. The street running north (marked L) may have been a way to the corn stores; it terminates, however, abruptly, either because it originally extended only a short distance, or because the other portions have been

destroyed. The great heap of pottery rubbish was probably the pit for the rubbish taken out of the Castrum. There is nothing to lead to the supposition that this part of the ground had ever been occupied by a Roman town.

South of the road to the Castrum, the way marked M was probably a road to the amphitheatre, but the excavations have not determined the nature of the space on either side, further than to shew that fire had destroyed much that once existed. The remains of walls may have been of Saxon date, if not later, though no mediæval remains have been met with.

It must be remembered that comparatively a very small portion of the ground has been touched by this exploration. The large area, over which coins and Roman remains have been scattered, points to extensive occupation south of the Castrum wall; the section shewn in the sand-pit is full of black earth and Roman debris, from which a large quantity of coins and objects of interest have been derived. South of the amphitheatre, towards Lowton, we may expect to find other evidences of Roman occupation, but a considerable sum of money would be required for a thorough and exhaustive exploration there. We have endeavoured to solve as much of the problem as the season and the funds would allow.

In the year 1865 I made a map of the Richborough Island, indicating those places where the stunted growth of corn suggested that foundations might lie in the subsoil. At one of these places, on the left-hand side of the road, near the junction of the road leading to Sandwich with the road to the Castrum, we dug down and found a bed of natural pebble gravel. It is likely therefore that we may be mistaken in other places in attributing to Roman foundations the stunted growth of the corn, and its yellowness in dry seasons. This pebble gravel seems to have been utilized by the Romans in forming the streets we have explored.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the very great assistance we have received during the excavations from Mr. J. F. Murrell, who kindly undertook to assist me in looking after the men. Without his aid my task would

have been one of extreme labour and great anxiety. He took up his residence at Richborough most of the time, and we are indebted to him for not only getting a very considerable amount of excavation done for our money, but also for the careful preservation of what was found during the work.

Mr. Solly, like his landlord Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Elgar, the tenant of Lord Greville, kindly gave every facility for the excavations upon their farms, and deserve our best thanks.

KENTISH ADMINISTRATIONS, 1559—1603.

EDITED BY LELAND L. DUNCAN.

following records of the Grant of Administration of the effects, etc., of persons dying intestate, have been extracted from the Administration Act Books of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, now at Somerset House. They comprise all the entries relating to the County of Kent to be found therein from 1559 (the first of the existing Act Books) to 1603, and are here printed in tabular form to facilitate reference. With the same object the division of the years adopted in the official calendars of the grants has been followed, the *folio* of the Act Book has been placed against each entry.

In making the extracts *consanguineus* has been rendered "kinsman," and *proconsanguineus* as "next of kin."

Unless otherwise stated, the surname of the person to whom the administration was granted may always be taken to be the same as that of the deceased. It should be noted that the division of the years here followed is that of the Old Style, or present, Style, but the entries themselves are dated in the Old Style.

31 DECEMBER 1559 TO 31 DECEMBER 1563.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
OTTERBURY, John, <i>generosus</i> .	Snodelande.	Johan, relict. [<i>Vide</i> Otterbury.]	7 Aug. 1561.
BUSHOPP, Richard.	Maideston.	John, brother.	13 March 1559.
BROWN, Ralph.	Northfleet.	Katherine, relict, and John Brown, senior, son.	30 April 1561.
BORAGE, Andrew.	Capell.	Andrew, Anthony, and Thomas, nephews and next of kin.	30 April 1563.
BIRDE, Henry.	Lewsham.	Henry, son; Anna, his relict, now wife of Robert Clark [who, according to the Court Act Book, was of St. Dunstan's in the East, London], not administering.	15 Oct. 1560.
BINGHAM, Adam.	Dover.	George, brother.	18 June 1563.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
30	CULPEPER, Poininges, son of Thomas Culpeper, armiger.	Bedgbury.	Dame Helen Somerset, mother.	7 May 1561.
56	COLMAN, Thomas.	Greenwich.	Margaret, relict.	6 Feb. 1562.
26	CLERK, William.	Wolewich.	Agnes Comforte, Margaret and Richard Clerk, children.	1 March 1562.
68	DAVYE, Thomas.	Cranebrooke.	Stephen, son.	1 Sept. 1563.
55	DARCY, Joanna, widow.	Leigh.	Edith Sparowe <i>alias</i> Darcy, sister of Charles Darcy, son.	15 Jan. 1562.
63	ELLIS, Henry, generousus.	Kennyngton.	Margaret, relict.	22 May 1563.
42	FRENTE, John.	Gillingham.	Agnes Gore <i>alias</i> Frent, wife of Robert Gore, generousus, sister [daughter <i>struck out</i>].	11 March 1560.
27	FRYTE, John.	Gillingham.	Agnes Gore <i>alias</i> Frint, sister of John Frint, son of Edward Frint, deceased.	21 March 1560.
67	FULLER, James.	Greenwich.	Beatrice, relict.	7 Aug. 1563.
50	GOTEBY, Edward.	Deptford.	Winifred, relict.	9 Oct. 1562.
17	GAINSFORD, John.	Eithorne.	Francis Mering, senior, and Anne Mering his wife, next of kin.	31 Aug. 1560.
15	KIPPINGE, Robert.	Brenchley.	Richard Kippinge, next of kin; Agnes, the relict, not administering.	11 July 1560.
20	MUNNINGE, Richard.	Waldershare.	Wm. Whetnall, kinsman.	5 Nov. 1560.
65	MAWNDYE, John.	Maidstone.	Richard, brother.	21 June 1563.
36	OXLEY, Richard.	Tunbridge.	Edward, father, and Robert, brother.	23 Oct. 1561.
34	OTTERBURY, John, generousus.	Snodeland.	Joan, relict [also entered above as "Atterbury"].	7 Aug. 1561.
55	PARKER, John, junior, son and ex'or of will of John Parker.	Sandwiche.	Thomas, uncle.	11 Jan. 1562.
25	ROGER, John.	Biddenden.	Agnes Roger <i>alias</i> Forche, relict; Stephen Rogers and Giles Cushman, executors, not administering.	7 Feb. 1560.
43	ROWLTE, Henry.	Cranebrooke.	Richard and John, brothers.	7 April 1562.
59	SILEY, Michael.	Tenterden.	John, brother.	31 March 1560.
68	SOONE, John.	Brasteede.	Sibill, relict.	22 Oct. 1563.
8	STILE, Elizabeth.	Sandwich.	Robert, son.	19 April 1560.
51	STILE, Elizabeth.	Sandwich.	Richard Cooke, executor of will of Robert Stile.	19 April 1562.
23	SMITH, Alexander.	Hawkhurst.	Agnes, relict.	10 Jan. 1560.
51	STYLE, John.	Sandwich.	Richard Cooke, executor of will of Robert Stile, son of John Stile.	27 Oct. 1562.
67	THROWLEY, Robert, son and executor of Elizabeth Throwley late of Fev'sham, diocese of Canterbury.	Depford.	Margery Chapman <i>alias</i> Throwley, sister.	10 July 1563.
18	WINCHESTER, Wm.	Greenwich.	Margary, relict.	14 Sept. 1560.
35	WEBSTER, Nicholas.	Greenwich.	Agnes, relict.	4 Oct. 1561.

1564 to 1567.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
BRENT, Robert, armiger.	Willesborough.	Thomas Brent, kinsman.	6 March 1566.
COOKE, John.	Plumstede.	Katherine, relict.	24 Nov. 1567.
CULPEPER <i>alias</i> Sedley, Margaret.	Southfleet.	Richard Culpeper, son.	20 Dec. 1565.
DOWNE, John.	Yaldinge.	Thomas Whetenhall, and Mary Downe, sister.	1 Feb. 1566.
FOXÉ, Henry.	Raynham.	Nicholas Adye, Wm. Hennaker, Thomas Butte, and John Moudham.	3 March 1563.
FORDE, Charles, son of Richard Forde late of Layham.	Canterbury.	Elizabeth, mother.	30 March 1563.
HARRISON, Hugh.	Lewsham.	Isabella, relict.	3 Nov. 1567.
HULSTON, Margery.	Peckham.	Anne Williams <i>alias</i> Hulston, sister.	15 June 1564.
HUDSON, Thomas.	E. Greenwich.	Barbara, relict.	30 Aug. 1565.
HEWSTER, Jerome.	Wolwich.	Mary, relict.	5 May 1566.
HARRISON, Joanna.	St. John, Thanet.	Dionisia Nycolls <i>alias</i> Harrison, daughter.	12 Sept. 1566.
HARDYMAN, Robert.	Saltwood.	Katherine, relict.	14 Sept. 1567.
KINGE, Percival.	Maideston.	George, brother.	31 July 1564.
KNIGHT, Thomas.	Bromley.	Agnes, relict.	8 Nov. 1564.
LEWES, Robert, died in Ireland.	Lenham.	Margaret, relict.	28 Oct. 1567.
MUMBREY, Thomas.	Sutton.	Joan Stocke <i>alias</i> Mumbrey, sister.	31 July 1564.
MOFFETT, Robert, generous.	Lewsham.	Mary, relict.	3 Nov. 1565.
MORE, Robert.	Crayford.	Anne, relict.	9 Jan. 1566.
MOSELEY, William.	Feversham.	Agnes, relict.	8 Oct. 1567.
NEVELL, Margaret, Catherine, Anne, Judith, daughters of Richard Nevell.	Canterbury.	Anne Maye <i>alias</i> Nevell, mother.	5 April 1566.
OWTREDE, John.	Bexley.	Cicilie Railton <i>alias</i> Outredd, relict.	12 Jan. 1564.
PARKER, William.	Maydeston.	Alice Thomas <i>alias</i> Parker, wife of John Thomas, and Johan Parker, sister.	10 Jan. 1564.
PIGOTT, William.	Chydingstone.	John, brother.	3 June 1567.
RYVERS, Thomas.	Tunbridge.	Mary, relict.	13 April 1565.
SPILMAN, Thomas, armiger.	Diocese of Canterbury.	Jeremy Brett, half-brother.	20 April 1564.
SOWTHLAND, William.	Hope, in Romney Marsh.	William and John, sons.	15 Dec. 1567.
SMALWOOD, William, sailor.	Gravesend.	Elizabeth Colson of Gravesend, maiden.	23 July 1565.
SIRREY, Alice, widow, died at Hempsted in Hertfordshire.	Feversham.	Johan Ware <i>alias</i> Sirrey, sister.	26 June 1566.
SUTTON, Thomas.	Higham.	Johan, relict.	23 April 1567.
TONGE, William.	Gravesende.	Alice Pirrey <i>alias</i> Tonge, relict.	28 Feb. 1563.
TOBOLD, Richard.	Cranebrooke.	Joan, relict.	28 Feb. 1565.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
84	THOMSON, Edmund, clerk.	Detford.	Elizabeth, relict.	4 Oct. 1564.
88	WARCOPP, John.	Aylsford.	Henry, son.	12 Jan. 1564.
96	WYMONDE, William.	Bydenden.	John, brother.	31 Aug. 1565.
96	WYMONDE, Joanna.	Bydenden.	John, brother.	31 Aug. 1565.
102	WILLSON, William.	Swanscombe.	Mary Paramore <i>alias</i> Milna, aunt of Francis Willson, son of deceased, in minority of said Francis.	5 Dec. 1565.
103	WILLERD, Stephen.	Cowden.	Anne, relict.	25 Jan. 1565.

1568 TO 1571.

139	ADYE, John.	Syttingborne.	Roger Abye, next of kin.	5 Nov. 1568.
151	BEST <i>alias</i> Richbell, Alice.	Bromeley.	William Richbell, senior, late husband of deceased.	24 Oct. 1569.
166	BASDEN, Ursula.	Beninden.	Katherine Batcocke <i>alias</i> Basden, wife of Edward Batcocke, and sister of William and Ursula Basden, deceased, children of John Basden.	30 Nov. 1570.
171	BYCROFT, Henry, yeoman.	Wolwiche.	Richard Deane, Clerk, rector of Woolwich, — Bycroft, son, a minor, and William Bycroft, son, being deceased.	7 March 1570.
175	BUCKINER, Walter.	Maydeston.	Alice, relict.	25 June 1571.
168	COLE, William.	Seale.	Richard, brother, during minority of Elizabeth Cole, daughter of deceased.	27 Jan. 1570.
165	DRUMAN, William.	Plumstede.	Christian, sister.	11 Nov. 1570.
169	DARRELL, Hugh.	Northfleet.	Eleanor, relict.	2 Feb. 1570.
145	HOLCOMBE, Rose.	Hollingborne.	John Clerk, kinsman.	7 April 1569.
159	HETHERINGTON, Thomas.	Eastchurch, Isle of Sheapye.	Ralph Hetherington, brother.	9 May 1570.
135	HATCHE, Henry.	Feversham.	Edward Parker, next of kin.	8 July 1568.
174	HARRY YOUNGE, Roger.	Halstow.	Helen Harry Younge, relict.	26 May 1571.
158	JEFFREY, Thomas.	Waterinber-rye.	Agnes, relict.	17 April 1570.
176	LAUDER, William.	Est Gren-wiche.	Henry, brother.	20 July 1571.
179	LAMBERT, Thomas.	Canterbury.	Joan, relict.	15 Oct. 1571.
149	PRESTON <i>alias</i> Hannyball, John.	Sevenocke.	Margaret Preston <i>alias</i> Hannyball, relict.	2 Aug. 1569.
160	RANDOLFFE, Averinus.	Dover.	Sibille Hastinge <i>alias</i> Randolf, late wife of Edward Randolf, deceased son of Averinus Randolf, also John Hasting, husband of said Sibilla.	28 May 1570.
171	RANDOLFE, Joan.	Canterbury.	Eleanor, relict.	29 March 1570.
136	SIDNEY, Anna, widow.	Ashe, Dio. Roffen.	Dorathy Middleton, daughter.	6 Sept. 1568.
144	SAMPSON, William, baker.	Est Grene-wich.	Edmund, son.	22 April 1569.
132	WOMBWELL, Thomas.	Northfleet.	Alice, relict.	26 May 1568.
137	WYNCHOMBE, James.	Est Grene-wich.	Elizabeth, relict.	13 Sept. 1568.

1572 to 1575.

ol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
50	APRICE, Robert.	Sittingborne.	Thomas, brother.	22 May 1574.
61	ALLEN, John, died in Dio. of Chichester.	Icknam (<i>sic</i>).	James Allen, next of kin.	11 Nov. 1574.
20	BURY, Jeffrey.	Mydley.	John, brother; in minority of Jeffry, Alice, Johan, Ann, and John Bury, children of deceased.	31 Jan. 1572.
36	BESBICHE, Richard.	Horsmunden.	Margerie, relict.	8 Oct. 1573.
37	BANCES, John, late Vicar of Hollingborne.	Hollingborne.	Alexander, father; in minority of Alexander and Hellen Banks, children of deceased.	20 Oct. 1573.
59	BUCKMERE, Faith, daughter of Walter Buckmere.	Maydeston.	Alice, mother.	11 Oct. 1574.
73	BATT, Thomas.	Est Grenewich.	Joan, relict.	11 May 1575.
45	COWARD, Edmund.	Allington.	Thomas Thomlyn, next of kin.	29 March 1573.
52	COWARDE <i>alias</i> Quyer, Edward.	Allington.	Edmund Bore, Joanne Bore <i>alias</i> Robinson, Alice Bore <i>alias</i> Lesden, and Mary Bore, kinsfolk.	2 June 1574.
68	CHARLETON, Henry.	Grenwiche.	Helene, relict.	1 Feb. 1574.
19	DOWNE, Thomas.	Tudeley.	John and Walter, brothers.	4 Dec. 1572.
9	GAVELL, Thomas.	Etonbridge.	John, brother.	17 June 1572.
28	GARDINER, Richard.	Darforde.	Anthony, brother.	28 April 1573.
17	GILDRIDGE, William.	Spelhurst.	Thomas, brother.	28 Nov. 1572.
42	GARLAND, Edward.	"De Hospitio D'ne n're Regine ac deced: apud Grenewich."	John, brother.	4 Feb. 1573.
12	HAROLD, Richard.	Stapleherst.	John, brother.	8 Aug. 1572.
16	HUSTWAITE, Edward.	Lee.	Anthony Mores, armiger; in minority of Isabell and Mary Hustwaite, kinsfolk, in person of Ed. Bellingham, proc.	30 Oct. 1572.
17	IPENBURY, Ambrose.	Maydeston.	Henry Wallys, cit. and fishmonger of London.	21 Nov. 1572.
35	JOHNSON, Christian, spinster.	Sandwich.	John, brother.	15 Sept. 1573.
13	LAMBE, Robert.	Wouldham.	Mabel, relict.	9 Sept. 1572.
5	MAYNE, Walter.	Byddenden.	Anne, relict.	12 April 1572.
57	MORGAN, Roger.	Grenewich.	John, brother.	2 Aug. 1574.
31	MERIAL, William.	Maideston.	John Stile, next of kin.	25 June 1573.
43	MORETON, Robert.	Stone, Dio. Cant.	Alice, relict.	10 Feb. 1573.
3	PARSONS, Robert.	Estgrenewich.	Hellen, relict.	9 Feb. 1571.
53	PARROTT, John.	Debtforde.	Margaret, relict.	19 June 1574.
14	ROBERTS, Herbert.	Tenterden.	Margery, relict.	11 Oct. 1572.
26	SANDFORD, John.	Ickam.	William Gradell, of Islington, Middlesex, gent.; Katherine Sandford, late relict and executrix, now deceased, not having administered.	8 April 1573.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration
58	STEDE, William.	Henry Etisham al's Harrysam.	Johan, relict.	27 Sept. 1574.
73	SAPCOTT, Alexander.	Wickham, Dio. Roch.	William and Henry Sapcott, nephews.	5 May 1575.
59	SLYWRIGHT, Thomas.	Tenterden.	Margery, relict.	29 Oct. 1574.
69	STANSMORE, Henry.	Becknam.	George, brother.	26 Feb. 1574.
14	THOMSON, William.	Estgrenwich.	Joan, relict.	10 Oct. 1572.
8	TICHBORNE, Richard, generous.	Eatonbridge.	Maurice, brother.	31 May. 1572.
36	THORNYCROFT, John.	Sittingborne.	Christian, relict.	15 Oct. 1573.
9	THWAITES, Thomas, armiger.	Chilham.	Nicholas St. Leger, of Estwell, arm., and Dame Katherine Finche his wife; Thomas Finche, miles, ex'or of will of deceased, not having administered.	14 June 1572.
73	WOODWARD, Elizabeth.	Tenterden.	William, brother.	5 May 1575.
46	WATTS, Elizabeth, late relict of Richard Watts.	Cranebroke.	Henry Copwhayte, late husband.	2 April 1574.
49	WILLIAMS, John.	Tenterden.	Alice Crensted (?) <i>alias</i> Williams, sister.	19 May 1574.
61	WODY, John.	Sevenocke.	Katherine Huntley <i>alias</i> Wody and Anne Wody, daughters.	11 Nov. 1574.
50	WYAT, Sir Thomas.	Allington Castle.	John Beresforde, of Middle Temple, gent; Edward Warner, miles, and Dame Elizabeth his wife not having administered.	25 May 1574. Former gran in Nov. 1544 and Feb. 1554.
71	YARDELY, John.	Strowde.	John Baptista, of London, merchant, creditor.	20 April 1575.

MAY 1575 TO FEBRUARY 1576.

88	ALLEN, John.	Ickham.	Thomas Greene, of Ickham, and Richard Edgar, of Elgort (<i>sic</i>) in Kent, creditors.	29 Nov. 1575.
81	BIGGE, Walter.	Tenterden.	Marion, relict.	17 Aug. 1575.
86	BAKER, Laurence.	Old Romney.	John, son.	5 Nov. 1575.
81	CULPEPER, Walter, generous.	Burston <i>alias</i> Buston.	Dame Elena Somerset <i>alias</i> Vane, mother.	19 Aug. 1575.
89	NETLINGHAM, John.	Bexley.	Margerie Netlingham <i>alias</i> Lane, sister.	10 Dec. 1575.
88	PECK, Anthony.	Wolwiche.	Mary, relict.	9 Nov. 1575.
88	SPILMAN, Thomas.	Canterbury.	Thomas, son.	10 Nov. 1575. Former gran April 1564.

1576 TO 1580.

168	ADAMSON, Reginald.	Westmawling.	Prudence Adamson <i>alias</i> Leigh daughter.	4 May 1579.
99	BRETT, Jerome.	Leedes.	Milicent, relict.	9 May 1576.
161	BREDGER, Robert.	Leedes.	Joan, relict.	11 Jan. 1578.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
179	BESTE, Nicholas.	Mergate in parish of St. John in Thanet.	Mary, relict.	6 Oct. 1579.
135	CHAMBERS, Robert.	Crayforde.	Agnes Chambers <i>alias</i> Marshall, relict, and George Marshall her husband.	26 Nov. 1577.
165	CHAPMAN, Alice.	Chevening.	John Lawrence, . . . of Alice Chapman.	3 March 1578.
184	CARDEN, Thomas, junior.	Mynster.	Humfry Carden, next of kin.	1 Dec. 1579.
212	CARDEN, Thomas.	Minster.	Alice Carden <i>alias</i> Padnall, mother of Elizabeth Grass, sister of Thomas Carden, deceased.	14 Nov. 1580.
161	DEANE, Robert.	Hallinge.	Margaret, relict, and Silvester Dalyson <i>alias</i> Deane, daughter, and William Dallyson, gent., her husband.	16 Jan. 1578.
157	DEDICOTT, Thomas.	Addington.	Elizabeth, relict.	17 Nov. 1578.
170	DISLEY, John, senior.	Ereth.	John Disley, junior, brother.	13 May 1578.
207	DARRELL, William, clerk.	Prebendary of Christ Ch., Canterbury.	James, next of kin.	11 Sept. 1580.
150	EGGLESFEILD, Maria and Frances.	Dartforde.	Christopher, brother.	8 July 1578.
159	FOWLER, John.	Rochester.	Oliver, son.	9 June 1580.
140	GOZE, Oliver.	Waumer(<i>sic</i>).	Edward Goze, senior, brother.	7 Feb. 1577.
175	GENS, Edward.	Northfleet.	James Gens, and Joyce Gens <i>alias</i> Fathers, brother and sister.	20 Aug. 1579.
98	GIBSON, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Gibson, deceased.	Warhorne.	Richard, next of kin.	10 May 1576.
147	HAWTE, William, miles.	Bisshopsborn.	William Boys, son of John Boys, deceased, late executor.	5 June 1578.
179	HOVINDEN, John.	Cranbrooke.	Mary, relict.	23 Oct. 1579.
195	JECKETT, John.	Plumsted.	Alice Jeckett <i>alias</i> Smith, mother, in person of William Smith her husband.	23 April 1580.
165	KELLAM <i>alias</i> Draper, William, gent.	Earith.	Brigid Byniman, kinswoman, during minority of Thomas, Henry, Elizabeth, and Brigid Kellam, children of deceased. By Henry Byniman her husband.	5 March 1578.
126	LAMBE, Richard.	Merden.	Elizabeth, relict.	22 June 1577.
188	LYTE, Anthony.	Est Grenewich.	Brigett Smyth <i>alias</i> Lyte, next of kin, in person of William Smythe her husband.	29 Jan. 1579.
98	LARKIN, Henry.	Plumsted.	Thomas, brother.	14 May 1576.
209	LAKE, John.	Est Grenewich.	Agnes, relict.	22 Oct. 1580.
104	MASTERS, Thomas.	Westram.	Agnes, relict.	31 July 1576.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
181	MOORE, Robert.	Crayforde.	John Cuttle, next of kin; Anna Moore, relict, now deceased, not having administered. Former grant January 1566.	18 Nov. 1571
123	MARSHALL, Simon.	Cranbrooke.	Katherine, relict.	9 May 1577
168	MARTEN, Maria.	Brasted.	Percivall, brother.	11 May 1578
189	NORDEN, Edward.	Esthall next Sittingborne.	Edward Cooper of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London, creditor.	3 Feb. 1579
170	NAILER, Jasper.	Patriksborne.	John, brother.	23 May 1579
105	PRESTON, Henry.	Westram.	Anne, relict.	25 Aug. 1579
107	PARRY, Henry, and Margaret his wife.	Ickham.	Jn. Kempe, uncle of the children of Henry and Margaret Parry.	10 Sept. 1579
143	PLANE, Matthew.	Southfleet.	John, son.	10 April 1579
150	PILSTON, Roger.	Eltham.	Dorathy, relict.	26 July 1578
182	ROWLE, Peter.	Rochester.	Elizabeth, relict.	2 Nov. 1579
159	SWALMAN, William.	Hartlipp.	Alice, relict.	15 Dec. 1578
161	STARTEOUTE, John.	Maydestone.	Elizabeth, relict.	27 Jan. 1578
169	SPRAGIN, John.	Bexley.	Martin, son.	11 May 1579
182	SMYTH, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Smyth.	Bexley.	John Kirkley, uncle.	20 Nov. 1579
135	STUBBES, Nicholas.	Est Grene-wich.	Geo. Wilson of Bristol, creditor.	18 Nov. 1577
153	SMYTH, Thomas.	Bexley.	Clementina, relict.	16 Sept. 1578
180	SPILLMAN, Anthony.	In diocese of Canterbury.	Anthony, next of kin, Jeromy Brett being deceased.	29 Oct. 1579
167	TROLOPP, Roger.	Chartham.	Jane, daughter.	15 April 1579
125	WYARSDALE, Thomas.	Sittingborne.	Thomas and Elizabeth Hiley, next of kin.	17 June 1577
164	WESTON, Michael.	Lighe.	Elizabeth, relict.	19 Feb. 1578
190	WINGFIELD, James.	Stone in dio. of Rochester.	Cicily Maydenhed, sister, and George Harvy, brother.	22 Feb. 1579
199	WILLIAMS, Edward.	Higham.	Eliz. Gyles <i>alias</i> Williams, sister.	10 June 1580

1581 TO 1583.

34	ABINGTON, John.	Est Grene-wich.	Edward, son.	26 April 1582
35	AMERST, Robert.	Tudley.	Mary, relict.	1 April 1582
40	ARDEN, Thomas.	Canterbury.	Stephen Jeffry, citizen and . . . of London, creditor.	22 June 1582
53	ATKINS, Thomas.	Debtford.	William Hancock, next of kin, during minority of Anne Atkins, daughter of deceased.	25 Nov. 1582
7	BAM, Thomas.	Leedes.	Katherine, relict.	13 March 1582
8	BRICKENDEN, Katherine, maiden.	Tenterden.	Mary Kandie <i>alias</i> Brickenden, sister.	14 April 1581
5	BOGAS, William.	Northfleete.	Joan, mother.	28 Feb. 1580
17	BRIGHT, Barbara, widow.	West Grene-wich.	Alice Wilson, next of kin.	17 Aug. 1581
40	BAM, Katherine, widow.	Gillingham.	Thomas Roberts of Esthodley, Sussex, gent., and Katherine Roberts <i>alias</i> Bam his wife, late relict of Thomas Bam of Leedes, who was executor of will of Kath. Bam, widow, of Gillingham.	25 June 1582

Vol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
52	COOTES, Richard.	Sandwich.	Katherine, relict.	28 Nov. 1582.
70	CLAY, Richard.	Rochester.	John Wolton of St. Sepulchre's, London, grocer. (Connection not given.)	10 June 1583.
31	DRAPER, Christopher.	Darnth.	Henry, next of kin.	3 Feb. 1581.
46	DAY, JOHN.	Tenterden.	Elizabeth, relict.	20 Sept. 1582.
60	DAVIES, Stephen.	Cranbroke.	Stephen, son.	19 Feb. 1582.
24	FOORDE, Joan, widow.	Gravesende and Mylton.	William Myller, uncle of Katherine and Anne Foorde, children of deceased.	29 Nov. 1581.
44	GOLER, Thomas.	Witherson (<i>sic</i>), dio. of Canterbury.	John Shervold, kinsman; during minority of children of deceased (who are not named).	23 Aug. 1582.
3	HARRIS, Thomas.	Brumley.	Anthony Bingham, next of kin; during minority of children of deceased (who are not named).	4 Feb. 1580.
71	HARFLETE <i>alias</i> Setvannce, Elizabeth.	Wolwich.	Thomas Harflete <i>alias</i> Setvance, husband.	22 June 1583.
64	HUGGETT, James.	Brenchley.	Joan, relict.	11 April 1583.
70	HODGKIN, Thomas, sen.	Lytlebourne.	Thomas Hodgkin, jun., son.	14 June 1583.
73	HEMMINGE, Walter.	Dartford.	Margaret, relict.	10 July 1583.
16	JONES, David.	Debpford.	John Barker, next of kin; during minority of Susan Jones, daughter of deceased.	31 July 1581.
16	KEMPE, Christopher.	Sandwich.	Henry Barnes and John Hopkins. (Connection with deceased not given.)	29 July 1581.
26	MILLER, John, sen.	Gravesend.	William, son.	2 Dec. 1581.
24	MYLLER <i>alias</i> Oliver, Joan.	Gravesend.	William, son of Joan Myller <i>alias</i> Olyver, deceased.	2 Dec. 1581.
42	MIDDLETON, Letitia, widow.	Est Grene-wich.	William, son.	26 July 1582.
66	MATTHEWE, Hugh.	Debtforde.	Meredith ap Jen'n ap Mathew, brother.	29 April 1583.
36	NEWTON, James.	Dover.	William Goddard, next of kin.	5 May 1582.
52	NORRIS, Clement.	Est Grene-wich.	Alice, relict.	24 Nov. 1582.
25	PEERSE, Gilbert.	Maydestone.	Frances, relict. (<i>See Administration</i> 27 Sept.)	14 Nov. 1581.
64	PELL <i>alias</i> Short, William.	Ebbseney.	Thomas Burges of Tenterden, creditor.	17 April 1583.
12	PERRY, Robert.	Leneham.	William, uncle.	30 May 1581.
20	PEERSE, Gilbert.	Maydeston.	Edmund Lowe of St. Magdalen, London, yeoman.	27 Sept. 1581.
33	POTTER, Agnes, widow.	Watering-bury.	George de la haye of Watering-bury, gent., kinsman.	3 March 1581.
68	PROVEST, William.	Est Grene-wich.	Margaret, relict.	31 May 1583.
24	STAUNTON, William.	Est Grene-wich.	Joan, relict.	21 Nov. 1581.
28	TUSAM, Richard.	Deptford.	Anne Pett <i>alias</i> Tusam, wife of Peter Pett of Deptford; during minority of Henry . . . , next of kin.	9 Jan. 1581.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
1	WHITE, Henry.	Feversam.	Mary, relict.	19 Jan. 1580.
3	WELTON, John.	Tenterden.	Margery, relict.	3 Feb. 1580.
12	WILLIAMS, Edmund.	Higham.	Elizabeth Giles <i>alias</i> Williams, sister.	24 May 1581.
15	WOODDEY <i>alias</i> Vyney, Joanna.	Huntington <i>alias</i> Hunton.	John Vyney, husband of Joan Woodey <i>alias</i> Vyney, deceased; during minority of Eleanor Vyney, daughter of said John and Joan Vyney.	30 June 1581.
9	WOODGATE, Peter.	Hawkeherst.	Edmund, son.	20 April 1581.
33	WOODDEN, Thomas.	Stansted.	William, brother.	21 March 1581.
37	WRIGHT, Roger, yeoman.	Est Grenewich.	Alice, relict.	19 May 1582.
64	WELLES, Thomas.	Greenwich.	Agnes, relict.	4 April 1583.

FROM 1583 TO 1586.

87	ATKINS, Thomas.	Debtford.	William Hancock, next of kin; during minority of Anne Atkins, daughter of deceased.	25 Nov. 1583.
104	ATKINS, Thomas.	Debtford.	Elizabeth Atkins <i>alias</i> Hancock, sister; Thomas Hancock, late administrator during minority of Anne Atkins, daughter of deceased, not having administered.	9 May 1584.
100	AWSTEN, Gervase.	Tenterden.	Anne, relict.	11 April 1584.
167	ALEYN, Sir Christopher, Knight.	Mote in the parish of Itham.	Dame Ethelrede Aleyn, relict; in person of Peter Johnson, not public.	15 March 1585.
169	ACHILDREN, William.	Tunbridge.	Sinden Achildren <i>alias</i> Polly, daughter.	30 March 1585.
136	BANBURY, Roger.	Debtford, but died at sea.	William, brother.	17 April 1585.
152	BARHAM, James.	Teston.	Thomas, son.	11 Sept. 1585.
147	BOUNDE, Wombwell.	Ightam.	Thomas Wombwell, gent., kinsman; during minority of Wombwell, Nicholas, Lucy, Elizabeth, and Alice Bounde, children of deceased.	15 July 1585.
187	BIRD, Robert.	Debtford.	Joan, relict.	11 Oct. 1586.
191	BOUND, Petronilla, widow.	Ightam.	William Wodden, of Stansted, yeoman.	22 Nov. 1586.
181	BENDISH, Rooke.	Quynborowe.	Martha, relict; in person of Peter Johnson, not public.	8 Aug. 1586.
117	CODD, John.	Marden.	Thomas, brother.	7 Oct. 1584.
122	COCKS, John.	Feversham.	Elizabeth, relict.	24 Nov. 1584.
141	CLYNTON, John.	Isle of Shepey.	Thomas Cæser, gent.; during minority of Henry, John, William, Joan, and Elizabeth Clynton, children of deceased.	7 May 1585.
166	CLINTON, John.	Eastchurch.	Alice, relict; in place of Thomas Cæser.	5 Feb. 1585.
181	CHITTENDEN, Robert.	Yaldinge.	Joan, relict.	5 Aug. 1586.
157	CHAWNCE, Nicholas.	Gravesend.	William, brother.	18 Nov. 1585.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
191	COLLIER, Jesse.	Maydstone.	Margaret, relict.	10 Nov. 1586.
192	CHAPMAN, John.	Wittersham.	Elizabeth, relict.	26 Nov. 1586.
125	DUNKE, Edmund.	Hawkherst.	John and Christopher, brothers.	19 Dec. 1584.
166	DARCIE, Joanna, widow.	Leigh.	Charles Darcy; Edith Sparrowe <i>alias</i> Darcy, sister of said Charles, not having adminis- tered. See Jan. 1562.	7 Feb. 1585.
124	DAVIES, Thomas.	Boxley.	Alice, relict.	2 Dec. 1584.
179	ELAM, Edward.	East Grene- wich.	John Gilles, of East Greenwich, serving man; Dorothy Elam, relict, renouncing.	1 July 1586.
128	EATON, William.	Dover.	Barbara Alen <i>alias</i> Eaton, daughter.	27 Jan. 1584.
152	FILMER, Robert.	Est Sutton.	Edward, son.	2 Sept. 1585.
115	HOLMES, William.	Ebeney.	Margaret, relict.	18 Sept. 1584.
125	HIDE, Gilbert.	Canterbury.	Ralf Hyde, son.	21 Dec. 1584.
188	HOLLOWAY, John.	Dover.	Thomas, son.	22 Oct. 1586.
168	JACOB, Richard.	Saundherst.	Elinor Pooke, sister.	19 March 1583.
98	KINGSTON, Elizabeth, widow.	Southfleete.	Patricius Lyon, creditor.	27 March 1583.
177	KENRICK, James, <i>alias</i> Eaton, Rafe.	Hyde.	Margaret Kenrick <i>alias</i> Eaton, relict of James Kenrick <i>alias</i> Ralph Eaton.	18 June 1586.
115	LARKYN, Roger.	Lewsham.	Joan, relict.	14 Sept. 1584.
128	LEWES, Morgan.	Grenewich.	Katherine ap Morgan, daughter.	21 Jan. 1584.
106	LEIGHE, Johanna, widow.	Beckenham.	Robert, next of kin.	19 May 1584.
112	LOWES, Henry.	Asheford.	Myldred, relict.	27 July 1584.
187	MILLES, William.	Debtford.	Anne, sister.	11 Oct. 1586.
139	NORDISHE, John.	Est Mallinge.	John Waston, creditor.	7 May 1585.
85	OSBORNE, William.	Marden.	Anne, relict.	22 Nov. 1583.
102	PIPER, William.	Kennerton.	Elizabeth, relict.	30 April 1584.
117	POTTES, Peter.	Tunstall.	Katherine, relict.	11 Oct. 1584.
132	PARFITT, John.	Canterbury.	John Hopkins, creditor.	5 Feb. 1584.
189	PINE, Richard.	Isle of Tha- net.	Alice, relict; in person of Peter Johnson, not. public.	22 Oct. 1586.
134	RUTLAND, Robert.	Hayes.	Elizabeth, relict.	11 March 1584.
135	SHARPE, Robert.	Eaton Bridge.	Alice, relict.	9 April 1585.
171	SYBLE, John.	Einsford.	Elizabeth Bosseville <i>alias</i> Syble, daughter and heir; Joan Syble, relict, not having ad- ministered. Will registered 40 Martyn.	30 April 1586.
146	SOWNDEY, Robert.	Wolwich.	Elizabeth, relict.	5 July 1585.
191	SHERINGTON, An- thony.	Malden.	Catherine Thom's <i>alias</i> Sher- ington, sister.	10 Nov. 1586.
140	TOWNELEY, Joan, daughter of Randall Towneley, of Wol- wich.	Wolwich.	Margaret, mother.	14 May 1585.
168	TODD, William.	Heaver.	William Napper, gent., of Pres- ton, co. Dorset, creditor.	23 March 1585.
112	TROWTE, John.	Fevresham.	Joan, relict.	11 July 1584.
85	WEMBORNE, John.	Lambres(<i>sic</i>), Diocese of Rochester.	Joan (? relict). Relationship omitted.	16 Nov. 1583.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
109	WILLIARD, William.	Lymynge.	Alice Williard <i>alias</i> Cole, mother; during minority of Agnes Williard, sister of deceased, in person of Richard Coole, her husband.	23 July 1584.
109	WILLIARD, John.	Lenam.	Ditto ditto.	23 July 1584.
159	WELLS, John.	Canterbury.	Anthony, son.	10 Dec. 1585.

FOR 1587.

22	AYLWARD, Edward.	Sevenock.	Elizabeth, relict.	30 June.
40	ASTEN, William.	Benenden.	Agnes, relict.	2 Nov.
44	AYERST, John.	Rochester.	Elizabeth, relict.	22 Dec.
2	BRETT, Warham.	Leedes.	Thomas Brett and John Blechenden, brothers of deceased.	25 Jan.
27	BEALE, Thomas.	Maydestone.	Thomas Bucknam, creditor.	12 Aug.
19	BYLLS, William.	Hetcorne.	Isabella, relict.	7 June.
23	BARKER, Richard.	North Craye.	Robert, son.	1 July.
41	CLEMENT, Nicholas.	Estgrenewich.	Thomazine, relict.	25 Nov.
9	DEWARD, Peter.	Apledore.	John, brother.	3 March.
9	FRAUNCIS, John.	Westram.	Margaret Browne <i>alias</i> Fraunces, sister.	8 March.
37	GRIFFIN, Ralph.	Hyde.	William, brother.	30 Oct.
22	GARRARD, George, gent.	Longefield.	Margaret, relict; in person of Thomas Redman, notary public.	28 June.
36	LAMBERT, Gilbert.	Estgrenewich.	Joan, relict.	24 Oct.
14	LINCOLNE, Richard.	Stanford.	Robert, son.	3 May.
14	MALLARD, John.	Stone.	John Scudder, sister's son.	5 May.
2	MARSH, George.	Dover.	Anne, relict.	27 Jan.
17	MALLARD, John.	Stone, Diocese of Rochester.	John Mallard, sen., of Lemyngton in co. Southants, brother; in place of to John Scudder as on 5 May.	22 May.
35	NORRIS, Alice.	Estgrenewich.	William Mellow, son.	17 Oct.
35	NORRIS, Alice.	Estgrenewich.	Mary Lawly <i>alias</i> Norris, daughter; in person of Roger Lawley, her husband. The grant to William Mellow being brought in and renounced.	21 Oct.
12	ODYARNE, John, gent.	Hawkhurst.	Elizabeth, relict.	24 April.
5	STRINGER, William.	Olde Romney.	Elizabeth, relict.	6 Feb.
26	STIRRY, Arthur.	Hawkherst.	Agnes, relict.	19 July.
44	SCOTT, Thomas.	Sutton at Hone.	Thomas, son.	1 Dec.
13	TUSAN, Richard.	Estgrenewich.	Anne Pratt <i>alias</i> Hune, mother of Edward Hune, next of kin of deceased, and during minority of said Edward.	29 April.
40	TURNER, Alice.	Debtforde.	Isaac and Margaret, children.	4 Nov.
42	THOMSON, Thomas.	Sandwich.	Sir Roger Manwood, Kt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer.	12 Nov.

1.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
4	WOULTER, Thomas.	Sandwich.	Robert Gawnte and John Gawnte, administrators of will (registered 65 Windsor) of Margaret, relict, not having administered.	4 May.
10	WINGFIELD, Jaques.	Stone, Diocese of Rochester.	Dame Mary Newenham <i>alias</i> Wingfield and Cecilie Maydenhed <i>alias</i> Wingfield, sisters of deceased.	6 Sept.
10	WOLLETT, Robert.	Hawlinge, Diocese of Rochester.	... , relict. (Name not given.)	9 Nov.

FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1588.

16	ANDREWES, Robert.	Rochester.	John, brother; and in June 1588 to Thomas Mastard of Feversham, said John being deceased.	16 Jan.
56	BOOTHE, George.	Northfleet (in peculiar of Shoreham & Croydon).	Dionisia, relict.	16 April.
38	BURT, Thomas.	Shorne.	Elizabeth Burte <i>alias</i> Peckham, sister.	19 July.
16	CARPENTER <i>alias</i> Price, Catherine.	Beddersden.	John Carpenter, brother.	22 Jan.
31	GUYES, William.	Greenewich.	Edith Poole, niece.	17 May.
50	HARKARD, Richard.	Quynborowe.	Godfrey Gaste of All Saints, Barking, London, tailor; during minority of Catherine Harkard, daughter of deceased.	3 Feb.
54	MAYNEY, John.	Stapleherst.	Hugh Daye of City of Oxford, gent., for Anne Mayne, relict.	9 March.
70	NORRIS, Edward.	Detford.	Elizabeth, relict.	6 Aug.
31	ROOTES, Richard.	Hadlowe.	Alice, relict.	13 May.
47	SHARPY, Lawrence.	Maydstone.	Anne, relict.	26 Jan.
74	WEAVER, Alice.	Stoke.	Agnes Hawkins, sister.	1 Oct.
55	YOUNGE, William.	Plumsted.	Agnes, relict.	2 April.

FROM OCTOBER 1588 TO DECEMBER 1589.

98	BAKER, William.	Hope All Saints in Romney Marsh.	Elizabeth, relict.	13 May 1589.
05	BENSON, Thomas.	Frendesbury.	Mariane Benson <i>alias</i> Newe, spouse of deceased.	12 July 1589.
35	BARNES, William.	Rochester.	Elena, relict.	23 Jan. 1588.
38	BRIDGMAN, Stephen.	Pekenbury (<i>sic</i>).	John Waket of Frant, Sussex, creditor.	11 Feb. 1588.
14	COVENTREE, James.	Rochester.	Katherine, relict.	20 Oct. 1589.
19	CALKIN, Robert.	Sandwich.	Margaret, mother.	21 Nov. 1589.
12	COX, John.	Sevenocke.	Agnes, relict.	3 Oct. 1589.
95	FLETCHER, George.	Ebenev.	Elizabeth, relict.	23 April 1589.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
106	FORKER, Agnes.	Earith.	Thomas Howe, brother.	30 July 1589.
85	GATFORD, Dionisia.	Marden.	William, son.	10 Jan. 1588.
102	GIBSON, Thomas.	Stone, in Isle of Oxney.	John Gibson, Clerk, Vicar of Bishopston in Sussex, brother.	16 June 1589.
103	HARRYSON, John.	Capell, Diocese of Canterbury.	Margaret, relict.	23 June 1589.
85	JEFFRY, Edward.	Tunbridg.	John, brother.	24 Jan. 1588.
98	NETTER, Jeremiah.	Cranbroke.	Elizabeth, relict.	27 May 1589.
82	OSBORNE, John.	Hartlip.	Robert, brother; during minority of John, Edward, Andrew, Richard, Ann, Joan, Elizabeth, and Alice Osborne, children of deceased.	5 Dec. 1588.
120	POTTER, Agnes.	Wateringbury.	John, son; George Delahay, to whom administration in 1581, not having administered.	27 Nov. 1589.
114	PAGE <i>alias</i> Wilkins, Elizabeth.	Shorne.	George Page, husband.	23 Oct. 1589.
112	RAINES, William.	Merworth.	John, brother.	16 Sept. 1589.
100	SENTLEGER, Nicholas.	Feversham.	Anthony, next of kin.	5 June 1589.
115	SYDNEY, Dame Maria.	Penshurst.	Dame Frances Sydney, relict, and administratrix of will of Sir Philipp Sydney, Kt., son of deceased.	29 Oct. 1589.
118	STAUNTON, William.	Newington.	Robert, brother.	13 Nov. 1589.
119	WATTLE, Simon.	Wittersham.	Alice Stanbridge <i>alias</i> Wattle, sister.	21 Nov. 1589.
120	WATTLE, Simon.	Wittersham.	George, brother; in place of former grant on 21 Nov.	29 Nov. 1589.
1590.				
153	ANDROE <i>alias</i> Lash, Thomas.	Northfleet.	Alice Lash <i>alias</i> Androe, relict.	22 Oct.
126	BARR, Thomas.	Sundrish.	John, brother.	23 Jan.
138	BENNETT, John.	Marden.	Richard Bennett, sen., father.	22 April.
150	BROUGHTON, Roland.	Rochester.	Elizabeth, relict.	4 Sept.
135	CHRISTOPHER, Rich.	Folkeston.	Joan, relict.	8 April.
143	COCKERELL, Maria.	Dover.	Thomas Brayfield; during minority of Cockell Harward, John Harward, sen., John Harward, jun., nephews.	3 June.
150	COWPER, Thomas.	Stansted in the par. of Wrotham.	Elianor, relict.	10 Sept.
152	CLERK, Sir Roland, Kt.	Well Courte.	Dame Joyce, relict.	12 Oct.
139	DAN, Richard.	Marden.	Thomas, brother.	22 May.
159	DOWMAN, Cornelius.	Fevrsham.	John, son.	4 Dec.
125	DEANE, Robt., armiger.	Hallinge.	Roger Dallison, armiger, next of kin; Maximillian Dallison, son of Silvester Dallison <i>alias</i> Dean, executor of the will of said Robert Deane, being deceased.	8 Jan.
137	EVEREST, Thomas.	Sheepeborne.	Dorothy, relict.	12 May.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
FOORD, Edward.	Horton Priory.	John Marshe, next of kin.	28 Sept.
HUNT <i>alias</i> Steere, Maria.	Lewsham.	Julian Thomas <i>alias</i> Steere, sister.	2 March.
JONES, Roger.	East Grenewich.	William Jones, brother's son.	8 April.
LADD, Christopher.	Stroude.	Margaret, relict.	21 Jan.
LANGDON, Daniel.	Hyth.	Joan, relict.	16 Nov.
MAYNEY, John.	Staplehurst.	Anne Windsor <i>alias</i> Mayney, relict.	26 Nov.
PYRRIN, Thomas.	Milsted.	Joseph, brother.	23 Feb.
PHILLIPP, John.	Canterbury.	Jane, relict.	14 May.
RAWSON, Thomas.	Stockbury.	Elizabeth Rawson <i>alias</i> Hunt, relict, in person of Thomas Hunt her husband.	16 April.
RUCK, William, senior.	Boughton Bleane.	Anne, relict.	22 May.
RADE, John.	Beninden.	Katherine, relict.	4 Nov.
ROBINSON, Robert.	Bredgar.	James Tonge of Bredgar; during minority of Alice, Anne, and Mary, daughters of deceased.	11 May.
STILES, Thomas.	Hawkhurst.	Alice Handen, creditor.	14 Jan.
STILES, Thomas.	Hawkhurst.	William Stiles, brother. (Instead of administration of January 14.)	18 June.
SMITHSON, John.	Eltham.	Elizabeth, relict.	10 Aug.
SAMPSON, Anthony.	Throwleigh.	Abigail, relict.	7 Nov.
SKELTON, John.	Estgrenewich.	Wiston Johnson of Estbergholt in Suffolk, clothier, creditor.	25 July.
TONGE, Francis.	Frensted.	Mary, relict; and Edward Wise father of said Mary.	17 Jan.
WILLSON, Thomas.	Chatham.	James Todd, creditor.	30 April.
YELDING, Leonard.	Yalding.	Elizabeth, relict.	27 Feb.

1591.

AWARE, John.	Cranbroke.	Mary, relict.	4 Nov.
ADAMS, Richard.	Benenden.	Thomas, brother.	7 Sept.
VAN ACKER, John.	Sandwich.	Nicholas Nightingale, kinsman; during minority of Abraham Van Acker, son of deceased.	16 Dec.
BARRINGTON, Henry.	East Greenwiche.	Francis, brother.	15 Sept.
CRUSH <i>alias</i> Dowlinge, John.	Hyde.	William Crush, son.	1 June.
DENBOWE, George.	Sandwich.	Avise, relict.	23 June.
FARMER, Elizabeth.	Tunbridge.	Dorothy Paler <i>alias</i> Farmer, daughter.	28 April.
FOX, Magdalen.	Debtford.	Edward, son.	10 July.
GENDER, William.	East Greenwiche.	John, brother.	13 Oct.
HAIWARD, George.	East Grenewich.	Elizabeth Heyward, relict.	4 Feb.
HOLMAN, John.	Tenterden.	Richard, brother.	30 April.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
172	HERDSON, Thomas, armiger.	Folkston.	Nicholas Warner, citizen and , of London, husband of Alice Warner <i>alias</i> Whitehorne, sister of Katherine Herdson <i>alias</i> Whitehorne, relict of Thomas Herdson, armiger, of Folkestone.	21 April.
174	HALL, William.	Rochester.	Emanuel, brother.	3 May.
179	HASTLIN, Edward.	Meopham.	Alice Darrell <i>alias</i> Hastlin, sister.	18 June.
185	HONES, William.	Benenden.	Susan, relict.	21 Aug.
169	MOONE, Thomas.	Eastrey.	John Woodland, step-brother.	22 March.
176	MALLERD, John.	Stone, Diocese of Rochester.	Ellen Mallerd <i>alias</i> Wood, daughter.	19 May.
178	OSBORN, Henry.	Lasden in Isle of Sheppey.	Arthur Holman, step-brother, and Richard Lambe of Rochester, yeoman; during minority of Stephen and Alice Osborne, children of deceased.	4 June.
181	PARFITT, John.	Canterbury.	Mary, relict.	29 June.
180	PHILLIPP, Luke.	Canterbury.	Anthonet, relict.	26 June.
186	PARRY, Thomas.	East Greenwich.	David, son.	28 Aug.
194	POWELL, Thomas.	East Greenwich.	Richard Meredith, next of kin.	16 Nov.
178	PENDRETH, Miles.	Northborn.	Francis, son.	1 June.
182	PUCKERING, Edward.	East Kingsnorth, Diocese of Canterbury.	Anne, relict.	5 July.
165	SWAINE, John.	Sandwich.	Lawrence, brother; Alice the relict not administering.	5 Jan.
191	STRINGER, William.	Old Romney.	John Gibbon, guardian of Alice the daughter of deceased, and during her minority; Elizabeth, relict, not administering.	19 Oct.
169	SCOTT, Thomas.	Sutton at Hone.	Nicholas, son; Thomas Scott, jun., son, not administering. A further grant in March, 1615.	17 March.
192	TYLMAN, Isaac.	Sandwich.	Elizabeth Weale, sister.	4 Nov.

1592.

1	BRIGHT <i>alias</i> Rodes, Margaret.	Cranbrooke.	Margaret Bright, mother.	1 Jan.
5	BROOKE COBHAM, Sir Henry, Knight.	Sutton at Hone.	John Chettell, creditor.	10 Feb.
8	BAKER, Robert.	Gowdhurst.	Richard, brother.	13 March.
19	BRIDGES, William.	Crayford.	Margaret Hunt, mother of Mary Bridges <i>alias</i> Outred, late wife.	2 June.
25	BESBITCH, Richard.	Gowdherst.	Micol, relict.	10 July.
32	BOSWELL, Edward.	Ainsford.	Robert, brother.	10 Oct.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
BENBOWE, Richard.	Quinborowe.	William More of Stebunheth, Middlesex, clerk ; during minority of Basil Benbowe, son of deceased.	8 April.
CAYSER, William.	Hollingborne.	Elizabeth, relict.	23 Sept.
GLANFEILD, George.	Woodchurch.	John and Mark, brothers.	10 June.
GLANFEILD, George.	Woodchurch.	Joseph Hooper and Thomas Holmes, of Woodchurch, yeomen.	29 May.
GULSON, Jasper.	East Greenwich.	Margaret, relict.	5 Oct.
JOYNER, Francis.	Acris.	Margaret, relict.	9 May.
JOYCE, Thomas, senior.	Maydston.	William Hallaway, tutor of Thomas Joyce, son of deceased.	4 Dec.
MONGAYE, John.	Biddenden.	Walter Austen, uncle of Rebecca, Anne, Elizabeth, and Joan Mongaye, daughters of deceased.	3 July.
MAYSTERSON, Edmund.	Ashforde.	Benjamin, brother.	16 Sept.
OKELAND, Christopher.	Eastgreenwich.	Anne, relict.	13 March.
SPURR, William.	Farneborough.	Katherine, relict.	11 Aug.
SOMER, James.	Yaldinge.	Anne, relict.	20 Nov.
TURNER, Stephen.	Dover.	John Wotton, creditor.	4 Feb.
WARCOP, Thomas.	Eastgreenwich.	John Rybtin, next of kin ; Elizabeth, relict, and Agnes, daughter, not administering.	26 April.
WOTTON, Edward.	Great Chart.	John Wotton, kinsman ; during minority of Mary, Sarah, Ann, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Emma, and John, children of deceased.	3 July.
WATTES, George.	Stone, Diocese of Rochester.	Margery, relict.	7 Oct.

1593.

COOKE <i>alias</i> Nicholson, John.	Rainham.	Elizabeth Nicholson <i>alias</i> Cooke, relict.	24 May.
DUNCE, William.	Dartford.	Thomas, brother.	27 Feb.
ELIET, Thomas.	Fevrsham.	Susan, relict.	19 Sept.
ELIET, John.	Eastmaulinge.	Edith, relict.	5 Sept.
FREMLYN, John.	Dartford.	Robert, son.	31 Jan.
GARDENER, Richard.	Bexley.	Elizabeth Taylor, next of kin.	23 March.
GREENE, William.	Gillingham.	Honor, relict.	12 Feb.
GULSON <i>alias</i> Goldston, Jasper.	Eastgreenwich.	Mathew, brother.	9 July.
JOHNSON, Zacharias.	Swanscombe.	Elizabeth, relict.	21 June.
KNATCHBULL, Thomas, son and heir of Richard Knatchbull of Mersham.	Mersham.	Anne, mother.	14 March.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
53	LAKE, Thomas.	Stone, Diocese of Rochester.	Jane, relict.	27 April.
57	LUKE, Samuel.	Debtford.	William, brother.	30 May.
73	LUNSFORDE, John.	Benenden.	Robert Lunsforde and Benett Lunsforde <i>alias</i> Oley, brother and sister of deceased.	5 Nov.
40	MANNERING, Edward.	Earith.	George, nephew, brother's son.	19 Jan.
61	MATHEW, Richard.	East Greenwich.	Elizabeth, relict.	30 June.
62	NEPSAM, Thomas.	Linton.	Elizabeth, relict.	13 July.
47	PROVOST, William.	Debtford.	Anne Benette and John Bridges, next of kin.	10 Feb.
52	STYNNET, Alice.	Canterbury.	William, son.	13 April.
63	STYLE, Alice.	Brentchley.	John, son.	16 July.
1594.				
89	ANNSLEY, Nicholas.	Lee.	Susan, relict; in person of Thomas Iles, notary public.	7 March.
94	BEANE, William.	Sandwich.	Marion, relict.	24 April.
116	BUSTERDE, William.	Shorne.	Robert Austridge, next of kin; Milon Busterde, brother of deceased, not administering.	28 Nov.
88	CHAMBERS, John.	Lynton.	Alice Butcher <i>alias</i> Chambers, sister.	19 Feb.
89	ENGESHAM, Christopher.	Asheforde.	Edward, brother.	9 March.
86	EVEN, William.	Sandwich.	Gartrude, relict.	22 Feb.
81	FRANKTON, John.	Dartford.	William Reynolds, brother of Elizabeth and Margery Frankton, children of deceased; during their minority.	28 Jan.
101	GALLIS, William.	Harriottson.	Katherine, relict.	17 June.
107	GODFREY, John.	Milton, Diocese of Canterbury.	Elizabeth, relict.	8 Aug.
98	HOLT, Gabriel.	St. James, Isle of Grayne.	Richard Wood, creditor.	11 May.
100	JOHNSON, Francis.	Cowden.	Elizabeth, relict.	13 June.
107	MARSHALL, Elizabeth.	Aylesforde.	Henry Newestreete, brother.	26 Aug.
87	NAYLOR, Anthony.	Lodge, Diocese of Canterbury.	Edward, father, and Henry, brother of deceased.	23 Feb.
103	OUNSTED, William.	Levisham.	Richard and Thomas Ounsted, brother's sons, and Richard Winchester, sister's son. Will registered P.C.C., 21 Nevell, March 1592. Value £419 7s. 2d.	26 June.
94	RIDDING, Henry.	Sturmouth.	Mabel Ridding <i>alias</i> Bland, wife of John Bland and sister of deceased.	25 April.
82	SHARPE, Alice.	Eatonbridge.	Mary Gavell <i>alias</i> Sharpe, daughter; during minority of Robert Sharpe, son of deceased.	30 Jan.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
SERGEANT, Ambrose. STEPHENS <i>alias</i> Thomas, Thomas. STEPHENSON, Cornelius.	Haukhurste. Lewsham. Whitestaple.	Elizabeth, relict. Ambrose Stephens, brother. Thomas Eastemeade of Hartlye Waspell in South', yeoman, for relict and children of deceased.	7 Feb. 27 April. 7 June.
SEAGEE, George. STARKEY, Simon. SULIARDE, Richard. SIBILL, Thomas.	Charleton. Dartford. Tunbridge. Farningham.	Adam, brother. Nicholas Vanden Steene. Bridget, relict. Anne Hope <i>alias</i> Sibill, brother's daughter. In margin, Adm'on 4 March, 1552, to Mary, relict.	17 June. 13 Nov. 29 Nov. 27 Nov.
VIOLETT, Henry. WOOD, Martin.	Maidstone. Bromeley.	Grace, relict. Mary, relict.	8 April. 26 Oct.

1595.

BROOKE, Henry.	Lewsham.	Margaret, relict; in person of Lawrence Swinborne, not pub.	25 Jan.
BOORNE, John.	Hawkehurst.	Thomas Weston, next of kin.	27 Feb.
BOOTHE, Richard.	St. James, Isle of Grayne.	Christopher, brother; Alice, relict, not administering.	3 April.
BALSER, John.	Maidstone.	Mary Force <i>alias</i> Balser, daughter.	1 Nov.
BETTS <i>alias</i> Lane, Elizabeth.	St. Margarets, Rochester.	William Bettes, husband.	31 Dec.
COOKESON, Elizabeth, widow.	Bully Hill, Rochester.	Margaret Johnes, widow, daughter.	24 Jan.
COSTE, Edmund.	Newchurch.	Richard Coaste, father.	1 Nov.
HARRIOTT, Robert.	Feversham.	Joan, relict.	21 Jan.
HOLLENDEN, Laurence.	Preston.	Mary, relict.	21 Jan.
HARRY YOUNGE, John.	Quinboroughe.	Jane Harry Younge, relict.	3 Feb.
HORSMONDEN, John.	Hotfeilde.	Richard, brother.	24 April.
LOVELACE, Robert.	Eynsforde.	Joan, relict.	14 May.
LOVESON, Margaret.	Hawlinge.	Sir John Loveson, Kt., father.	11 June.
MEDHURST, Elizabeth.	Hever.	Edward, brother.	8 Nov.
NEWPORTE, Thomas, jun.	Greenwiche.	Clare, sister.	30 April.
ODIARNE, John.	Haukhurst.	William Farmer, late husband of Elizabeth Odiarne, administrator of effects of deceased.	26 Feb.
PARKER, Edward.	Syberteswell.	James, brother.	13 Aug.
SLIFEILDE, William.	Minster, Thanet.	Henry Slifeilde, junior, brother.	26 June.
WATTS, Hugh.	St. Mary Craye.	Joan, relict.	19 July.

1596.

AUSTEN, Thomas.	Rutlinge.	Phillice, relict.	4 Oct.
BAKER, Thomas.	Biddenden.	Daniel, son.	23 April.
BLACKE, Robert.	Lidd.	Julian, relict.	29 April.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
174	BENNETT, John.	Hide.	George Bennett of Cowarne, Herefordshire, brother.	30 July.
154	COOKE, William.	Benenden.	Agnes, relict, and Thomas, son.	9 Jan.
154	CARPENTER, Robert.	Gillingham.	William, brother.	12 Jan.
158	COWDRY, William.	Penshurst.	John Dike, creditor.	21 Feb.
183	DARBIE, Andrew.	Debtford.	Jocomin, relict.	2 Nov.
154	EVERENDEN, Paul.	Horsmonden.	Alexander, brother.	16 Jan.
154	EVERENDEN, Robert.	Rolvenden.	Juliana, relict.	23 Jan.
162	ELGAR, John.	Dartford.	Dorothy, relict.	10 April.
156	FOSTER, John.	Aynsford.	Agnes, relict.	5 Feb.
189	FINCHE, William.	Lynsted.	Dame Katherine Drury <i>alias</i> Finche, wife of Sir Dru Drury, Knight, and daughter of deceased; the relict (not named) renouncing.	24 Dec.
173	HARRIS, George.	Tunbridge.	Joan, relict.	20 July.
181	HAM, Francis.	Swanscombe.	Grace, relict.	25 Oct.
173	KNIGHTE, Anna, widow.	Dover.	Elizabeth Worthe <i>alias</i> Blackdon, sister; during minority of Arthur, Elizabeth, and William, children of deceased.	16 July.
189	KNIGHTE, Matthew.	Lydd.	John Knighte of Lydd, yeoman, son; Agnes, relict, not administering.	22 Dec.
158	LAYCOCKE, Christopher.	Hawkhurst.	Robert Laycocke, "avunculus."	12 Feb.
166	MEADEHERSTE, Anne.	Heaver.	Johan Blundell <i>alias</i> Meadehurst, Margaret Meadehurst, Anne Meadehurst, and Susan Meadehurst, daughters.	15 May.
172	MARLER, George.	Earithe.	Blanche, relict.	13 July.
185	MASON, Patrick.	Greenwiche.	Mary, relict.	24 Nov.
155	PROCTOR, Andrew.	Hithe.	William Carkaridge of Hide, gentleman, creditor; during minority of Elizabeth, daughter of deceased.	18 Jan.
156	POPE, William.	Hawkehurst.	Joan, relict.	5 Feb.
177	PROCTOR, Andrew.	Hide.	Giles Duncombe of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, creditor. For that of January last.	10 Sept.
177	PENNYALE, John.	Eastmauling.	Evan Davies, creditor.	22 Sept.
180	PELSANT, George.	Addington.	John Aam of St. Katherine Creechurch, yeoman, creditor.	22 Oct.
154	STILL, John.	Cowden.	Alice Mills <i>alias</i> Still and Agnes Still, sisters of deceased.	2 Jan.
169	SHERLAND, John.	Debtford.	Alexander, brother.	12 June.
181	SMITH, Abraham.	Gravesende.	Ellen Smith <i>alias</i> Graye, relict.	25 Oct.
172	THOMAS, Mathew.	Milton next Sittingborne.	Faith Thomas <i>alias</i> Genynges, sister.	12 July.

1597.

191	BUNCHE <i>alias</i> Johnson, Elizabeth, widow.	Gillingham.	William Bunche, son.	13 Jan.
202	BURGIS, Edmund.	Cobham.	Joan, relict.	19 April.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
BAKER, John. CROOMER, Frances. CLARKE, Henry. DUNCKE, Henry. EARFEILD, Robert. FINCHE, John. GRENEHILL, Richard. KENNETT, William. LONE, Sampson. MERIAL, Thomas. MARDEN, John.	Chedingstone. Tunstall. Chatham. Charte. Hawkehurst. Debforde. Hawkehurst. Sellendge. Sevenocke. Horsemonden. New Romney.	Henry, next of kin. James, husband. Richard, brother. John, brother. Thomazine, relict. Elizabeth, relict. Elizabeth, relict. William, son. Richard and John, brothers. Katherine, relict. William Hache and John Jeffrey, creditors; Marion Frier <i>alias</i> Marden, sister, not administering.	26 May. 4 Nov. 15 Dec. 4 May. 7 March. 23 Feb. 18 May. 23 June. 5 Oct. 25 Jan. 21 June.
MOURTON, John. OSBORNE, Robert. PEIRCE, Francis.	Canterbury. Hartlippe. Craiford.	Mary, relict. Elizabeth, relict. John Peirce and Silvester Harman <i>alias</i> Peirce, next of kin; latter in person of Richard Harman, her husband.	12 July. 16 Feb. 1 June.
PORTER, Richard. ROWLE, John.	Seale. Newington, Diocese of Rochester.	Andrew and Thomas, brothers. Eden Fleete, wife of Thomas Fleete, and daughter of deceased.	29 Nov. 12 Feb.
SMITH, Richard, sen. STALEY, William.	Horsemonden. Eastgreenwich.	Richard Smith, junior, son. Joan, relict.	5 Feb. 23 May.
STONE, George.	Marden.	Richard Gawdrye, creditor, during minority of children; Katherine, the relict, not administering.	25 May.
SHRIMPTON, Richard.	Warden in Isle of Sheppy.	Henry, son.	28 Nov.
TURNER, John, clerk.	Rector of Kingsdown, Diocese of Rochester.	Mary, relict.	5 Feb.
TILDEN, Agnes. TANNER, Edith, widow.	Maidstone. Eastgreenwich.	John Lorkyn, son. Alice Humfrey <i>alias</i> Monday and Elizabeth Tanner, daughters.	1 April. 28 Sept.
WATER, Benjamin.	Frittenden.	Anne Water <i>alias</i> Munn, daughter.	24 Feb.
WELLES, Richard. WAINWRIGHT, Thomas.	Chedingstone. Becknam.	John, brother. Joan, relict.	27 May. 9 Aug.
WILLIAMS, Walter.	Greenwich.	Dame Dorothy Stafforde, creditor.	9 Aug.
WESTGATE, John.	Debtford <i>alias</i> West Greenwich.	Alice, relict.	27 Oct.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration
1598.				
241	ASHENDEN, Sir William, Kt.	Chartham.	Dame Mary Ashenden, relict.	3 Mar.
247	AUSTON <i>alias</i> Blome, Agnes.	Greenwich.	Thomas Bloome, husband.	8 May
241	BORMAN, Nicholas.	Ottham.	Anne Sedgar <i>alias</i> Borman, sister.	3 Mar.
242	BESBICH, George.	Feversham.	Henry Creswell, next of kin.	14 Mar.
257	BUTYVANT, Roger.	Deptford.	Dorothy, relict.	2 Aug.
249	CROMER, William, armiger.	Sittingborne.	James Cromer, son; Catherine, relict, not administering.	26 May
249	COMBDEN, John.	Gowtherst.	William, son.	30 May
260	FOGG, Richard.	Tilmenston <i>alias</i> Tilmanston.	Anne, relict.	18 Sept.
268	FRAUNCIS, Thomas.	Lidd.	Anne, relict, and Edward, son. Will registered 37 Harrington.	25 Nov.
245	HARTRIDGE <i>alias</i> Sherington, Sarah.	Debtford.	Dens Hartridge, husband.	28 Apr.
257	HODSALL, Robert.	Stansteade.	Conisia, relict.	28 July
242	JENKIN, Thomas.	Diocese of Rochester.	Margaret George <i>alias</i> Jenkin, sister, in person of Edward George, her husband.	4 Mar.
244	KELLIE, Henry.	Gravesend.	Richard, brother.	21 Apr.
262	LILLY, Maria.	Birling.	Peter Wynne, uncle (on the mother's side).	16 Oct.
265	LOWES, Giles.	Newenden.	Thomas, brother.	16 Nov.
256	PARKEHURST, James.	Lenham.	Elizabeth, relict.	7 July
248	STAINESMORE, Robert.	Beckenham.	Elizabeth, relict.	19 May
262	SIMONSON, Philip.	Rochester.	Anne, relict.	12 Oct.
238	TAYLOR, Thomas.	Cranbrooke.	Alice, relict.	10 Feb.
252	TRIMNELL, Walter.	Eastgreenwich.	Julian, relict.	20 June
263	TANNER, Thomas.	St. John, Isle of Thanet.	Anne, relict.	23 Oct.

1599.

22	ABINGTON, John.	Eastgreenwich.	Edward Pikhard and Robert Hawkins, next of kin; Edward, son of deceased, not having administered.	24 Aug.
6	BUCKHURST, Thomas.	Hawkherst.	William, Joan, Agnes, and Elizabeth, children of deceased.	21 Feb.
2	BAKER, Thomas.	Leigh.	George Baker, "affinis."	17 Jan.
33	BURGES, Dorothy.	Brenchley.	Paul, brother.	29 Dec.
33	CLIFFORD, Sir Conier, Kt.	Bobbing Court.	Dame Mary Clifford, relict.	11 Dec.
10	DEANE, Ignatius.	Debtford.	Mary, relict.	2 Apr.
2	FRANKLYN, Anna.	Canterbury.	Mary Gorsby <i>alias</i> Franklyn, daughter.	15 Jan.
6	GREGORY, Anna.	Lee.	Rose, daughter.	2 Feb.
23	GRYFFYTH, Elizeus.	Greenwich.	Edward, brother.	7 Sept.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
HOLDER, Henry.	Eastgreenwich.	James, father; during minority of John and Elizabeth, children of deceased.	16 Aug.
KNIGHT, John.	Lidd.	Thomas, father's brother.	1 Oct.
LOUDON, Richard.	Chatham.	John Vale, creditor.	29 Jan.
LYNCH, Thomas.	Forde, Diocese of Rochester.	Thomas Worland, creditor.	24 Nov.
MYLLER, James.	Wrotham.	Agnes, relict.	15 March.
MASTERS, William.	Seale.	Agnes, relict.	6 June.
NORTON, John.	Norwood, Diocese of Rochester.	Elizabeth, relict.	21 May.
STEPHENSON, Cornelius.	Whitstaple.	John Morris, sister's son; during minority of Elizabeth Stephenson, daughter of deceased; Thomas Eastmeade (to whom administration granted June 1594) not having administered.	28 April.
TOOKE, Thomas.	Hive <i>alias</i> Hyde.	Juliana, relict.	22 March.
WALL, Thomas.	Rochester.	John Cole of Frindsbury, husband of Elizabeth Cole, friend of John, Samuel, and Peter, children of deceased.	14 June.
WALLPOOLE, William.	Eastgreenwich.	George, son.	26 Nov.

1600.

ACTON, Richard.	Sutton Vallence.	Mildred, relict.	29 Jan.
APPLEFORD, Appolina, widow.	Rochester.	William Allen, husband of Susan Allen <i>alias</i> Appleford, daughter of deceased.	19 March.
ALBERY, Henry.	Gravesend.	Anne, relict of Thomas Alberly, son of deceased.	2 Dec.
BARGER <i>alias</i> Macklin, Angela.	Dover.	William, brother.	18 Feb.
BRIGHT <i>alias</i> Rodes, Margaret.	Cranebrooke.	Robert, brother, and Margaret, mother.	15 Feb.
BARROW <i>alias</i> Moore, Elizabeth.	Hawkhurst.	Robert Boorne, son.	23 May.
BETTS <i>alias</i> Hartford, Maria.	Strowde.	Thomas, late husband.	26 Sept.
BLUNDELL, Ropus.	Rochester.	Elizabeth, relict.	16 April.
CLERKE, Sir Roland, Kt.	Well Court.	Fardinand, son; Jocosa, relict, not having administered.	6 Feb.
COCKETT, Sampson.	Rochester.	John, brother.	26 Aug.
COCKE, Philip.	Lewsham.	Isabella, relict; in person of John Robinson, notary public.	22 April.
DUN, Richard.	Dartforde.	Robert Moyle of St. Gregory's, London, haberdasher; Anne, relict, not administering.	24 Jan.
FINCH, Peter.	Tenterden.	Elizabeth, relict.	10 March.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date Adminis- tration
47	GUNTER, Henry.	Chevening.	Prettefue Gounter, relict.	3 May.
46	GLOVER, Vincent.	Wintersham.	Elizabeth, relict.	26 April.
68	ISHAM, Edward, armiger.	Walmer Castle.	Margery, relict.	3 Dec.
42	LOVELACE, Joan.	Aynesforde.	John Tooke, brother; during minority of Robert and Mary, children of deceased.	31 March.
48	LEAKE, George.	Debtford.	Jane Wilson <i>alias</i> Leake, mother.	20 May.
59	LAWRENCE, Joan.	Rainham.	Thomas Shorte, brother; during minority of Henry, William, Richard, and Thomas, children of deceased.	27 Sept.
59	LAWRENCE, John.	Rainham.	Thomas Shorte, brother; during minority of Henry, William, Richard, and Thomas, children of deceased.	27 Sept.
35	MUNDY, Francis.	Chatham.	Mary Stacy <i>alias</i> Mundy, sister, also Wm. Stacy her husband.	10 Jan.
47	STONARD, Thomas, jun.	Cranebrook.	Thomas Stonard, senior, father.	2 May.
44	SHORT, Marion.	Gillingham.	John, son.	21 April.

1601.

70	APLEFORD, William.	Rochester.	William Allen, husband of Susan Allen <i>alias</i> Apleford, daughter.	29 Jan.
86	BURDEN, William.	Dover.	Elisha Lloidd of Warrington in Cheshire, gentleman, creditor.	23 June.
76	BRADBURY, Godfrey.	Milton <i>alias</i> Middleton, Rochester Diocese.	Richard Askew, step-brother.	27 Feb.
98	BALDOCK, Richard.	Hougham.	Richard, brother.	4 Nov.
79	CAWSE, Abraham.	Gravesend.	Thomas Andrewe of St. Sepulchre's, London, creditor.	7 April.
83	CHAMBERS, George.	Mepham.	Thomas Kennett of Mepham, yeoman; during minority of William, George, and Elizabeth Chambers, children of deceased.	12 May.
89	CORNWELL, Thomas.	St. Mary Craye.	Alice, relict.	23 July.
97	FINCHE, William.	Linsted.	Drue Drury, Knight, late husband of Catherine Finch <i>alias</i> Drury, daughter of William Finche, deceased. See 1596.	14 Oct.
99	HOBBS, Stephen.	Dartford.	Faith, relict.	21 Nov.
103	HICKES, John.	Gillingham.	Alice Pate <i>alias</i> Hickes, sister.	24 Dec.
92	PEARCE, William.	Snodland.	Frances Pearce <i>alias</i> Butler, sister; during minority of John and Alice Pearce, the children of deceased. Margaret Pearce, relict, not having administered.	25 Aug.
95	PETT, Thomas.	Milton, Diocese of Canterbury.	Milon, brother.	2 Oct.

Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date of Administration.
YM, John, sen. EARCE, William.	Cranbrooke. Snodland.	John Pym, junior, brother. Margaret, relict. See adm'on 25 August.	22 May. 30 June.
OMERWELL, Alexander.	Earith.	Judith North <i>alias</i> Somerwell, daughter.	31 July.
TEPHENS, Salomon.	Northfleete.	Petronella, relict.	28 April.
AUNDERS, Nicholas.	Greenwich.	Jane, relict.	24 Dec.
HORT, Marion.	Gillingham.	William and John, sons.	10 Feb.
HRUSTCRAFT, Roland.	Leigh.	Agnes Stanton, niece.	29 April.

1602.

P THOMAS, Morgan.	Wickham, Diocese of Rochester.	Evan ap Thomas, brother.	30 Jan.
APPLEFORD <i>alias</i> Aberford, William.	Rochester.	Susan Allen <i>alias</i> Aberford <i>alias</i> Apleford (her husband Wil- liam Allen not having admin- istered), and Thomazen Howett <i>alias</i> Aberford, daugh- ters of deceased.	19 Jan.
BURDEN, Frances.	Hyde.	Ambrose Ward, uncle (on the mother's side).	15 May.
BANCROFT, Peter.	Midlie.	Robert, brother.	20 May.
BROWNE, Robert.	Bromlie.	John Wyn, brother.	15 Sept.
BROFT, John.	Marston.	Ellen Lurch <i>alias</i> Croft and Elizabeth Chambers <i>alias</i> Croft, sisters.	5 Feb.
CHESTER, Richard.	Stoke.	Jane, relict.	23 Feb.
COLLYER, William.	Sandwich.	Sarah, relict.	5 Oct.
DIXON, William.	Cowdeane.	Thomas Dixon, brother, and Mildred Gouler <i>alias</i> Dixon, sister.	15 Jan.
DUCY, Nicholas.	Rochester.	Jane Bott, sister.	27 Nov.
FOUND, William.	Strowde.	Isabella, relict.	9 April.
FATHERS, Symon.	Wrotham.	Agnes Mills <i>alias</i> Fathers <i>alias</i> Basset, daughter.	2 Dec.
GATEFORD, George.	Northfleete.	Rose, relict.	17 Feb.
HIX (or Hicks), John.	Gillingham.	Thomas Holloway, senior, father of Thomas Holloway, junior, sister's son, and during his minority; Alice Pate <i>alias</i> Hicks (to whom administra- tion 1601) not having adminis- tered.	21 Jan.
HALL <i>alias</i> Pearce, Anna.	Meopham.	Margaret Williams, next of kin.	9 July.
JONES, William.	Strowde.	Joan, relict.	7 June.
OTLEY, Mathew.	Sittingburn.	Christian, relict.	21 Oct.
PROVOST, William.	Debtford.	Francis Bridges, next of kin; Anna Bennett and John Bridges, late administrators, not having administered. See 1593.	8 June.
PIGEON, Daniel.	East Green- wich.	Grace Boswell <i>alias</i> Pigeon, sister.	20 July.

Fol.	Name of deceased.	Parish.	To whom granted, and relation to deceased.	Date Administ.
109	TYRILL, John.	Greenwich.	Phillip Tirrell, uncle (on the father's side), and James Tirrell, next of kin.	25 Feb.
114	TIRRELL, John.	Greenwich.	Phillip Tirrell, uncle, Alice Denny, sister's daughter, and Anne Welby <i>alias</i> Tirrell, brother's daughter.	30 April.
129	WOOD, Nicholas.	East Greenwich.	Elizabeth Soane <i>alias</i> Wood, sister.	9 Aug.
136	WYLLARD, Elizabeth.	Hedcorn.	Agmandesham Weston, son.	12 Oct.
1603.				
148	ANDREWES, Richard.	Hawkhurst.	Rafe Collie, next of kin.	18 Feb.
162	AMHURST, Nicholas.	Brasted.	Giles and Nicholas, sons.	3 Aug.
142	BRAND, Henry.	Debtford.	Elizabeth, relict.	3 Jan.
153	BACHELOR, Henry.	East Malling.	Joane, relict.	24 May.
149	COWKOW, Richard.	Rochester.	Thomas, brother.	9 Feb.
152	CARPENTER, Phillip.	Chiselhurst.	Thomas, next of kin.	1 April.
158	COLESON <i>alias</i> Haynes, Anna.	Eastgreenwich.	Mary Greene <i>alias</i> Haines, daughter.	4 July.
170	DOWNES <i>alias</i> Warren, Susan.	Craiford.	William Warren, husband.	31 Oct.
172	DOD, Joseph.	Debtford.	Margaret, relict.	10 Oct.
153	FISHENDEN, Anna.	Detlinge.	John and Thomas, brothers.	28 May.
178	FRANCKLYN, Henry.	Canterbury.	Mary, relict.	23 Dec.
142	GURLY, John.	Leigh next Tonbridge.	Elizabeth, relict. (Another administration in 1628 to John Fordell, husband of Elizabeth Fordell <i>alias</i> Gurley, deceased.)	12 Jan.
159	GIBBON, Francis.	Hawkhurst.	Mary, relict.	9 July.
173	HARLAKINDEN, Walter.	Tunstall.	Jerome Trollop and Katherine his wife, half-sister of deceased.	2 Nov.
170	KETLE, John.	Eltham.	William Kymber of All Saints Barking, clothworker (? creditor, no relation given).	21 Oct.
173	LEWYN, Anna, widow.	Otterinden.	Sir Francis Goldsmyth, Knight, brother.	2 Nov.
173	LEWYN, John.	Otterinden.	Sir Francis Goldsmyth, Knight, uncle (on the mother's side).	2 Nov.
178	MARTON, John.	Bromley.	Anna, relict.	20 Dec.
173	PETIT, Alice.	Sittingborne.	William Goody, brother's son.	13 Nov.
148	RICH, John.	Bersted.	Jasper, son.	28 Feb.
142	SHEPERD, William.	Debtford.	Agnes, relict.	11 Jan.
169	STANLY, William.	Shorne.	Thomas Mylles of Shorne, gentleman.	1 Oct.
169	SNAPE, Robert.	Eastgreenwich.	Joan, relict.	10 Oct.
178	STONE, Thomas.	Wrotham.	Robert, brother.	22 Dec.
143	WYSE, Andrew.	Sandwich.	William, brother.	20 June.
150	WRIGHTS, William.	Nash in parish of Northfleete.	Petronilla, relict.	22 March.
173	WYSE, Andrew.	Rochester.	Thomas, brother.	8 Nov.

ROMAN CASTRUM AT LYMNE.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

THE only historical notice we have of the Roman *castrum* or fortress, now known as Studfall Castle, is from the *Notitia Imperii*, an elaborate list of all the chief military *castra* and towns in the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, together with civil administrations. From internal evidence this great work was compiled, or re-compiled as we have it, as late as the time of Arcadius and Honorius.

The *castrum* stands in the list of fortifications on the Saxon Shore, thus: "Præpositus Numeri Turnacensium Lemanis," *i.e.* the Commander of a body of Turnacensians at Lymne.

These soldiers were drawn from *Turnacum*, now Tournay; and may have been from 300 to 400 strong. The fortresses were all under the jurisdiction of a *Comes*, or Count, who had his court of law and officials of various kinds; but where he resided is not stated; it may have been at Dover. What was called the Saxon Shore extended from Brancaster in Norfolk to the *Portus Adurni* in Sussex.

In the "Itinerary of Antoninus" the *castrum* is not mentioned; but the *Portus Lemanis* is; and its distance from *Durovernum*, Canterbury, by what is now called the Stone Street. This port was one of the three great entrances to Britain; the others being

at Dover and Richborough. But it appears to have been silted up and disused some time before this castrum was built. Of this there is evidence which was brought to light when, many years since, I and the late Mr. James Elliott of Dymchurch caused excavations to be made. We discovered that the large squared stones, from 3 to 4 feet in length, which formed the foundations of the main gateway, had been previously used in important buildings. Among them was an altar dedicated to Neptune by a præfect, or admiral, of the British fleet. This altar, from the marine shells which adhered to it, had been under water, and, doubtless, must have come, together with the other stones, from the site of the *Portus Lemanis*, then becoming useless as a port.

We made another interesting discovery. The tiles used in the main walls and in the interior buildings were stamped with the letters CL. BR., *Classiarii Britannici*, British Marines, who were, of course, the builders. Long anterior, similar tile-marks had been found at Dover; so that these military sailors were equally masons and carpenters, and might have assumed as a motto that of our Royal Marine Corps, "Per Mare per Terram."

In the same chapter of the *Notitia* to which I have referred (that of the forts on the Saxon Shore), where mention is made of the Second Legion at Richborough under a tribune, there is additional evidence of the late period of these *castra*. In the middle of the third century, in the reign of Valerianus, this legion was still at its head-quarters at Caerleon. We learn this from an inscription recording a reparation of the barracks, which shews that there was then no indication of removing the legion.

The coins which we found, 261 in number, were chiefly of the Lower Empire ; those of Carausius and of the Constantine family being numerous : the latest were of Gratianus.

Reverting to the *Littus Saxonicum*, or Saxon Shore, the name given by the Romans to the line of coast upon which these fortresses were placed, it was so named, not, as some have supposed, from Saxons who had been allowed there to locate themselves, but from the piratical depredations they were continually making. For a long time they were kept in check by the British fleet ; but this force being inadequate of itself, a powerful line of forts was established, securing the province for a time. But the power and glory of Rome were on the decline ; the destiny of Britain as a Roman province, was tending to a change ; and the gradual withdrawal of the legions and auxiliaries left the Saxon Shore to be converted into a portion of the Saxon kingdom.

The disjunct state of the ruins of the castrum is owing to a land-slip common in this district. So violent was it that in parts we found that the walls had been turned upside down, and thrown out of their original line. This rendered the excavations extremely difficult and tedious, while in the interior so deeply were the remains of buildings buried that we could only in two instances lay them open, and that not to a full extent. Towards the upper part were what had been extensive rooms strongly built, which could only be assigned to the quarters of the garrison. In the lower part we were successful in finding an important building which had been warmed by means of hypocausts, while the rooms had remains of wall paintings, the colours being well preserved.

Of course the soldiers' rooms must also have been heated in the same manner, as we find in other military stations; else it would have been impossible for them to have endured the wintry rigours of this northern climate.

In the western wall were some small chambers which could have served no other purpose than protection for watchers; the high situation probably rendering needless, here, the wooden structures for watchmen upon the top of the walls, with which *castra* were usually supplied. The coins of the Constantine family give examples of these sheds.

On the lower or water side there was no wall. As at Richborough, the natural features were a sufficient protection.

The architecture of the walls followed the usual system adopted in these *castra*, the interior being chiefly limestone, cemented with lime, and faced with small squared stones divided at intervals with layers of tiles; to the width of 6 to 8 feet, and in height about 20. The bastions or towers were semi-circular, and tied into the curtain wall. This is usually, but not invariably, the case; for, here and there, we find them detached, being built after the erection of the walls, and united at the top only. They were meant not to strengthen the walls, but solely for strategic purposes.

In concluding these brief* remarks, let us consider how the Roman soldiers spent the long and dreary winter evenings. They had no newspapers, no books, for the art of printing was unknown. In

* For a full account see *The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lyme*, and a *Report of the Excavations at Lyme*.

their coins, however, they may have found materials for thought and discussion ; for their coins give a history of national events. The coins of Probus alone, it has been estimated, include 4000 varieties. By the coins of past times veterans could illustrate great national events in which they had acted ; and relate to their young comrades stories of marvellous interest, turning their stipends into annals of history.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE REMAINS OF THE
BASILICA OF LYMINGE.

BY THE REV. CANON R. C. JENKINS, M.A.,

RECTOR AND VICAR OF LYMINGE.

THE Church of Lyminge is the only one which in the Saxon charters of the seventh and following centuries is designated a *basilica*; and this distinctive characteristic leads to the belief that it presented in that earliest period of our Christianity the peculiar features of the basilical churches, viz., the threefold division and the western apse, which we see preserved in the great churches founded by Constantine in the Eastern and Western capitals. Of these the learned work of Ciampini, *De sacris aedificiis a Constantino Magno Constructis* (Rom., 1693), gives a full and illustrated description. Before the time of that great emperor, the buildings devoted to Christian worship went chiefly by the name of *Conventicula*, "*domus Dei*," or *Ecclesiæ*; though it is probable that some portion of the secular buildings of a basilical character were assigned to the Christians during the periods of toleration and endowment which preceded the actual establishment of their faith in the Empire. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the "*basilica Siccinini*" as a place "*ubi ritus Christiani est conventiculum*" (l. 27), probably indicating the town of Siccignano, which constituted one of the many dukedoms of the great house of Caracciolo.

In the two charters of Wihtraed (697—715) the church is described as the "*Basilica B. Mariæ Genetricis Dei quæ sita est in loco qui dicitur Limingae*." The only other passage in which a "*basilica*" is mentioned at this early period is in the charter of King Ini in 704, (marked by Kemble as of somewhat doubtful authenticity,) which is said to have

“been publicly delivered and confirmed *in lignea basilica*,” words which clearly refer to a secular building; the church to which the grant is made being described as an *Ecclesia* in the earlier part of the document.

St. Augustine (in his Questions on Exodus, l. ii. c. v.) appears to refer rather to the secular than to the ecclesiastical basilica, when he writes, “Let us now consider the number of the columns, in which we may advert upon the form of the Tabernacle, whether it was square or round, or had an oblong quadrature, with longer sides and shorter ends—a form in which most basilicas are constructed.” It is true that in one or two instances circular churches in Rome are named *basilicas* (as the Church of St. Constantia), but this was only when they were founded upon ancient baptistries, the form of which was always circular. The oblong form, and its three divisions and apse at the western end, were the characteristic attributes of the Christian basilicas of the earliest period.

The basilical foundations at Lyminge, to which Sir Gilbert Scott in his *Lectures on Architecture* has directed the attention of the student of ecclesiastical buildings, as throwing light upon their earliest history in England, belong to two distinct periods. This was first clearly pointed out by his more learned son, Mr. Gilbert Scott, in his *History of Church Architecture*, while investigating the character of those primitive churches which have been succeeded by the grand cathedrals of a later age. As the only fragment remaining in England of the foundations of a basilical church, his attention was directed to it as illustrating the kindred church of Canterbury, with which, in all its history, the Monastery of Lyminge was so closely connected. Of the original metropolitical cathedral, which was early removed to give place to the Norman structure, not a fragment remains, and the descriptions given of it by Goscelinus and other writers are not sufficiently clear to enable us to draw out its form or proportions. The fullest description of a building of this kind, especially in its more developed form, is very difficult to produce in a ground-plan, and this is singularly illustrated in the elaborate account of the

great Tyrian basilica given us by Eusebius, and in the minute description of the double basilica founded by St. Paulinus at Nola in honour of his predecessor St. Felix. Yet the clear understanding of the form and divisions of the ancient basilical churches is indispensably necessary to the student of church building in every later age. For the modern cathedral is but the development of the simple basilica of Nicene Christianity, when imperial buildings of a secular character were transferred to the uses of the newly adopted faith. I will not enter here upon the question whether, or in what degree, the Roman forensic basilica gave its form and proportions to the Christian temple—a connection which is altogether repudiated by Zestermann in his learned treatise, *De Basilicis*. Many buildings of a public character in Rome were thus designated, and the word in imperial times became attached to royal residences, in which public functions and ceremonies were performed. Such buildings we know from our own historians were devoted by the Saxon kings, on their conversion, to Christian purposes, and constituted the earliest Christian temples of our land. Taking for our guide the third part of the exhaustive treatise of Zestermann, which treats on the Christian basilicas, we are reminded that in order “to have a right idea of the plan of the building, we must bear in mind that its area was quadrangular, forming a parallelogram, whose breadth was about a third part of its length (as may be seen by the diagrams given by Zestermann), and that in the most ancient times it always consisted of these three parts:

“I. The entrance or vestibule (aditus, *πρόπυλον*).

“II. The atrium or paradise (parvis).

“III. The temple itself (the *ναὸς*).

“To these parts of the area, which one may call the essential ones, two others were added afterwards, which were less necessary :

“IV. The apse (a semicircular projection placed in the wall opposite to the entrance (or aditus), and therefore on the western side of the building), and

“V. The transverse passage or *ambulatio*, which extended in front of the apse.”

Thus we have three original features, and two of a later date. To the greater development of these two latter we must ascribe the present cruciform cathedrals and churches; the choir or chancel being the development of the apse, while the transverse *ambulatio* in front of the apse extended itself so as to form transepts. A cruciform appearance was thus given to the plan, which in its origin had no reference whatever to a cross, but sprang out of the lateral projections which were given to the basilica in consequence of the transverse ambulatory, which appears to have originated from the greater pomp attending the celebrations at the altar, and the processions which the presence of a large body of the clergy, whose seats were placed around the apse, introduced and almost rendered necessary.

But another and a very important change resulted from the relaxation and final abolition of the ancient penitential discipline of the Church which had rendered the threefold division of the church necessary in order to separate the classes of worshippers—the penitents, the catechumens, and the faithful, which last were alone admitted to the full privileges of their church-membership. If you look on the plan of an Eastern basilica, as given by Bishop Beveridge in his *Synodicon*, and by other writers, you will at once see that when the elaborate divisions made in the congregation by the severe penitential discipline of the Church were removed, the form of the building would undergo a similar change; and hence in the more recent basilicas even the atrium was dispensed with. Thus we are told by Zestermann that the churches of St. Maria Trastevere, Sta. Agnese, and Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme in Rome, though originally built with *atria*, were deprived of them in a later day.

It has been already intimated that basilical churches were almost always built towards the west, the apse being on that side and the entrance at the east. This is the case with the great basilical churches in Rome, as the Lateran, St. Peter's, Sta. Maria Maggiore, St. Paul (fuori le mura), and almost all the great historic churches in the city. This distinctive feature separates the basilical church from its mediæval successors, and, we might add, separates also the

two foundations at Lyminge as completely as the masonry and concrete distinguish the two structures. A Plan of our Basilica at Lyminge is shewn in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., opposite p. cii. In the fragment adjoining the church we have an eastern apse, which undoubtedly belongs to the work of Ethelburga in 633, while the building in the field (now added to the churchyard) exhibits the remains of a great western apse, with fragments of walls exactly corresponding in position to those of the early basilicas. In the building adjoining the church there were innumerable fragments of materials taken from a still earlier one—portions of Roman roof-tiles, and squared stones, some of them being of an oolite which has never been found in this neighbourhood, except in the Roman work at Dover, and the pillars from Reculver, now at Canterbury. The long stones at the bottom of the foundation of the other work had no mortar or concrete between them; but layers of chalk were interposed to form a bed for the upper ones. The larger squared stones were connected by a concrete of extraordinary rudeness and coarseness, which seemed merely intended to fill up the crevices between them. The apse is built of fragments of Kentish rag united by a concrete of the very hardest character, and formed of the purest lime without any of that admixture of Roman brick which characterizes Ethelburga's foundations.

In the time of my predecessor there were considerable remains of the walls above ground, as well as vast foundations extending under the churchyard towards the house. These were used as a quarry for building purposes, and all the walls and offices of the adjacent farm were built with them, as well as the wall along the road above the stream. On this ancient foundation Lanfranc, when he took possession of the manor as a part of his separate estate, erected the *Aula* or *Camera* de Lyminge—the ancient court-lodge which gives name to the field, and here his successors took up their occasional residence. Archbishop Boniface was here in 1260. But the most brilliant occasion of its occupation was that on which Archbishop Peckham in 1279 came to it to receive the homage of the great Earl Gilbert de

Clare of Gloucester, which is described in the first page of his Register at Lambeth, the earliest of the Archiepiscopal Registers now existing. Archbishop Winchelsea and others resided here for brief periods subsequently, but in the time of Archbishop Arundel it had fallen into a ruined state. The Commission which was held at Lyminge in the year 1396, on his attainder, reported that the dwelling, or manor-house, consisted *in domibus ruinosis*.

The dilapidation thus described was occasioned from the fact that Archbishop Courtenay, his predecessor, had obtained a licence from the crown and the monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury to pull down some of his manor-houses, in order to repair and rebuild the Castle of Saltwood. This manor-house at Lyminge, as the nearest of such houses, was therefore left in a ruined state, and doubtless contributed some of the materials for the improvements made at Saltwood Castle. But as, by a special clause in the licence thus granted, the use of the stones was chiefly reserved for the nearest churches or chapels, we are enabled to see in these foundations the quarry out of which the stones were taken for the building of the tower from the year 1470, or earlier, until it was completed in 1527. These stones exactly resemble in form and description the foundation-stones we see before us, and the upper ones appear to have been built from the stones of the apse, as they are of the same size, and encrusted with the same concrete. In excavating the foundations, numerous fragments of the Archbishop's Hall or Chamber were found—large stone corbels, numerous encaustic tiles of various patterns, some apparently of the fourteenth, others of the fifteenth century; the latter forming large circular patterns with roses within them, others representing rude fleurs-de-lys, and some a kind of fretwork pattern.

Of the life and work of Ethelburga and her last resting-place, I will only quote the graceful words of the late Comte de Montalembert in his classic work, *Les Moines d'Occident*:

“The first and most historic of the princesses descended from Hengist, whom we meet with in cloistered life, is none

other than the gentle and devoted Ethelburga, whose eventful history is so closely bound up with that of the first scenes (*des debuts*) of Christianity in Northumberland. Daughter of the first Christian king of the south of England, she married the first Christian king of the north, that Edwin, whose conversion was so difficult, whose reign was so prosperous, and whose death so glorious. After the sudden ruin of this primitive Northumbrian Christianity, which, with the Bishop Paulinus, she had initiated, the Queen Ethelburga, having been received with tender sympathy by her brother the King of Kent, claimed no other crown than that of a holy poverty. She obtained from her brother the gift of an ancient Roman villa, situated between Canterbury and the sea, on the side which looks towards France. There she founded a monastery, and herself took the veil. She was thus the first widow of the Saxon race who dedicated herself to the religious life. The ancient church of her monastery, named Lyminge, exists still, where is shewn the site of the tomb of her who passed here the last fourteen years of her life, and who, as daughter of the founder of Canterbury, and widow of the founder of York, constitutes the first link between the two great homes of Catholic life among the Anglo-Saxons."—(Tom. v., Ed. 4^{me}, p. 272.)

To this bond of union between the two primacies, whose struggles for pre-eminence belong to a less primitive age, I called the attention of the late Archbishop Longley (then Archbishop of York) on the first meeting of our Society in this place.

But there was another and a stranger union—that, namely, between the nunnery and the monastery of Lyminge—a kind of union which prevailed in England and Ireland from the seventh to the close of the eighth century, and this foundation, as most others of the same period, was a double one; so that we must expect to find, under the same conventual roof, two churches, and for their support a double endowment. The first donation of the surrounding lands to the nunnery was earlier than any of the written charters, which convey the estates to the abbot and monks. But there is a later charter (that granted to the Abbess

Selethrytha) conveying land in Canterbury to the nunnery, and dated in 804. It appears that the nuns were then, in order to escape the Danish invasions, removed to Canterbury, while the monastery continued until 965, in which year it was incorporated with Christchurch, and the church then made secular and parochial rebuilt by St. Dunstan. This prelate was especially opposed to the system of double foundations, and as the Benedictine rule, in its stricter form, was revived by him, this strange development of it was "buried," as Montalembert observes, "in the common ruin of the Danish destruction"—"Ils furent ensevelis dans cette catastrophe." The consolidation of the monasteries in the principal cities was rendered necessary by the dangers of their exposure to the constant inroads of the Danes, in one of which we read that nearly all the monks of Lyminge were slain, after making a vigorous resistance. The numerous bones which were found in the adjacent field gave evidence of this calamity, which occurred about the year 850. In the year 1085 the relics of St. Ethelburga and her niece, St. Mildretha (whose identity of name with her greater namesake of Thanet led to the long controversy between the monks of St. Augustine and those of St. Gregory), were removed by Lanfranc to Canterbury, where they were received with great pomp by the Primate, and laid on either side of the altar of St. Gregory's. Thus the distinctive title of the place as "*Limning ubi pausat corpus beatae Eadburgae*," which occurs in several of the early charters, became a thing of the past, and her name survives only in the rededication of the church, and in the well which from early times has borne and still bears it. Perhaps it is to this unfailing supply of pure water that we may attribute the selection of this spot as the scene of Ethelburga's foundation.

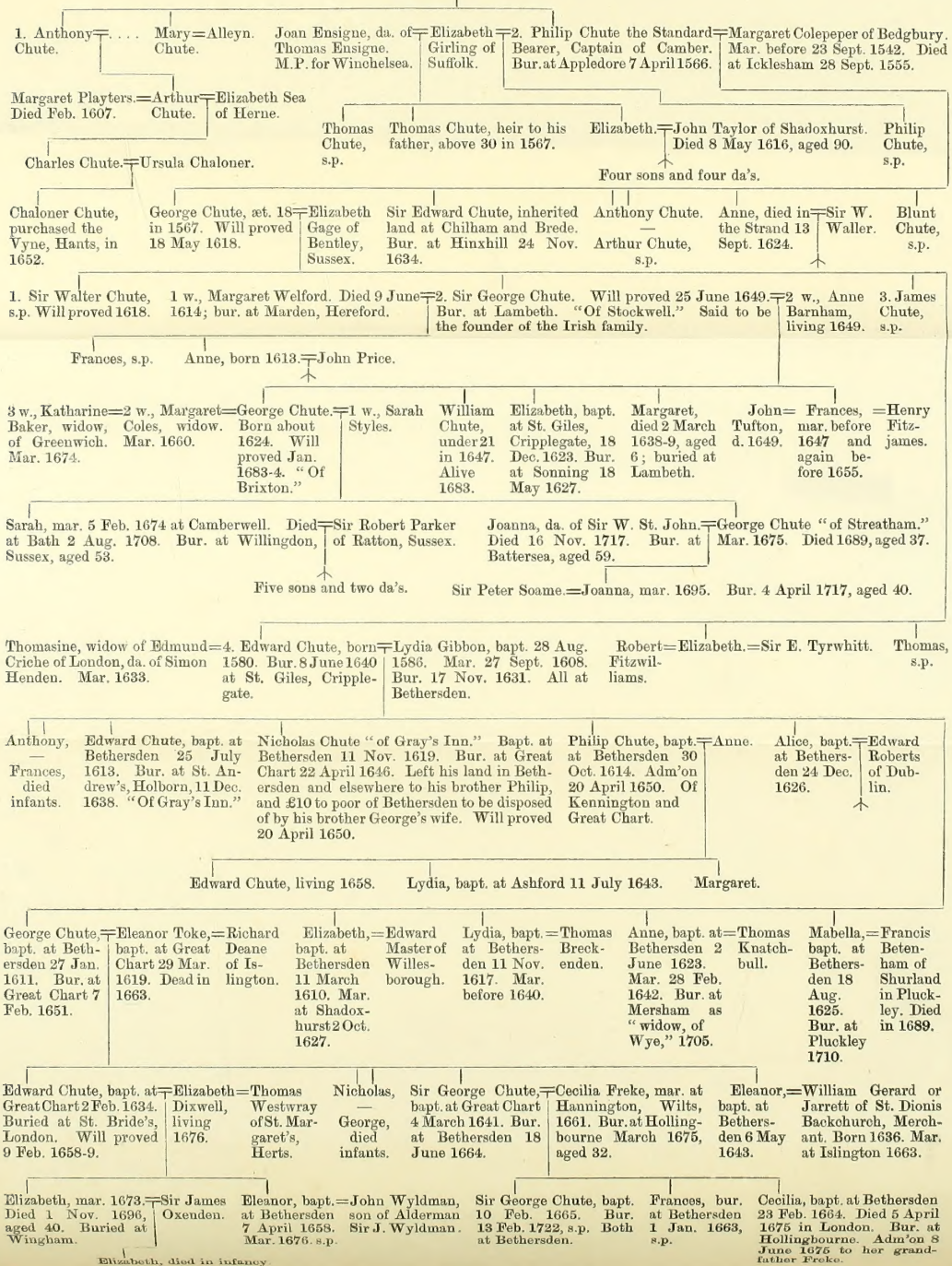
I may add here, in support of the conclusion (indicated by Mr. Gilbert Scott, and confirmed by my own observation), that we have here two distinct buildings, the fact that while the work I ascribe to Ethelburga is built only of materials derived from the place (flints, ironstone, etc.) mixed with shingle and shells, such as would be easily procurable even in that earlier day, the work of the supposed monastic church

is built out of the large blocks of Kentish rag, which could only be obtained from the estates in Saltwood, Hythe, and other places where Kentish rag is found, which devolved upon the monks between 700 and the period of the dissolution of their establishment. It may be further observed that the inclusion of two churches under one roof was not unknown at any period. The famous Basilica of Nola, so minutely described by its founder, St. Paulinus (of which I furnished a description in Mr. Gilbert Scott's learned treatise), forms an early instance of such a practice in a non-monastic building, while the recent controversy on the Duke of Norfolk's rights in the Church of Arundel developed a mediæval instance of the same usage in a church of a mixed character. I accordingly directed the attention of Lord Coleridge, while the suit was pending, to the earlier instance of the Basilica of Nola.

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Pedigree of Chute of Appledore and Bethersden (p. 55).

Charles Chute. . . . Crispe of Thanet.



Pedigree of Chute of Appledore and Bethersden (p. 55).

Charles Chute. . . . Crispe of Thanet.

1. Anthony. . . Mary=Alleyn.
Chute. Chute.

Joan Ensigne, da. of Elizabeth. Philip Chute the Standard=Margaret Colepeper of Bedgbury.
Thomas Ensigne. Girling of Bearer, Captain of Camber. Mar. before 23 Sept. 1542. Died
M.P. for Winchelsea. Suffolk. Bur. at Appledore 7 April 1566. at Icklesham 28 Sept. 1555.

Margaret Playters.=Arthur=Elizabeth Sea
Died Feb. 1607. Chute. of Herne.

Charles Chute.=Ursula Chaloner.

Thomas Chute, heir to his father, above 30 in 1567.
s.p.

Elizabeth.=John Taylor of Shadoxhurst. Philip Chute, s.p.
Died 8 May 1616, aged 90.

Four sons and four da's.

Chaloner Chute, George Chute, at. 18=Elizabeth
purchased the in 1567. Will proved Gage of
Vyne, Hants, in 18 May 1618. Bentley, Sussex. 1634.

Sir Edward Chute, inherited land at Chilham and Brede.
Bur. at Hinxhill 24 Nov. Arthur Chute, s.p.
Sept. 1624.

Anthony Chute. Anne, died in=Sir W. Blunt
the Strand 13 Waller. Chute, s.p.
Sept. 1624.

1. Sir Walter Chute, 1 w., Margaret Welford. Died 9 June=2. Sir George Chute. Will proved 25 June 1649.=2 w., Anne 3. James
s.p. Will proved 1618. 1614; bur. at Marden, Hereford. Bur. at Lambeth. "Of Stockwell." Said to be Barnham, Chute,
the founder of the Irish family. living 1649. s.p.
at Islington 1663.

LONDON. Will proved 1618.
9 Feb. 1658-9. Herts. infants. June 1664. aged 32. 1643.

Elizabeth, mar. 1673.=Sir James Eleanor, bapt.=John Wyldman, Sir George Chute, bapt. Frances, bur. Cecilia, bapt. at Bethersden
Died 1 Nov. 1696, Oxenden. at Bethersden son of Alderman 10 Feb. 1665. Bur. at Bethersden 23 Feb. 1664. Died 5 April
aged 40. Buried at 7 April 1658. Sir J. Wyldman. 13 Feb. 1722, s.p. Both 1 Jan. 1663, 1675 in London. Bur. at
Wingham. Mar. 1675, s.p. at Bethersden. s.p. Hollingbourne. Adm'on 8
June 1675 to her grand-
father Freke.

Elizabeth, died in infancy.

THE CHUTES OF BETHERSDEN, APPLIEDORE, AND HINXHILL.

BY THE REV. A. J. PEARMAN, M.A.

IN the Tenth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* I gave some account of the Lovelaces, an extinct Kentish family, whose seat stood at a short distance to the west of Bethersden Church. About a mile and a half in the opposite direction, near the north-eastern boundary of the parish, a farm-house occupies the site of another mansion of bygone days, of whose inhabitants I will now put on record such particulars as I have been able to collect. In so doing I shall be fulfilling one of the ends for which our Society was established, viz., "to reclaim and preserve the memories of men who with common passions with ourselves have stood and laboured on this soil of Kent." I refer to the Chutes of Old Surrenden.

Old Surrenden stands on rising ground to the right of the turnpike road from Ashford to Tenterden, and commands a good view of the surrounding country. I agree with the late Mr. Furley in thinking that this, and not Surrenden-Dering, is the place intended in the Charter printed in our First Volume. We are there told that "Leofwine the Red grants the pasture at Swithrædingden to him to whom Boctun may go after his day," the effect of which "would be to attach Surrenden pastures to the Boughton estate;" and the fact is that the owner of Old Surrenden still pays a quit rent to the Earl of Winchelsea as Lord of the Manor of Boughton Aluph. Nor does it appear that the Pluckley property was known as Surrenden until the marriage, centuries later, of John Surrenden, or Suthrinden, of Bethersden, with the daughter of William de Pluckley. These reasons

seem to justify the opinion that we have here a reference—the first, so far as I know—to the estate with which the name of Chute was, long afterwards, identified.

The received account is,^m that in the reigns of John and Henry III., Adam de Surrenden resided at this seat, and that it continued in the possession of his descendants until John Surrenden sold it, about 1425, to Cardinal Archbishop Kemp, by whom it was settled with other premises on his newly-founded College at Wye. At the dissolution of the College under Henry VIII. it passed into the hands of the Crown, and, 12 March 1544, was granted with other property to Walter Bucler, Esq., Secretary to Queen Katharine, to hold by the service of one-tenth of a Knight's fee; being apparently in the occupationⁿ of Thomas Hammerson, of whom it is said in the "rental of the College of Wye," written in October 1544, that "the same Thomas holdeth freelie the Farm of Surrendowne and payeth yearly 1s. 10d.; and 1 hen." In 1547 Sir Maurice Dennys was the owner, and in 1549 Sir Anthony Aucher. From Sir Anthony it passed in 1553 to Philip Chute, in whose family it continued 170 years, and was known during that period as Surrenden-Chute, in the same way as the neighbouring seat at Pluckley was distinguished by the name of Surrenden-Dering.

The new owners came of an ancient stock.* Their representative, the late Mr. Chute of the Vyne, near Basingstoke, informed me that he had in his possession a pedigree beginning in 1268, from which it appeared that they were then Lords of the Manor of Taunton in Somersetshire, and so remained until about 1500, when Edmond Chute sold his patrimony. Charles Chute, Choute, or Chowt,† grandson of Edmond, married a daughter of John Crispe of the Isle of Thanet, and was father of PHILIP CHUTE or CHOUTE

* "Silas Taylor remarked that the name of Chute carried the memorial of the almost forgotten third nation of the Germans that conquered the Britons, and were commonly called Jutes and often Chutes and Wights."—Harl. MS., quoted by Duncombe in his *History of Herefordshire*. Thomas Chute of Borton was M.P. for Canterbury in 1404.

† In the Tower of London (as I learn from W. M. Chute, Esq., of Chiswick) there is in the State prison of the Beauchamp Tower, on the south side of its east window, the name "C. CHOWT 1553" cut into the stone. It is immediately below the name of IHON SEYMOR.

above mentioned. This Philip Chute, for his bravery at the siege of Boulogne, where he acted as standard bearer to the men at arms of the king's band in 1544, received a canton or honourable augmentation to his paternal coat, viz., "the Lion of England."* "Captain Philip Chowte" was appointed by letters patent, 21 July 1544, captain for life of Camber Castle,† with a salary of two shillings per diem. This castle, which stands on a marshy plain north-east of Winchelsea, was one of the numerous coast defences built about 1539. Philip Chute had previously been placed in charge of the property belonging to the Black Friars and the Grey Friars at Winchelsea, when it passed into the pos-

* Guillim (ed. 1679) gives the Coat of Arms of the Chutes of Bethersden as "Gules, semy de mullets or, three swords barways proper, the middlemost encountering the other two, a canton per fess argent and vert, thereon a Lion of England."

He thus describes the shield of the Hampshire branch: "He beareth gules, three swords extended barrways, their points towards the dexter part of the escutcheon argent, the hilts and pomels or, by the name of Chute, and is the bearing of Chaloner Chute of the Vine in Hantshire, Esq., a worthy successor of his father's virtues, who was a gentleman of much eminence and knowledge in his practice of the Laws."

The Irish family bears the same coat as the Chutes of Kent, but I do not know that their descent from the Standard Bearer has been *proved*, though it has been generally accepted.

The crest of all three branches is, "A dexter cubit arm in armour, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping a broken sword in bend sinister ppr., pommel and hilt or." Motto: "Fortune de guerre."

† "Looking from the precipice which is the boundary of Winchelsea on the east, Camber Castle is seen at the distance of a mile and a half, like an immense tortoise lying asleep by the sea. It is a fortress of early Tudor times, and was built, it is said, upon the site of a still earlier castle. It stands—with reference to the one expanse of marsh which is formed by the three 'levels,' Pett, Camber, and Brede—exactly in the position of Pevensey Castle as regards the marsh of Pevensey; that is, in the point of most consequence for the command of the whole position. It was kept in full fighting condition until 1642, when it was determined that as the sea had receded so far as to render it of little use, the ordnance and stores should be removed to Rye, and the fortress left to ruin. But this extraordinary mass of stonework is likely to last as long as the Udimore Hills which look down upon it, unless it should come to be used as a stone quarry. It is a perfectly symmetrical building, like Bodiam, Hurstmonceaux, and Pevensey Castles; but is much more massive than either of these. The keep, a round tower, curiously like the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, in the Roman Campania, and, as far as I can carry the latter in my mind's eye, of about the same dimensions, stands clear in the centre, and around it are towers of the same kind, connected with blind walls pierced for guns. A subterranean gallery, of which the roof has partly fallen in, runs quite round the central tower, and close to its foundations, and probably had connection galleries with the outer towers. The castle is absolutely without architectural decoration except in the great moulded string-course round the keep, in which a few Tudor symbols are carved. Its utter solitude in the midst of the silent plain, and its simplicity, strength, and symmetry, render it by far the most impressive ruin in all that region of impressive ruins—the Sussex marshes."—*St. James's Gazette*, 20th July 1886.

session of the Crown, at the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1541 he was one of the Burgesses returned to Parliament for that borough. In 1546 he requested permission to "purchase a farm of marsh lands in the parish of Iden, lately belonging to the Earl of Essex, and a marsh and nine acres and seventeen acres then in the king's hands by exchange." In 1556 he still received 66s. 8d. per annum from the lands of the dissolved Abbey of Faversham.

Horne Place in Appledore was possessed and occupied by Philip Chute at the time of his death. Hasted describes the estate at Horne Place as consisting of "870 acres of arable and marsh, besides a considerable tract of woodland."

The Kent Archæological Society visited this old home of Philip Chute during the Annual Meeting of 1879, and its beautiful domestic chapel has been illustrated, by our Honorary Secretary, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIV., 363.

In Philip Chute's will made 1 March 1565, and proved 1 Feb. 1568, he says, "I desire my body to be buried in my Chappel in the p'ishe Church of Apledore in the countie of Kent and to have a tombe stone on me declaring the certayne day and tyme when God called me unto his mercy. Item I will and bequeathe unto every poore person that shall come to my buryall and aske for God's sake sixpence." To the poor of Winchelsea he gave forty shillings, and the same sum to those of Wrenam in Suffolk, and to those of Town Malling. "All the household stuffe which shall be in his house of Horne in Appledore at the time of his death," he leaves to his son George, together with his property at Iden, and all in Appledore and Kennardington or elsewhere that he had purchased of John Harper. His son Edward was to inherit lands at Herst, Godmersham, Chilham, and Brede. The estates at Bethersden and Seddlescomb were given to his son Anthony, with remainder to George; and the land at Playden to Thomas, on condition that he made no claim on the Bethersden property.

As is well known, the Registers of Appledore previous to 1700 have been long destroyed, nor are there duplicates at Canterbury. Great, therefore, was my pleasure when, on

opening by chance a copy of Harris's *History of Kent* in the library of my late friend, Mr. Walter of Rainham, I found written in pencil (in the same hand as other entries in ink, and subscribed, "These notes I copied from the Register of Apledore 19th October 1723. J. W."), the following extract, "Aprill 7th 1566, Mr. Philip Choute, the Captaine of Camber Castle was interred." This entry is verified, as I have since found, by a pedigree in the College of Arms.

At Wortham Hall, near Diss, in Norfolk, the seat of the late Major Betts, there is a fine panel portrait of a "well-preserved" old gentleman of seventy, believed by the owner to be that of Philip Chute. It is described as having "above the left shoulder a medallion of a warrior with a drawn sword, while above the right are the arms and crest of Chute, with the scroll *Fortune De Guerre*. On the frame of the medallion is faintly inscribed, *Anno D'ni 1588; ætatis suæ LXX.*" The royal arms are in the corner. From the date 1588, it is plain that this portrait cannot have been painted in the lifetime of Philip Chute, the Standard Bearer. There is no existing memorial of him in Appledore Church.

2. GEORGE CHOUTE, the eldest son of Philip by his third wife, ultimately succeeded to the Bethersden estate, as well as to Horne Place, and probably made those additions to the house at Old Surrenden of which Philipot speaks.* According to the rate book he was living there in 1613. By his wife Elizabeth Gage of Bentley, Sussex, he had several sons. Under date 6 June 1600, R. Whyte writes from Penshurst to Sir Robert Sydney, then Governor of Flushing: "Mr. Chute hath lost his eldest sonne in Ireland, his second is with you and his third. He understanding by them the desire you had of a good Nagge told me he had the finest in England, which he refused £20 for, and that he would bestow upon you if he could tell how to send it. I desired

* In *Proceedings in Chancery*, temp. Elizabeth, we find a claim on his part "as heir of 600 acres of land called the Dowles in Appledore, late the estate of Philip Choute, deceased, his father," and a cause "George Choute, Esq., v. Martin Barneham, Esq., Robert Morle, and others, landholders, and officers of the courts of conservancy in Romney Marsh,—a bill respecting scouring drains and dykes—the premises being Fresh Marsh, called the Dowles, and also the five Waterings in Romney Marsh, the estate of plaintiff and his ancestors."

him to send it to Penshurst and I would take care to ship him over to you. The Nagge runs at grass at his own house 20 miles hence: he gave me a letter to the Bailiff of his land to deliver him when I should send for him, and upon Monday he is to be sent for." Of these sons, Walter obtained some notoriety. Camden tells us that he was one of the select volunteers who in 1597, under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh, attacked and took Fayall from the Spaniards, and were afterwards, with their leader, cashiered and committed to custody for acting without the authority of Essex, but were pardoned on the intercession of Lord Thomas Howard. He was knighted 23 April 1603, by James I., on the occasion of the king's visit to Belvoir Castle, while journeying southward to take possession of the English throne; and, on 16 February 1605, he received licence to travel for three years. In December 1608, he writes to Salisbury, saying he "has had three occasions to solicit him, *has left him part of his property*, and seeks employment in his service." On 6 February 1611, he asks Salisbury for an appointment "as one of the ten who are to serve his majesty with especial diligence at a pension of £200 per annum." The application was successful; for, 29 November 1611, a letter was despatched to George Choute desiring him "to enable his son, Sir Walter, to pursue his course in the king's service by supplying him with means." 20 November 1613, we hear that "Sir Walter Chute's requests," whatever they were, "have been fulfilled." In the short-lived Parliament of 1614 he sat for the now disfranchised borough of Whitchurch in Hants. On May 20th in that year Chamberlain writes to Carleton: "The house busy with elections, privileges, and impositions. Sir Walter Chute offers to undergo all the odium of *undertakers*, though nobody thought him worth suspecting." Winwood says, June 16, "Never saw so much faction and passion as in the late unhappy Parliament, nor so little reverence of a King, or respect of the public good. Some seditious speeches made the King impatient, and it was whispered to him that they would have his life, and that of his favourites, before they had done; on which he dissolved them. Four of their

tribunes, Sir Walter Chute, Christopher Neville, Hoskins, and Wentworth are sent to prison." The captivity was not of long duration, for 12 October we hear "Sir Walter Chute released, but loses his place, and is restrained within three miles of his father's house."* In the following year, 1615, he made his will, describing himself as "of Bethersden," and mentioning only his "cousin Waller," whom he nominated his executor. He died unmarried in 1618. Another son, George,† was knighted 14 October 1608 at Christchurch by Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and is noticed as one of the visitors of rank at the Hereford races of 1609, "where was a morris dance by ten old people." His presence was, doubtless, owing to the fact that he had married, or was about to marry, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Welford, Esq., of Wisteston, in the neighbouring parish of Marden. Burke, in his *Landed*

* In the Journals of the House of Commons are several entries relating to these transactions. Under date 16 April 1614, we read: "Sir Walter Chute—That, before the Communion" (which the members were to receive together) "would discharge himself, as (he) thinketh others desire to do,—That, for accusation of himself, hath thought fit to deliver in a writing; which (was delivered) in and read by the clerk. Moveth for the Committee to meet this afternoon. Resolved: 'No.'" Certain persons seem to have "undertaken" to manage the House in conformity with the royal views if the King would summon a Parliament. Their conduct gave great umbrage, and they soon found themselves unable to please either party. The existence of such an "undertaking" was vehemently denied but more than suspected, and at length practically acknowledged. A Committee of the House "reported" on the matter, but their Report was never entered on the Journals, though space was left for it. Sir Walter appears to have needlessly accused himself, as no one had thought him possessed of sufficient influence or ability. Anthony Wood says, "At the same time our author (John Hoskyns) was committed to custody, were others also imprisoned with him for behaving themselves turbulently in the House of Commons, as Walter Chute a Kentish man, who had lately been put out of his place of carver to the King, one Wentworth, and a third named Christopher Nevil, second son to the Lord Abergavenny, who was newly come from school."

† Duncombe, when describing Marden Church in Herefordshire, says (pp. 138-9), "On a brass plate 3 feet long and inlaid in a flat stone is a well engraved effigies of the lady of Sir George Chute; on a smaller plate on each side are represented her two daughters, and below this inscription: Under this monument lieth the body of Dame Margaret, the most deere wife of Sir Geo. Chute, Knt., and daughter and sole heyre of Thomas Welford of Wisteston, Esq., deceased; whose Pietie and Vertues deserve to survive in the memorie of man, till this her body shall rise again, re-united to her blessed Sowle, to live with her Redeemer for ever. She had by her said husband two daughters onlie, Anne and Frances, which Frances died the first day of her birth, her said mother following her the next day after, being June 9, A.D. 1614. On a shield is a lion passant, with other quarterings." This shield really bears the Chute coat with its canton (charged with a lion passant), and over all on an escutcheon of pretence the Welford coat of four quarterings.

Gentry, represents him as the founder of the Irish branch of the family, but I know not upon what authority he does so. Burke says, "George Chute, a military officer, went into Ireland during the rebellion of Desmond, and obtained grants of land near Dingle and in the county of Limerick, which were soon however alienated. He married an Evans of the county of Cork, and had a son Daniel, who acquired in marriage with a daughter of McElligott the lands of Tulligaron, subsequently called Chute Hall, which was confirmed by patent in 1630." If this was the case, which I doubt, Margaret Welford must have been his second wife, and Anne, daughter of Sir Martin Barnham of Hollingbourne, his third wife. On referring to his will, I find that he mentions his children by his surviving wife, and Anne Price, his daughter by Margaret Welford, "to whom a fayre inheritance is descended from her mother, my former wife, which upon my marriage and upon payment of a great sum of money by George Chute, Esq., my father, was soe settled," but he makes no allusion to any family in Ireland; yet this does not fully decide the point at issue. In 1627 he seems to have been living at Sonning, in Berks, where he buried his infant daughter Elizabeth.* In 1638 he is described as "of Stockwell;" and in 1640 he acted as a magistrate for Surrey, at Southwark. In his will, which was proved in 1649, he desires to be "decently and without ostentation buried in the Parish Church of Lambeth, in that isle where my predecessors, the owners of the Manor of Stockwell, which through God's goodness I enjoy, have a right of burial."†

* On another stone, north of the last, is the figure of a woman in a veil—"Here lyeth Elizabeth Chute, daughter of Sir George Chute, Knight, and Dame Anne his wife, who lived three yeares and six moneths and dyed the eighteenth of May, anno 1627.

"What Beauty would have lovely stiled
What Manners sweete, what Nature mild
What Wonder perfect, all were fil'd
Upon record in this one child
And till the coming of the Soule
To call the Flesh we keepe the Roll."

Ashmole's *Berks*.

† On a brass plate in Leigh's Chapel, Lambeth Church—"Here lyeth the body of Margaret Chute (daughter of Sir George Chute of Stockwell in the

I am disposed to think that these sons, Sir Walter and Sir George, had given their father some trouble. At least that is the impression produced on me by the terms of his will made in 1615, and proved 18 May 1618. He calls Sir Walter his eldest son, and leaves him an annuity of £200 per annum, which he is "*to forfeit if he alienates it or suffers any part of it to be taken in execution.*" Of Sir George no mention is made, but a codicil is added, "as he signified and declared the same by worde of mouth in the time of his last sickness whereof he died—that his sonne Sir George Choute should have the one half of all the money which the said testator had in his chest then standing in his bed-chamber where hee laye and also the one *halfe of all debts that were owing unto him by bond* made either to him the said testator, or to Edward Choute his sonne and executor, and further signified his mynde and will to be that such bonds wherin the said Sir George Choute stood bounde unto the said testator should be by his exor. delivered to him in the presence of the said Edward Choute only and noe other." He describes himself as George Choute of Bethersden, and mentions his property at Surrenden, Horne in Appledore and Kennardington, Iden, and elsewhere in Kent or Sussex, all of which he had (by indenture dated 6 Oct. previous) conveyed to his son Edward, and he now confirmed the gift, together with all his personalty, subject to the legacies above named, and annuities of £20 to his brother Sir Edward Choute;* £20 to his daughter-in-law Lydia, wife of his son Edward; and £40 each to his grandchildren Edward and Philip, sons of Edward and Lydia.

3. EDWARD CHOUTE, who, though the fourth son, thus

county of Surrey, Knight, and Dame Anna his wife) who departed this life the second of March 1638, being aged six yeares and one moneth.

"If Vertue, Beauty, heavenly Grace and Witt
Could have procured long life, this child had yett
Liv'd heere, the wonder of her time and age;
But God did think it fitt to disengage
Soe pure a soule from human frailties bands,
And place her with His saints where now she stands
Praising His glorious Name, and sings those hymns
Which blessed Angels use and Cherubims."

Manning's *Surrey*.

* In January 1604 we hear of "seditious words spoken by Sir Edward Choute."

succeeded his father at Surrenden, is spoken of by Weever in very eulogistic terms as a "right worthy gentleman." In 1608 he married Lydia, the younger daughter and coheiress of Thomas Gibbon, Esq., of Frid in Bethersden, and so became ultimately the owner of that manor. In a poor rate made 27 October 1628, "Mr. Edward Chute Esqr is assessed on 289 acres at xxiiij^s," "Mr. Chute in abillitie xxxv^s xj^d." Sometime after the death of his wife in 1631 he removed to Hinxhill Court, and there, though only its tenant, kept his shrievalty 11 Charles I. His year of office was marked by the beginning of the famous contest about ship money, and from the State Papers we learn what difficulties the Sheriff of Kent had to encounter in levying that unpopular tax. The first writ addressed to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London was issued by the Lords of the Council "for the assessing and levying of the ship money against this next spring," October 20, 1634. On the 5th of January following Edward Chute writes from Hinxhill to the Council, that "he had been in every circumstance obedient to their letters in the business of shipping but for some passages which have happened somewhat opposite to the fair progression of it, which being now pacified by mild persuasions he hopes to receive the money on the 20th and beseeches them to direct him how to dispose of it." Having apparently been censured (15th March) for "credulity and neglect of his Majesty's service," he "pleads guilty" (20 of March), and "craves their free pardon as the ignorance, not wilfulness, of one who has been always a zealous promoter of this service has caused the long delay;" adding, that, "on the receipt of their letters he used all diligence for the speedy levy of that which remains of their proportion," and declaring that "rather than his Majesty's service shall suffer through his default he will deposit the rateable proportion assessed on the county (excluding the towns)," and asking "leave to retain so much of the levy as will pay his disbursements."

We hear no more until October 13, when he requests the Council to "help him against Maidstone, which had assessed the adjoining parishes." On the 2nd of November

he complains that "it is impossible to satisfy a multitude," and maintains, in answer to a petition of the Hundred of Ruxley, that he has "obeyed the directions of the Council in not following what the petitioners call the most equal way, viz. by composition, but that of laying all or most on the landholders and little or nothing upon ability." As for "the disproportion complained of between the hundreds of Ruxley and Axton," he says, "the one is as easy at £250, as the other at £170," and he "repudiates partiality." Three weeks after, he reports that "he has paid in £4950, and is collecting the remainder of the £8000," and petitions that as he had been "constrained by indisposition of body to rely on the promises of those appointed for assessment and collection of the ship money in Canterbury and the ports, and now finds Canterbury £50 in arrear, and the ports £79 13s. 2d.," their Lordships will "excuse this default and give directions for further proceedings." Again, he writes that "on two levies of ship money he has collected £200 above the imposed sum," and asks leave to keep it "towards the expenses" (£300) he has incurred. Finally, 7th January 1636, he writes that he has "used his best endeavours to cause the inhabitants of Herne to give contentment to Mr. Milles, the farmer of that parsonage, but finds it so hard to bring them to restore the 45s. imposed on him towards the former ships, that he would more willingly pay the sum out of his own purse than undertake to bring them to do the same, the whole parish being strongly inclined to oppose it. He will pay what he has to pay, when he comes to town at the beginning of term." The last year or two of his life he seems to have spent at Boxley. He made his will there in 1639. It is a document which, if it can be taken as any indication of character, speaks well for him. I instance such sentences as these: "Injoyinge thankfully at this present the great blessing of perfect health both in mind and body yet seriously considering that I cannot promise to myself the continuance of it for a moment, that I may not be troubled with worldly matters when it shall please God to cast me upon my bed of sickness I make," etc. To be buried at the discretion of his

executor, "forbearinge all vaine pompe and superfluous expense." He had "always thought it better to bestowe his benevolence with his owne hand than to leave it to be done by his executor," yet gives £5 (each parish) "to the most needy poor of Bethersden, Appledore, and Iden," directs that "such as he has lent cows to" shall retain them, and "accounting it a work very commendable and much for the good of the commonwealth to repair the highways," leaves £40 to the roads of Bethersden. To Nicholas, his youngest son, he bequeathed all the lands called Worsbridge in Bethersden, which he had bought of Sir William Lovelace the younger, and then occupied by Benjamin Norwood, gent., or his assigns; also £200 to be paid within three years, and in the meantime £10 per annum towards his maintenance in his studies. To his daughters Anne, Mabella, and Alice, £1000 each at marriage, or when 21; in the interval, £50 per annum each, to be paid quarterly. To Elizabeth Master, and Lidia Breckenden, his two eldest daughters, £20 each to buy them a ring. To his sons-in-law Edward Master and Thomas Breckenden 40s. for a ring. To his son Philip "all such goods and household stuff as he has of mine in possession." To Nicholas and Philip all his wearing apparel "equally and indifferently between them." To his "old and trusty servant John Perkins £10. To Sarah Brook, servant to Mrs. Master, 20s. To the poor of Boxley 40s., to be given by Lady Margaret Grimston if living, otherwise by the Vicar for the time being." To "my ancient and dearest friend Sir Henry Grimston, K^{nt}, 40s. to buy him a ring which I desire him to accept of and weare in remembrance of me." All his lands and tenements in Bethersden and the City of London to be sold to pay the legacies unless his son George shall choose to keep them and pay the legacies out of his other estate. Of his son he says that "his former dutiful behaviour towards him has made him so confident of his future good carriage," that he makes him his sole executor and residuary legatee. He was "brought from Fleet Street," and buried at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, 8th June 1640, the day his godson Edward Godfrey, King's Scholar of Westminster, died. Of his eleven children eight survived him.

4. GEORGE CHOUTE was 29 at his father's death, and perhaps he lived at Surrenden after his marriage (in or about 1633) to Eleanor Toke of Godinton. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was evidently an ardent Royalist, for he it was, as appears by the Commons' Journals of 30 April 1642, who delivered to Capt. Lovelace, his neighbour at Bethersden, for re-presentation, the famous Kentish Petition, which so greatly roused the anger of the Parliament. It prayed for a restoration of the Bishops, the Liturgy, and other constitutional measures, and being voted "seditious and against privilege and the peace of the kingdom," was "ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman." He also it was who at the following Summer Assize at Maidstone sent to Augustine Skinner, the Knight of the Shire, the "Instruction from the County of Kent," so eagerly suppressed by the Parliament, requiring him to vindicate the County "against the scandalous aspersions cast upon it," and to offer their advice to the House that "His Majesty should have full satisfaction given him in his just desires." On this account in all probability he incurred the displeasure of the Parliament, for we find in the Commons' Journals, under the dates 23 September 1642 and 10 January 1642-3, entries relating to his release from imprisonment: "Resolved that George Chowte, now in the Serjeant's custody, shall be forthwith discharged from any further restraint," and "Ordered that Mr. George Chute, a prisoner by order of this House, shall be bailed upon such bail as the House shall allow of." I have not met with any further account of his exertions in the Royal Cause, but there can be little doubt that he shared in the sufferings of his party, and dying at the age of 40 did not live to witness the Restoration. From his portrait which hangs in the hall at Godinton, together with that of his wife, he appears to have been a stout, thickset man, of dark complexion, with a long prominent nose. Their pictures were exhibited at the Loan Portrait Exhibition, and photographed as those of "*Sir George and Lady Choute*," but I believe they were wrongly described. The main provisions of his will were as follows: "To be buried in the church of the parish in which

he might happen to die." As for the debts owing to his sisters and others, he had by deeds, lease of estates, and otherwise, made some provision, and desires the same to be paid accordingly. To his daughter Ellinor £1200 when 18, and to his son George £1000 at 12; till then, £40 per annum to *her*, and £30 per annum to *him*. To his wife an immediate legacy of £100, the furniture of her chamber now in use, with treble provision of all sorts of linen, her wearing apparel and jewels. Nicholas Toke, Esq., Richard Hulse, Gent., and Thomas Knatchbull, Gent., of Mersham, to be executors, and to have power to sell any or all of his lands in Bethersden, Romney Marsh, and Sussex, to pay the legacies, employing the remainder as his heir might wish. He was buried at Great Chart 7th February 1651, and his will was proved on the 30th of April following. George Choute left two sons, Edward and George, successively his heirs.

5. EDWARD CHOUTE, Esq., "a person," says Philipot, "who for his support of learning in these times cannot be mentioned by the fautors and abettors of literature, or at least the pretenders to it, without some grateful acknowledgments," married Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Dixwell, Esq., of Broome Park, and died in London, of small-pox, about 1659, at the early age of 25. He bought Hinxhill Court, which his grandfather (and perhaps his father) had formerly hired.* Of his two daughters, who

* In 1621 Hinxhill Court Estate consisted of 336 acres, £20 per annum of quit rents, and the manor-house, says Hasted. Edward Chute was possessed also of "manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Hinxhill, Wye, Willesboro', Mersham, and Sevington," besides "those already settled" in Hinxhill, Swatfield, and Waltham, as well as of "the manor, or reputed manor, of Surrenden and other lands in Bethersden, the manor of Craythorne, with lands in New Romney, St. Mary's, Hope, or one of them," and "lands in Wittersham, Sussex," all of which he devised to his "much honoured and ever-loving grandfather Nicholas Toke of Godinton, Esq., and his loving and much esteemed uncle Richard Hulse of Bethersden, Gent.," as trustees for a term of 31 years to pay out of the rents legacies left by his father to his brother George and his sister Elinor, and so much of his own legacies as his personalty would not meet. The latter legacies included £200 to his "well-beloved and loving wife to provide furniture for her chamber and to furnish her with mourning garments," £20 each to his aunts Master, Knatchbull, and Bettenham, the same to his grandfather to buy him a ring; £100 apiece to his uncle Hulse and Clara his wife, and to the former the best saddle gelding or mare he should die possessed of with his best sword and belt. The lands, in default of sons of his own, he bequeathed to his brother and his heirs.

seem to have had £3000 apiece, and who both died childless, Elizabeth became the wife of Sir James Oxenden, Knight, and was buried at Wingham 7 November 1696, where the following lines commemorate her virtues :—

“ All graces did concenter in her life
The best of Christians and the kindest wife
Wisdom and Goodness both in her did meet
Her person charming and her temper sweet
Who'er would her just character indite
Must first have learnt of her to think and write.”

6. GEORGE CHOUTE, his only brother, inherited on the death of Edward the bulk of his property. He must have been the person who was knighted 11 July 1660, not (as Le Neve in his *Book of Knights* represents) George Choute of Stockwell. The disease which proved fatal to his brother carried him off at the still earlier age of twenty-three. His will is dated 31 May 1664. In it he describes himself as Sir George Choute, Knight, of Bethersden, and leaves £5 to the poor of each of the three parishes with which he was chiefly connected—Bethersden, Hinxhill, and Appledore. All his unsettled lands, moveables, and personalty were to be “sold to pay his own debts and the debts and legacies left by his dear father and brother.” To Cicely his wife he left £1000, her apparel and jewels. If she should bear a son, then to his daughter Cicely £1500 at marriage or attaining 21. To his sister Eleanor, wife of William Gerrard of London, Merchant, he left £200. To his “faithful and dear uncle, Richard Hulse, Esq.,” £200. To Mr. Robert Cole, minister of Bethersden, 40s. He was buried 18 June 1664, and under that date the following quaint entry occurs in the Bethersden Register: “S^r George Chout, Kn^t who dyed of the small pox aged 23 yeares. Edward Chout, Esq., his elder brother dyed of the same disease in London, and was buried by D^r George Wild (now Bishop of Londonderrie in the Kingdom of Ireland) in S^t Bride's Church, who was also of or about the same age: two as hopeful young gentlemen as the court yealded.”

“Goe sleepe S^r George. Where's such another
Can equall thee? or th' Squire thy brother?”

7. SIR GEORGE CHOUTE, Baronet, only son and heir,

born after the death of the late Sir George his father, was baptized at Bethersden 10 February 1665, and created a Baronet 16 September 1684. He pulled down his mansion at Hinxhill, of which some small remains are standing near the church, and returning to Bethersden became the tenant of Lovelace Place. There he resided, serving the office of Churchwarden in 1714, and taking his part in parochial and magisterial business until his death in 1721-2. In 1688 and in 1713, he as patron presented clergymen to the rectory of Hinxhill. His name appears in the list of subscribers to Harris's *History of Kent*, a proof that he had some taste for literature and some disposition to patronize it. This Sir George was never married; he bequeathed his estates to his maternal relative, Edward Austen, Esq., subsequently Sir Edward Austen, Bart., of Tenterden, who shortly after he came into possession sold Old Surrenden to Thomas Best, Esq., of Chatham, from whose descendants it passed (through Mr. Edward Wood) to the family of the present owner, W. F. Mann Cornwallis, Esq., of Linton. At the funeral of Sir George Chute, a number of handsome mourning rings, enamelled black and gold, were given away. One of them I have often seen in the possession of an inhabitant of Bethersden.

In the North or Frid Chapel of Bethersden Church is a handsome mural monument surmounted by the family arms and thus inscribed: "In this chancel lies interred the body of S^r George Choute, Bart., who died Feby 4th, 1721, in the 58th year of his age. He was a true lover of the interest of his country, a generous neighbour, a kind master, and a faithful friend. He left his estate to his relation Edward Austen, Esq., who erected this monument in memory of his dear benefactor."

On a slab in the middle aisle, removed from its place below the monument when the church was re-seated, we read "Underneath are laid the bodys of Sir George Choute, Knight, and of his son Sir George Choute, Baronet."

The wife of the one and mother of the other was buried at Hollingbourne. Her memorial bears this inscription: "Here resteth in hope of a joyful resurrection the

body of Dame Cicely Chovet late wife of S^r George Chovet of Bethersden in the county of Kent, Knight, and daughter of Ralph Freke of Hannington in the county of Wilts Esq. by Cicely Culpeper his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Culpeper. She departed this life on the seventh day of March 1674 in the two and thirtieth year of her age."

With Sir George the Kentish Choutes became extinct, but the descendants of Philip, the Standard Bearer, still flourish, if Burke's assertion be substantially correct, at Chute Hall, in the county of Kerry. The elder branch of the family, to which Chaloner Chute, the Speaker of Richard Cromwell's Parliament, belonged, was seated at the Vyne, near Basingstoke; a mansion purchased, by a somewhat singular coincidence, of the representatives of that Lord Sandys who commanded at the siege of Boulogne, whereat Philip Chute was standard bearer in 1544; in its chapel are some tiles said to have been brought from Boulogne by Lord Sandys. An interesting account of this house has recently been published by Mr. Chute, the owner.

There is, or was, in Kingsnorth Church this mention of Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Chute, on an ancient board fixed to the north wall: "Underneath this place lieth buried the body of John Taylor, Gentleman, whose first wife was Elisabeth ye daughter of Philip Chute, Esq., by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. He died 8 May 1616, aged about 90." (*Faussett MSS.*)

At All Saints' Church, Ellough, Suffolk, "on the south side of the chancel is a figure wearing an immense head-dress (resembling the horned head-dress of the fifteenth century) and a kirtle with sleeves, also a girdle, necklace, and bracelets, all ornamented with jewels. Above are two shields, one bearing the arms of Playters, bendy wavy of six argent and azure; and on the other is this coat, or (?), three swords barways, with their points to the dexter, sable;" above is written Cheut: "Heer lyeth buryd Margret Chewt, the faithfull lovinge wife of Arthure Chewt Gent. . . . Daughter to Christofer Playtors Esquier whoe died at the age of 55 (?) in Februarie 1607." (*Oxford Manual of Monumental Brasses*, p. 160.)

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT RICHBOROUGH;
AND NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. EDWARD
GENT OF SANDWICH.

BY C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

WHEN, in 1850, I published the *Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne*, I described 1279 Roman coins found at Richborough ranging from Augustus to Constantine the Third.* They were from collections made by Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Reader. Of Mr. Reader's there were about 600; but he said he had given away quite as many as he retained. To these must be added over 100 collected by Mr. Rolfe after my volume was published; so that during their lives these two gentlemen collected at least 2000. Now, we have over 200 gathered together by Mr. Gent, during a not very long life, and subsequent to Mr. Rolfe and Mr. Reader: they are nearly all in good condition, and many in fine preservation. Two centuries since, Batteley wrote in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, that coins were being found daily; and in anterior times no doubt the soil was equally productive; so it may be assumed that an enormous amount must have been exhumed.

BRITISH.

One specimen in silver, similar to No. 13, Plate F, in Dr. Evans's *Ancient British Coins*, which was found at Farley Heath.

* In this list, the small pieces termed *minimi*, must be attributed to the Tetrici. Until some large hoards were discovered in France, they were universally supposed to have been struck after the reign of Arcadius and Honorius.

GOLD.

AGRIPPINAE AUGUSTAE ; head of Agrippina.

TI. CLAUD. CAESAR AUG. GERM., etc. ; head of Claudius. In fine preservation.

TIBERIUS ; *reverse*, PONTIF : MAXIM : a figure seated.

NERO ; *rev.*, JUPITER CUSTOS ; Jupiter standing.

VESPASIANUS ; *rev.*, Titles ; a female with a cornucopia.

TITUS ; *rev.*, COS. V. ; an ox.

DOMITIANUS ; *rev.*, COS. V. ; wolf and twins.

„ *rev.*, PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS ; a *modius*.

„ *rev.*, the Emperor on horseback.

HADRIANUS ; *rev.*, COS. III. ; the Emperor on horseback.

TRAJANUS ; *rev.*, Titles ; two figures by an altar ; in the exergue, VOTA SUSCEPTA.

ANTONINUS PIUS ; *rev.*, figure of Victory.

LUCILLA ; *rev.*, VENUS ; a female holding the *hasta pura*. Fine.

CONSTANTINUS ; *rev.*, VICTORIA AUGGG. ; the Emperor standing with a foot upon a foe, CON.OB.

GRATIANUS ; *rev.*, VICTORIA AUGG. ; two figures seated ; in exergue, TROBT.

This coin, in extra fine condition, was found in a vase at some distance from the castrum.

GRATIANUS ; *rev.*, RESTITUTOR REIPUBLICÆ ; in exergue, ANTC.

THEODOSIUS ; *rev.*, IMP. XXXXII COS. XVII PP. ; Rome seated with globe surmounted by the cross.

ARCADIUS ; *rev.*, VICTORIA AUGGG ; CON.OB.

HONORIUS ; *rev.*, VICTORIA AUGGG ; the Emperor holding the labarum, and with foot upon a fallen foe.

LEO. I. ; *rev.*, VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM ; Victory with globe and cross ; a *quinarius*.

JUSTINUS ; *rev.*, VICTORIA AUGGG. ; in exergue, CON . OB. =20.

SILVER.

C. Julius Caesar.—Vespasianus.—Nerva, 2.—Sabina.—L. Aelius, 2.—Commodus.—Severus, 2.—Julia Domna.—Caracalla.—Mamaea.—Sev. Alexander.—Gordianus.—Philippus Sen., 2.—Philippus Jun.—Trajanus Decius.—Etruscilla.—Postumus, 2.—Julianus.—Magnus Maximus. =24.

FIRST BRASS.

C. JULIUS CAESAR ; much worn.

AUGUSTUS ; *reverse*, Julius Cæsar ; much worn.

CLAUDIUS ; *rev.*, Nero Claud. Drusus Germ ; the Emperor seated upon a trophy.

TIBERIUS ; *rev.*, Clementia ; a head in the centre of a buckler. Fine.

GALBA ; *rev.*, S.P.Q.R. OB CIV. SER., in a wreath.

In fine preservation. This coin was scratched out of a bank near the cottage by a rabbit, together with a first brass of Vespasian of the *Judaea Capta* type, which Mr. Gent failed to secure.

VESPASIANUS ; *rev.*, Pax Augusti. Fine.

DOMITIANUS ; *rev.*, Minerva, standing.

NERVA ; *rev.*, Fortuna. P. R.

TRAJANUS ; *rev.*, a river god.

„ *rev.*, Titles ; a figure seated before a trophy.

HADRIANUS ; *rev.*, COS. III. ; EXPED. ; the Emperor on horseback.

Rare. Another, worn.

LUCIUS AELIUS ; *rev.*, Salus ; a female seated.

FAUSTINA SENIOR ; *rev.*, Aeternitas ; a figure holding a globe.

MARCUS AURELIUS ; much worn.

VERUS ; *rev.*, Titles ; a trophy and captive.

LUCILLA ; *rev.*, Fecunditas ; a woman seated, with three children.

COMMODUS ; *rev.*, Victory seated ; on a shield VICT. BRIT.

CLODIUS ALBINUS ; *rev.*, Pallas ; legend defaced.

SEVERUS ; *rev.*, Adventui Aug. Felicissimo ; the Emperor on horseback, preceded by soldiers. Fine and rare.

SEVERUS ; *rev.*, COS. II. P.P. ; trophy and captive. Fine.

JULIA DOMNA ; *rev.*, MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. M. PATR. ; Empress seated on a throne. Rare.

GETA ; *rev.*, Titles ; two figures holding a Victory. Fine and rare.

MACRINUS ; *rev.*, a female with a caduceus and cornucopia. Rare.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS ; *rev.*, Fides Militum ; a female with two standards.

JULIA MAMAEA ; in poor condition.

PAULINA ; *rev.*, Consecratio ; a peacock. Rare.

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS ; two examples of this rare coin, much worn.

PUPIENUS ; *rev.*, Victoria Augg. ; figure of Victory. Fine and rare.

GORDIANUS PUIS ; *rev.*, Securit. Perpet. Fine.

„ Another, much worn.

PHILIPPUS SENIOR ; *rev.*, Milliarum Saeculum ; on a cippus COS. III.

„ *rev.*, Aeternitas ; a man upon an elephant.

OTACILIA; *rev.*, Concordia Augg.; a figure seated on two cornucopias.

MAXIMUS; *rev.*, Pietas Aug.; Sacrificial vessels.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS; *rev.*, Votis Decennalibus, within a wreath.

MESSIUS DECIUS; *rev.*, Principi Juventutis. Rare.

VOLUSIANUS; *rev.*, Junoni Martiali; Juno in a temple. Rare.

GALLIENUS; *rev.*, Jovi Conservatori; Jupiter.

POSTUMUS; *rev.*, P.M.T.R.P.COS.P.P.

This coin is remarkable for the youthful head of Postumus, engraved no doubt before an accredited portrait had been obtained.

POSTUMUS; *rev.*, P.M.T.R.P.II. P.P.; a figure standing, with globe and hasta.

PROBUS; Clementia Temp.; two figures with a Victory.

JUSTINIANUS; *rev.*, a cross above a monogram. =42.

SECOND BRASS.

Marc. Antonius.—Agrippa, 3.—Augustus, 2.—Tiberius.—Drusus.—Antonia.—Claudius.—Caligula.—Nero, 2.—Vespasianus, 2.—Domitianus.—Trajanus.—Hadrianus, 4.—Antoninus Pius, 3.—M. Aurelius, 4.—Faustina Senior.—Lucius Aelius.—Commodus.—Clodius Albinus.—Severus.—Geta.—Elagabalus.—Julia Maesa.—Sev. Alexander, 2.—Gordianus.—Etruscilla.—Gallienus.—Diocletianus, 2.—Domitius Domitianus.—Constantius.—Constantinus.—Licinius.—Maziminus Daza.—Magnentius.—Julianus. =50

These are generally in good preservation; their reverses being chiefly common. The coin of Domitius Domitianus, a usurper of the time of Diocletian, is extra rare. The reverse has Genio Populi Romani.

THIRD BRASS.

Germanicus.—Nero, 2.—Faustina Jun.—Gallienus.—Postumus, 3.—Salonina, 3.—Marius.—Tetrici, 2.—Victorinus.—Claudius Gothicus, 3.—Quintillus.—Aurelianus.—Severina.—Vabalathus.—Tacitus.—Probus, 3.—Carus, 2.—Numerianus, 3.—Diocletianus, 3.—Maximianus, 3.—Carausius, 8.—Allectus, 4.—Constantius, 2.—Magnentius, 2.—Licinius, 2.—Constantinus, 4.—Crispus, 2.—Julianus.—Helena.—Jovianus.—Decentius.—Gratianus.—Theodosius.—Eugenius.—Flaccilla.—Valens.—Honorius.—Justinianus. =74.

Most in the above list are in good condition, and some have rare reverses. The Eugenius in third brass is extremely rare.

Having exhausted Mr. Gent's collection, I am able to add a cut and description of a unique coin in the cabinet of Dr. Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Numismatic Society. It is in the collection of coins found at Richborough and ceded to Dr. Evans by the late Mr. Rolfe. It had passed unnoticed in a miscellaneous mass until it caught the eye of Mr. Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A., who has bestowed upon it the attention it deserves in a Paper of twenty-nine pages in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1887. By the kindness of the Numismatic Society, I am able to give the engraving which illustrates the Paper.



The coin, at first sight, looks like a rude imitation of some of Constans or Constantius II.; but on close examination the inscription on the obverse reads DOMINO CARAVSIO CES; some of the letters ligatured; that on the reverse DOMIN. . . CONTA . . . NO. The design is a distorted copy of the well-known type of coins of Constans or Constantius II., which represents the Emperor at the prow of a galley holding a phoenix and a labarum, and steered by Victory, with the legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.

As Mr. Evans observes, "It will be seen at once that, though both in its obverse and reverse designs approaching known fourth-century types, it is not a

mere barbarous imitation of a coin of Constans or Constantius II. It presents us, on the contrary, with a definite and wholly original legend of its own. The name of the Caesar represented is clearly given as Carausius ; but the whole character of the design and the reverse type, which only makes its appearance on the imperial dies towards the middle of the fourth century, absolutely prohibits us from attributing it to the well-known Usurper who reigned from 287 to 293, and who, moreover, always claimed the title of Augustus."

The lettering on the reverse, Mr. Evans reads as CONXTA[NTI]NO for CONSTANTINO, and considers that it may refer to Constantinus the Third. It would be doing injustice to the logical and elaborate essay of Mr. Evans to give such brief extracts as the limits of this Paper would require; especially as the *Numismatic Chronicle* is so accessible.

FORDWICH MUNICIPAL RECORDS.

BY THE REV. C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

THE books and documents contained in the muniment chest at Fordwich have not received much attention from Kentish antiquaries. Possibly the complete insignificance of the town in the present day may have caused these records to have been overlooked. More probably inquiry has been limited by the personal discomfort entailed by a prolonged visit to the draughty little structure where these records are lodged.

Recent legislation having put an end to the interesting and harmless existence of the Corporation, and its property being now (under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners) in the hands of Trustees, one of whom is a member of the Kent Archæological Society, there is every reason to believe that the Fordwich muniments will be removed to some library or institution in the county, where they may be cleaned, arranged, and carefully examined.

In the meantime, the following remarks on notes taken from the records in February 1888, by the kind permission of the late Colonel C. J. Cox of Fordwich House (the last Mayor of the town), may attract attention to these interesting papers, and indicate the kind of information they contain.

The little village of Fordwich consists merely of a cluster of houses on the right bank of the Stour, about two and a half miles below Canterbury, and retains to-day no vestige of commercial activity to account for the privilege of self-government enjoyed by the inhabitants for at least 600 years. The population at the last census was only 228, and the size of the church (a building of the thirteenth century, of very modest proportions) does not point to any extraordinary shrinkage in the number of the inhabitants since it was built. Nor is there any tradition of the former existence of other churches, as at Romney and elsewhere. But although not very populous, it was during the Middle Ages and later of some importance, as being practically the port of Canterbury.

In Saxon times, when both the "Genlade" and the Sandwich mouth of the Wantsum were open, the sea doubtless at every high tide covered most of the Stour Valley as far as Fordwich. The town being situated (as the name seems to imply)* on an arm of the

* Fiord-wych, "the bay on the arm of the sea." *Vide Arch. Cant.*, XII., p. 338 (note).

sea, had probably not only a commercial but to some extent a military importance, for it was generally up these tidal estuaries that the Danes made their sudden and terrible incursions. This at a later date may have led to the enrolment of the town amongst the Cinque Ports as a member of Sandwich; Bekesbourne, which stood at the head of the tidal estuary of the lesser Stour, being similarly dignified by its connection with Hastings, although probably never of any importance as a trading port. At any rate the Saxon kings considered it worth while to station at Fordwich a collector of customs,* the right to which, together with the king's lands within the town, Edward the Confessor gave to the Monastery of St. Augustine in Canterbury.†

The Confessor's charter gave to the Abbot of St. Augustine's the right to levy a toll upon all merchandize brought into the town by water, together with anchorage, lastage, and bulkage of vessels plying between the town and Stour mouth "nasse," but important exceptions were made at a later date in favour of all freemen of the Cinque Ports, all the burgesses of Canterbury, and all men of the Archbishop, of the hundred of Middleton (Milton), of the Abbot of St. Albans, and of the Abbot of Battle.‡ To the monks of St. Augustine's the quay at Fordwich was a great convenience, enabling them to unship their heavier imports, such as the Caen stone, wine, oil, salt, etc., required for the use of their house, within three miles of the Abbey gates; and fully sensible of the value of their privileges at Fordwich, they did their utmost to prevent their rivals at Christ Church from sharing these advantages.

Somner gives an account of a quarrel between the rival monasteries in 1285, which attained to such proportions that it was necessary to appoint a Special Commission to arrange their differences. The matter in dispute was the right of the Prior of Christ Church to put up a house on or near the quay at Fordwich. He had twice done so, but on each occasion it had been pulled down by the Abbot's men, and all its contents were thrown into the Stour.§

The Commissioners succeeded in effecting a compromise. The Prior pledged himself not to attempt to place his crane house in the position which gave offence to the Abbot, but said it was necessary that he should have some place in the town at which to land his imports, "non potest bene esse sine domo super ripam de Fordwico pro suis vinis et aliis suis victualibus recipiendis." He received from the Abbot a piece of land on the banks of the river in exchange for another piece farther away.||

* Hasted, *History of Kent*, vol. iii., fol. ed. And the Fordwich Custumal, when defining the duties of the bailiff of the Abbot of St. Austin's, says, he ought to collect the customs, etc., "because he has the royalty by grant of kings, as those kings held the aforesaid town, and not otherwise."

† *Chartæ Antiquæ* of Christ Church, Canterbury, F. 47, 1 and 2.

‡ Fordwich Custumal, chap. xxi.

§ Batteley's *Somner*, Appendix, p. 62. From a "lieger" book at Canterbury Cathedral.

|| *Somner*, Appendix, p. 62. From a "lieger" book at Christ Church.

Amongst the MSS. preserved in the Cathedral Library at Christ Church, Canterbury, are copies of eight charters relating to Fordwich, and St. Augustine's Abbey :

1. The charter of Edward the Confessor previously alluded to.
2. A grant by the same King of soc and sac.
- 3 and 4. Similar grants from William I.
- 5 and 6. Re-grant of the manor by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, to St. Augustine's, and its Confirmation by William I.
7. Writ of William I. re-granting the town to St. Augustine's after it had fallen into the hands of the sheriff on the flight of Abbot Egelsin.
8. The sheriff's surrender of the town in obedience to the King's warrant.*

The last four have been translated by Dr. J. B. Sheppard, and are as follows :—

Chartæ Antiquæ, Canterbury Cathedral, "F. 47."

Odo Dei gratia Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent to Lanfranc the Archbishop and Hamo the Sheriff and all other faithful subjects of the King French and English greeting. Know ye all that I Odo Bishop and Earl of Kent grant for ever to the Church of St. Augustine all the houses which are mine in the town of Fordwich and all customs which are mine in the said town to be held for the safety of my soul and of that of my lord William King of the English. These being witnesses, William King of the English, Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, Godefried Bishop of Constance, R. Count of Eu, and H. de Montfort, with other of the nobles.

William King of the English to Lanfranc Archbishop, and Hamo Sheriff, and R. son of Earl G., and H. Sheriff, and all the Thanes of Kent French and English greeting. Know ye that the Bishop of Bayeux my brother for the love of God and for the salvation of my soul and of his own has given to St. Augustine's whatever he possessed at Fordwich as well in lands meadows and houses as in other rights and that he has given what he has given with my leave.

William King of the English by the grace of God to Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, and Godefried Bishop of Constance, and R. Count of Eu, and H. de Montfort, and his other nobles of the kingdom of England greeting. I command and enjoin you that you cause St. Augustine and Scotland the Abbot to repossess the borough of Fordwich which Hamo the Sheriff now holds and all the other lands which Abbot Alsinus my fugitive gave to any one through laxity or fear or cupidity and if any one have taken anything by any force to compel them to restore them be they willing or unwilling. Witness the Bishop of Bayeux on the dedication of Bayeux.

Hamo Sheriff and Dapifer of Henry King of the English to all the Barons of Kent and all God's faithful in all England greeting. Know ye that I led by the fear of God restore to God and St. Peter chief of the Apostles and to St. Augustine the Apostle of the English and the Abbot Hugh and the brethren of the same place the town of Fordwich with all its appurtenances so entirely that no one of my lords or my heirs shall claim any kind of right from me or through me or through my heirs for ever. This donation (I have sworn) by the Psalterium of St. Augustine and by my sword laid upon the chief altar of the aforesaid church with my own hands. These witnesses being present, For my part were Fulbert of Chilham and his soldier Hugh and many others. Of the followers of the Lord Abbot were William the chaplain and his man Eustace and many others. But if after my decease any of my heirs attempt to make this worthless or to infringe it may he be cursed by Almighty God and all his saints for ever. Amen. Done on Easter Monday Anno Domini MCXI.

* *Hist. MSS. Comm. Fifth Report.*

Fordwich was a corporation by prescription. No original charters are contained amongst the records, but several are quoted in the Custumal, and there is in the muniment chest a copy of a charter granted by Charles II. (an *inspeximus* of one by Queen Elizabeth). The earliest charter contained in the Custumal is one from Henry II., of which the following translation, made by the late C. Sandys of Canterbury in 1834, is preserved in the town chest :—

CHARTER OF KING HENRY II.

Henry by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou. To Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, and all his Bailiffs and faithful servants greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter have confirmed to our good men of the town of Fordwich, that none of them shall be impleaded without the town aforesaid of any land or tenement being within the limit of the same town, and that they have for ever a “*Gylde Mercatoria*,” with all things to such Guild appertaining. And that they and their heirs be quit of toll through all our realm and dominion. And that they have our writ of right so that no sheriff or bailiff of us hereafter intromit in any summonses distresses or attachments to be executed in the aforesaid town concerning any matter to the same town appertaining. Know ye also that we have granted and by this our charter have confirmed to our same good men of Fordwich that they and their heirs through all our realm and dominion for ever have this liberty, to wit that they or their goods in whatsoever place in our realm and dominion found shall not be arrested for any debt for which they shall not be sureties or principal debtors. Wherefore we will and strictly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid men and their heirs for ever have all the liberties before written as is aforesaid and all the laws and customs which they more fully had of the Kings Edward William the First and Second and King Henry our grandfather. And we prohibit upon forfeiture to us of ten pounds that no one against these liberties shall presume to trouble or disquiet them. Witness Roger (Earl) and Rodolph (Earl) son of Gerard at Westminster in the year, etc., etc.

The next charter quoted in the Custumal is of uncertain date, but is by one of the Edwards, probably Edward III. The King forbids his marshal and clerk of the market to “intermeddle” within the liberty. The preamble of the charter states that these officers had entered the town before the King’s arrival, and interfered in town affairs, and not only previous to the King’s coming, but even “whilst he abided there waiting for a favourable wind and a quick passage to the parts of Brittany.” It is hardly probable that the King at this date actually embarked at Fordwich, or that he made it his residence until he got a fair wind, and then took ship at Sandwich. This charter was most likely originally addressed to Sandwich, and was merely sent on by the men of that port to their subordinate member, with the alteration of the first syllable of the name, which would be all that would be required.

The next charter is addressed to Sandwich; this is an *inspeximus* by Edward III. of a charter by Edward I., and relates to the way in which the municipal authorities were to keep the estate of orphans.

The only other charter quoted in the Custumal is the well-known charter of Edward I. to the Cinque Ports in general.

THE MAYOR.

The charter of Henry II. contains no mention of a mayor at Fordwich, but the town chest contains many scraps of parchment relating to the conveyancing of property in the Mayor's Court as early as the reign of Henry III. The first mayor whom I have found mentioned by name is John Maynard, in the 20th of Edward I. (1292).

The mayor was elected, in the parish church, on the Monday next following the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, and heavy penalties were attached should he refuse to take office; in that case the whole commonalty were to proceed to his capital messuage, "if he shall have one of his own, and the same with hooks and by all other means in their power shall prostrate to the ground;" if he had not a house of his own, he was to be disfranchised.

On accepting office the mayor swore that he would be "*Utilis et fidelis domino nostro Regi Angliæ et heredibus suis et statum libertatis Villæ de Fordwyco et officium Majoratus bene et fideliter per posse meum manutenere, et implere justitiam secundum usum et consuetudinem ejusdem portus tam extraneo quam vicino tam pauperi quam diviti non præmium vel odium respiciens et consilium mihi traditum tegere et sic me Deus adjuvet,*" etc.

On the day after the election the late mayor was to cause to be sent to the house of the new mayor the common chest, together with the standard weights and measures, and on the Sunday following the mayor was to appoint the town sergeants, and cause two "good men" to be elected to keep the estate of orphans, and two to keep the keys of the common chest during the year.

The mayor enjoyed considerable powers; he was coroner for all cases within the liberty. Wills might be proved before the mayor and jurats, or before any three of them.

The goods of intestates were administered by the mayor and jurats, together with the rector of the parish church, "*if he be willing.*" No hundred court could be held without the presence of the mayor. All conveyances of land, etc., within the liberty were made in the mayor's court.

The mayor and jurats had the right of punishing all their free men "if they offend against the commonalty without the *intervention of the bailiff*;"* they also had the same right with regard to "foreigners" offending within the liberty, but if they withdrew themselves from the liberty complaint was to be made to the Lord Warden.

All pleas of the Crown of life or limb were determined before the mayor, *bailiff*,* and jurats. The following is Mr. Sandys translation of this part of the Custumal (chap. xxx.):—

* The bailiff of the Abbot of St. Augustine's is supposed to have occupied house in Fordwich, near the quay, formerly called "Hemp Hall." This house, which, after the dissolution of the monastery in 1538, was occupied successively by the Johnsons, Paramores, Crisps, Darrells, and Shorts, is now the rectory. An old piece of flint wall at the bottom of the rectory garden is probably a part of the original wall built when the monastery owned the property.

OF PLEAS OF THE CROWN.

All pleas of the Crown of life or limb are accustomed to be determined within the said liberty before the mayor bailiff and jurats.

The goods of the guilty party to be forfeited to the Lord Abbot of St. Augustine's.

"And when the appellant and appellee shall come before the mayor and jurats and the steward of the Lord Abbot . . . the sergeant of the bailiff who shall so have the custody of the appellee shall stand with an axe holding him bound only he is to be unbound when he ought to answer . . . and if the appellee shall wish to acquit himself according to the customs of the liberties of the Cinque Ports it shall be adjudged him that he have at a certain day . . . thirty and six good and lawful men and true who shall swear with him that he is not guilty . . . And it is to be known that when the aforesaid thirty and six are to acquit any man their names ought to be written and all called by name and if they shall answer twelve of them ought to be dismissed by the steward of the Lord Abbot and twelve others be dismissed by the mayor and jurats so that the mayor and steward and jurats may choose twelve of the thirty six aforesaid whom they shall wish to swear with the appellee that he is not guilty so help him all Holy Saints, kissing the book, etc. After shall be called the said twelve who are chosen to swear and they shall swear as they are called by name to wit every one by himself that the said oath made by the appellee is good and true and that he is not guilty of the things imputed to him so help them all Holy Saints, etc. Which if they shall do the appellee is acquitted and the appellant attachable and all his goods being within the liberty of the will of the Lord Abbot. But if any of the aforesaid twelve shall withdraw himself from the Book being unwilling to swear the appellee shall lose his life. And all who are condemned in that case or in any other case to death ought to be taken from the aforesaid court of the Lord Abbot by the Stour unto a certain place called 'Thiefs' Well' and there their hands ought to be tied under their legs, to wit, 'kneebent,' and they shall be instantly thrust down alive and drowned there. And this shall be done by him who prosecutes. And that water is the property of the commonalty howsoever it may have been appropriated by others." . . .

The mode of inflicting capital punishment in most of the Cinque Ports was peculiar. At Dover the felon was thrown over Sharpness Cliff. At Sandwich they were buried alive on Thiefs' Down. Prof. Montagu Burrows, in his recently published sketch of the Cinque Ports, says that at Fordwich there was a special *wharf* reserved for the purpose of drowning criminals; but the word used in the Fordwich Custumal is "*Thefeswelle*," the tradition amongst the inhabitants identifying it with the well at the bottom of the lane leading to Elbridge, a few yards beyond Colonel Cox's house. This lane is called "Thews" Lane.*

The highly objectionable practice of making the prosecutor act as executioner was also in vogue at Dover and Romney, but at the latter port he was allowed to find a substitute if he could. In later times the corporation had a gallows near the quay, which Hasted says was only taken down shortly before his time; but the town books contain no evidence to prove that the extreme penalty of the law was ever actually inflicted within the liberty.

Persons drawing a knife (or any arms "having a point") for the purpose of using it on any man or woman were fined 10s. If the knife was actually used, the offender had the *choice* of three

* This seems to point to the well having been used in later times for the immersion of "scolds," Thew being a name given to a "cucking-stool."

penalties, either he must pay 60s. to the mayor and commonalty, or remain in prison for a year and a day, or his hand "*shall be thrust through with that with which he did smite.*" Dr. Sheppard remarks that nothing can bring out more clearly the great difference in the value of money than the fact that a fine of 60s. was considered an equivalent to remaining for a year and a day in so filthy a hole as the Fordwich Gaol (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Fifth Report*).

Women convicted of scolding, quarrelling, or slandering in the street or elsewhere, were compelled to carry a certain "mortar" (mortarium) through the town, a piper or other minstrel going before her making a laughing-stock of her, and to the minstrel "*for his trouble*" she had to pay a penny.

This mode of punishment must have been exchanged in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries for the "cucking-stool," which still remains in the Town Hall.

One remarkable custom of judicial combat is not mentioned in the "Custumal" at Fordwich, but a description of it was discovered by Dr. Sheppard amongst the *Chartæ Antiquæ* in the library at Christ Church, Canterbury, as follows:—

They claim that if a stranger appear as a prosecutor accusing a man of the liberties of felony whether committed within or without the liberties the prosecutor shall come to the boundary fully equipped (cum toto apparatu) as is fit for a prosecutor to be. Then when he comes to the town he shall be led to a certain running water called "Stour," and in that water he shall stand up to his navel with all his equipment prepared to prove his appeal. Then the accused shall come in a boat (batellus) with three poles to oppose the prosecutor clothed in a garment called "a storrie" with an instrument called "an ore" three yards long and the boat shall be made fast to the quay by a cord and he shall fight with the said prosecutor until the duel between them is decided.

The patronage of St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury did not bring with it unmixed advantages, and throughout the whole period of its continuance the records give abundant evidence that the connection between the town and the monastery was not altogether to the advantage of the former, at least from a Fordwich point of view. The resident bailiff of the abbot was regarded with considerable jealousy by the mayor, as introducing a sort of dual control into the administration of town affairs, and the Custumal is very careful to guard against encroachments on his part, by clearly defining the limits of his jurisdiction, and his position in the government of the town.*

Chap. xxiii. of the Custumal is entirely devoted to enumerating "those things which the lord abbot hath in Fordwich," and proceeds to say that "first he hath his prison and pound holden in his own demesne within the town in all cases which shall happen to arise in the said liberty, and the bailiff for the time being there shall have the custody of the said prison and pound. . . . Although if any one imprisoned shall escape, *it shall be the fault of no one except the lord abbot.*"

* On his appointment the bailiff received his staff of office from the abbot's steward, but if the steward was not present, he received it from the hands of the mayor.

The Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty had a prison of their own, and so refused all responsibility for the custody of offenders detained by the Lord Abbot. The Abbot was also entitled to the "amerciamment of pleas, and the forfeiture of the chattels of felons and fugitives within the liberty, except only the lands and tenements and rents after the year and day, lying within the liberty belonging to the commonalty." Also to customs, anchorage, lastage, and bulkage of vessels plying between the town and Stourmouth "Nasse," but "he shall not have of any lands or tenements within the liberty any other yearly service besides his rent seck at certain times of the year."

The position of the Abbot's Bailiff in the hundred court is also clearly defined in the Custumal. Before summoning the court he must give three days' notice to the Mayor "*if he be at leisure*, and when he shall consent, the Bailiff shall send his serjeant called 'Catch Pole'* three days before the day of the hundred court to houses of the parties to be summoned; and when the Monday shall arrive in which the hundred court shall be held, the mayor shall cause the bell to be rung in the church of the Blessed Mary about one o'clock in the day, which being rung the whole commonalty with the mayor, jurats, and steward of the Lord Abbot assembled, the bailiff or his serjeant shall make proclamation of the peace, and the parties who ought to plead shall stand at the bar, and this in the court of the Lord Abbot or elsewhere, when the *mayor, jurats, and the steward also shall consent*. . . . And be it known that the roll of the bailiff contains the process of the cause, and the mayor with his roll or without a roll has the record, and that record may abate or falsify when there shall be occasion the roll of the bailiff, *because the record of the mayor, who is the judge and has the giving of judgment, is more worthy than the process of the bailiff's roll*, who ought to do nothing more in this matter than to receive the amerciament of the said pleas according to the assessments of the mayor and jurats," etc.

But although the rights of the Abbot in Fordwich were thus clearly set forth, there was continual friction between the Abbot or his representative and the Mayor, one of the most fertile sources of dispute between them being the exclusive right of the Stour fishery. The Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty contended that the weir nets, set opposite to the town quay, were the property of the town, in which the Abbot had no claim whatever. The Abbot, on the other hand, fully sensible of the excellence of the Fordwich trout, was not disposed to give up his right, as lord of the manor, to participate in the advantages derived from the use of these weir nets. This particular matter of strife was to some extent set at rest by a compromise effected in the 3rd of Henry IV., 1401,

* "Behind him stalks
Another monster not unlike himself,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar called
A Catchpole."

Philips's *Splendid Shilling*, 1703.

whereby the Abbot was allotted the net next to the mill, presumably the best place. But differences were continually arising, which occasionally reached such a head that appeal was made to the Lord Warden. The following is a specimen of the way in which the Mayor and Jurats attempted to obtain the intervention of the Warden in some case where their liberties were endangered by the encroachments of the Abbot. It is a copy of a petition to the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Warden of the Ports, neatly written on a narrow strip of parchment, but we cannot learn from the petition exactly what the particular grievance complained of was:—

Unto the right high and mighty prince and our right gracious lord the Duke of Gloucester.

Besechen most mekely unto your gode grace Thomas Southland maier and the jurates of ffordwich one of the members of the v portes of the which ye ben speciall protectour and defendour that when divers variances were betwix the Abbot of Seynt Austyn's of Canterbury and your said suppliantis ther where-upon compromytted to the reule of iiij of your counseill by your gode grace thereto assigned. And if the said iiij of yo^r counseill of the said variaunces myght not accord then thei to abyde the reule of your highnesse as of the seid variaunces so that ye shuld make a reule and award therein by the fest of the purificacon of our lady next comyng the which iiij men have seen the evidence of both the seid p'ties and none end therein have made and ther tyme is worn out and now it is fully your high reule and judgement. Wherefor your seid beseechers in the most lowly wise beseechen you of your highness and gode grace seth your tyme approacheth and wereth out in hast that ye wold of your seid gode grace in confirmacon of the ryght of your seid members as ye that have it and all the remenaunt of portes in your high reule and gouvernances to see that the seid Abbot overlede him not in wrong and them disherit of their fraunchise the which thei and their predecessoures at all tymes hav had, for it is the seid Abbottes entent (that the time?) to you prefixed shuld were out and he thanne to be at large and out of bond after the which he wold sp'ally labour to the utter undoing of your seid beseechers but that ye of your seid grace wold make a reule the premisses or elles to order the seid Abbot to obey the reule of other by you to be assigned may by likelihede make end of the seid matter and this in reverence of God and in way of cherites. And your seid beseechers shall pray God for your very high estate.

It is difficult to decide the exact date of this petition, owing to the fact that two Dukes of Gloucester filled the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in the fifteenth century. Probably this petition was addressed to the popular Duke Humphrey, who was made Warden in 1416 by his brother Henry V., and who died in 1447. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., was Lord Warden for a short period only.

One Thomas Southlond was mentioned in the year 1457 in his brother William Southlond's will, printed in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XI., p. 372. In 1456, he was "presented," in the Mayor's Court, for keeping a savage dog. That Thomas Southland died in 1482, and his will is extant in the Archidiaconal Register at Canterbury, lib. iii., fol. 24, but the Mayor mentioned in the petition may have been his father.

The costs attendant upon litigation of this kind appear to have been shared by the other Ports, for in the Romney Town Accounts

for the year 1451 we find the following entry: "Paid 18s. 2d. to the men of Fordwych for our share of a certain suit by them made against the Abbot of St. Augustine's for their liberties." This may possibly refer to the very suit mentioned in the above petition.

The closing of the north mouth of the Wantsum about the middle of the fifteenth century or a little later, and the silting up of Sandwich Haven, caused a rapid decline in the trade of Fordwich. The town accounts for the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (as far as they are preserved) prove that the resources of the corporation were very limited at this period; and Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., can only say of the place, "here ys a pore mayer." In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries matters seem to have mended somewhat, for in 1635 the town books shew that there were ten freemen of the town who could describe themselves as "gentlemen." In 1673, thirty-four householders paid the Hearth Tax, the principal contributors being Thomas Norton and Mrs Eliz^h Darrell, each of whom paid for thirteen hearths. Eight poor householders were excused from payment. The Mayors were no longer the poverty-stricken officials of Leland's time, but were generally men of substance, and sometimes members of well-known Kentish families. That Fordwich was of some importance to Canterbury, even at the beginning of the present century, is proved by the price of coals at Fordwich Quay being regularly quoted in the local papers of that date. The last blow to this survival of former activity was probably dealt by the opening of the Whitstable and Canterbury Railway about 1830. The Corporation was recruited frequently from gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who, although not actually resident within the Liberty, were anxious to preserve the continuity of its ancient traditions, until the ruthless Municipal Reform Act of 1883 cut its slender thread of life.

MAYORS OF FORDWICH.*

1292	John Maynard (1).	1510	Thomas Caswell.
1303	Richard Atchurch.	1511	John Darrell.
1311	Alexander Reys.	1513	John Cosyn.
1313	Alexander Curteys.	1514	Christopher Bentley.
1376	Adam Shoterick.	1515	George Roberd (5).
1377	John Calewe.	1520	Robert Hylde.
? date.	Thomas Southland (2).	1522	John Cosyn.
1452	James Hope.	1530	Thomas Norton (6).
1461	John Fantyng.	1537	Stephen May.
1465	Christopher Bentley.	1539	Thomas Norton.
1466	John Gye.	1547	Richard Dorant.
1467	John Fantyng.	1552	Valentine Norton (6).
1476	William Stokes.	1553	John Fisher.
1480	Christopher Beverley (3).	1561	John Johnson (7).
1496	Robert Cooke.	1562	Valentine Norton.
1499	William Maycott (4).	1563	John Lukyn (7½).
1501	William Martyn.	1567	John Williamson.

* Notes on the Mayors follow after the end of this List.

1572	Thomas Conntrey (8).	1667	Robert Darrell (15).
1575	Anthony May.	1668	Thomas Johnson (d. April 2, 1670).
1577	Thomas Conntrey.	1669	Thomas Bigg.
1578	Valentine Norton.	1670	Thomas Boycote
1579	George Bigg (9).	1672	" "
1581	Anthony May (10).	1673	James Baron.
1583	John Elmer.	1674	" "
1585	Anthony May.	1675	Francis Jull.
1591	Thomas Long.	1676	" "
1599	Valentine Norton.	1677	Thomas Boycote.
1603	Henry Johnson (7).	1678	Thomas Pilcher (16).
1604	Richard Lukine.	1679	" "
1605	Henry Johnson.	1680	Anthony Jennings (17).
1606	Walter Bigge.	1682	Thomas Norton (re-elected yearly until 1686).
1609	Richard Lukine.	1686	Thomas Pilcher.
1611	Henry Johnson.	1687	" "
1613	Walter Bigg.	1688	Thomas Jennings (re-elected yearly until 1694).
1616	Henry Johnson.	1694	Thomas Alley.
1617	Thomas Norton (6).	1695	" "
1620	Simon Harlestone (11).	1696	Thomas Underdown (18).
1621	Walter Bigge.	1697	John Graydon (19).
1630	Thomas Harlestone (11).	1699	" "
1631	" "	1700	Thomas Jennings.
1632	Simon Harlestone.	1702	" "
1633	Capt. Thomas Harlestone.	1703	" "
1634	" "	1704	Thomas Underdown.
1635	" "	1705	" "
1636	Anthony May (d. July 2, 1637).	1706	" "
1637	Simon Harlestone (11).	1707	John Bix.
1638	John Gosner.	1708	" "
1639	Edmund Young.	1709	Thomas Underdown.
1640	Thomas Bix (12).	1710	John Bix.
1641	Thomas Harlestone.	1711	Stephen Taylor (20).
1642	" "	1712	Henry Browne.
1643	Stephen Thompson (13).	1713	Thomas Younge.
1644	" "	1714	Thomas Jennings.
1645	John Lukin (d. Aug. 26, 1647).	1715	" "
1646	Thomas Bix.	1716	Stephen Taylor.
1647	" "	1717	John Bix.
1648	Stephen Thompson.	1718	" "
1649	" "	1719	Thomas Young.
1650	Richard Hall.	1720	John Adams.
1651	Richard Bates.	1721	John Graydon.
1652	William Boycote (d. Jan. 25, 1653).	1722	" "
1653	Stephen Thompson.	1723	" "
1654	" "	1724	Thomas Young.
1655	Richard Hall.	1725	John Graydon.
1656	Thomas Harleston (d. Sept. 30, 1657).	1726	Robert Austin.
1657	Thomas Bix.	1727	John Nicholls (21).
1658	" "	1728	" "
1659	" "	1729	William Spencer.
1660	Thomas Bigg (14).	1732	Earl Cowper.
1661	" "	1736	Theodore Sydenham (re-elected yearly until 1743).
1662	Thomas Norton.		
1663	" "		
1664	" "		
1665	Thomas Lukin.		
1666	" " (d. Oct. 13, 1667).		

1743	Anthony Jennings (re-elected every year till 1764).	1830	Friend Anthony Tomlin.
1764	Anthony Jennings (the younger)	1831	" " "
1765	" " "	1832	Richard Hambrook.
1766	" " "	1833	" " "
1767	John Blaxland (re-elected yearly until 1775).	1834	Charles Mead (re-elected every year till 1848).
1775	John Woodruff.	1848	Thomas Cooper (re-elected every year till 1875).
1776	Upton Jennings (re-elected every year till 1785).	1875	Denne Denne, Esq. (re-elected every year till 1884).
1785	Anthony Jennings (re-elected every year till 1830).	1884	Col. Chas. Jas. Cox.

1. John Maynard was probably the founder (in 1317) of Maynard's Hospital in Canterbury. Somner says that he was surnamed "Dives," and endowed his hospital with six acres of wood called Brotherhedds Wood, in the parish of Fordwich. (See also Kent Fines, in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XIII., p. 294.)

2. T. Southland. See page 86.

3. Christopher Beverley owned an estate between two branches of the Stour, called (from previous owners) Tancrey Island. The house on the right hand of the road coming from Sturrey, and between two bridges, is still known by this name. By the marriage of Thomas, son of William Norton of Faversham, to Beatrix, daughter and heir of William Beverley, this estate passed to the Nortons.

4. William Maycott married Alice, daughter of John Pettit, by whom he had a son John. By his will, proved in 1501 (*Consist. Court*, lib. vii., 10), he left "to the reparacons of Fordwich church iij^l vj^s viij^d." To every light in the churches of Sturrey and Fordwich of which there is a brodered xij^d." He also mentions Anthony Maycot of Reculver, who died in 1532.

5. George Roberd, died in 1553 (will at Cant. Archdeacon's Reg., 30., 1) leaving property at Hawkhurst. Of his daughters, Margaret married Walter Bigg of Fordwich, and Johanna married Gervase Carkeredge.

6. Thomas Norton (nephew of John Norton of Northwood in Milton), by his wife Beatrix Beverley, was the father of Valentine Norton (Mayor in 1552 and 1562); and Valentine, by his wife Isabella Hodgson, had a son Thomas Norton, who was Mayor in 1617. Aphra, daughter of the last-named Thomas Norton, married Henry Hawkins of Nash Court, in Boughton Blean, and died in 1605-6, aged 21. There is in Fordwich Church a monumental brass to her memory. Her father (Mayor in 1617) died in 1625.

7. John Johnson, who in his will (*proved* 1568) describes himself as "Merchante," purchased the manor of Fordwich from Sir Thomas Cheney in 1553, and took up his abode there, having formerly resided at Nethercourt, in St. Peter's, Thanet. His son Paul Johnson married Margaret, daughter of Peter Heyman of Selling, by whom he had a numerous family. One of the sons, named Henry, was Mayor of Fordwich in 1603. Hasted says that Paul's son Timothy alienated the manor of Fordwich to Elizabeth, widow of Sir Moyle Finch, and the manor house to Thomas Paramore, in the reign of James I. The house had been the residence of the Abbot's bailiff previous to the dissolution of St. Augustine's Abbey, and was known as Hemp Hall. From the Paramores it passed to the Crispes of Quex, in Birchington, and thence by marriage to Robert Darrell, Mayor of Fordwich in 1667; it is now the Rectory.

7½. John Lukyn, in 1562, made his will "intending to over the seas to Newhaven in the Queens Majestys affairs;" the will was proved in the following year. By his wife Thomasine, he left two sons, John and Thomas.

8. Thomas Conntrey died in 1603, leaving by his wife Bennetta two sons, Jerome and John. He had land at Fordwich, Sturrey, and Throwley.

9. The Biggs were clothiers from Benenden. Walter Bigg, the first of the name at Fordwich, died in 1565, leaving by his wife Margaret, the daughter of George Roberd, two sons, John and George, and a daughter, Sarah. George was Mayor in 1579; he had two sons, Walter, who died in 1631, and Stephen, who died in 1646, both of them were benefactors to Fordwich and Sturrey. They

were buried under an "altar tomb," close to the chancel wall, on the south side of the churchyard, but the inscription is now almost obliterated.

10. The Mays have continued to reside at Fordwich from the beginning of the sixteenth century until the present time, their present representative being Mr. Thomas May, who was for many years Water Bailiff to the late Corporation.

11. Simon Harlestone was the son of the Rev. Samuel Harlestone, Rector of Ickham 1568—1616. Two of Simon's sons were afterwards Mayors of Fordwich, Thomas in 1630, and Simon in 1632. The pedigree of the Harlestons is given in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. IV., from Philipot's Visitation, 1619. The seat of the Harlestons in Fordwich was called Hermesland, and stood upon the site now occupied by Fordwich House.

12. The Bix family owned property at Linsted as early as the middle of the fifteenth century. The Fordwich branch carried on the trade of coal merchant. In 1647 Thomas Bix was fined 30s. for allowing Nathaniel Denne, of the City of Canterbury, to unload three score chaldron of coals at his private coalyard, and contrary to his oath as Freeman, etc., "It being a precedent the like whereof hath not been knowne or suffered here since the memory of man." (*Book of Decrees.*)

13. Stephen Thompson, during his Mayoralty, was committed to prison by the Guestling assembled at New Romney, for refusing to pay what was due from the Town to the purse of the Ports.

14. Thomas Biggs by his will, proved 1670, left a yearly sum of 50s. to the poor of Fordwich.

15. Robert Darrell, son of James Darrell, and grandson of John Darrell of Cale Hill (see *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XVII., p. 48). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Crispe of Quex, through whom he became possessed of the house at Fordwich, which had formerly been the property of the Johnsons and Paramores. He died June 13th, 1668, and there is a flat stone to his memory in the Chancel of Fordwich Church. His daughter and heir was married to Col. Samuel Short, who succeeded him in the house at Fordwich.

16. Thomas Pilcher married Mary, daughter of Thomas Harlestone. He died 1692, and was buried in the Church. Arms: Argent, a fesse dancetté between three torteauxes (Hasted's *Kent*, vol. iii.).

17. Anthony Jennings. The Jennings Family succeeded the Nortons at Tancrey about the end of the seventeenth century, and continued to reside there until 1830, when Anthony Jennings (probably a great-grandson of the first Mayor of that name) died after a mayoralty of forty-three consecutive years! a circumstance probably without any parallel.

18. The Underdowns were settled at Birchington during the greater part of the seventeenth century. There is a memorial stone in the Church there to the memory of Thomas Underdown of Fordwich, 1709.

19. John Graydon was Vice-Admiral of the White. In 1702 he was with Sir George Rooke at the taking of Vigo. He purchased Hermesland of the Osbornes, and pulled down the old house which had long been the seat of the Harlestone family, and rebuilt it in the Queen Anne style; it is now known as Fordwich House. In 1709 the Admiral was disfranchised for not attending Sessions of Gaol delivery (*Book of Decrees*), but he was soon afterwards entreated to return to the Corporation, and in proof of his good will towards the town, he presented the Corporation with a handsome silver-gilt mace (Hasted's *Kent*). He died in 1725, and was buried at Westbere. Arms: Azure, three otters, each holding in its mouth a fish argent.

20. Stephen Taylor. In the transcripts of the Fordwich Registers at Canterbury, the following entry appears: "1739. Stephen Taylor, a ragged jurate of Fordwich, was buried July 9th."

21. John Nicholls, Rector of Fordwich 1714—1741. He had previously been Curate of Eastchurch, Minister of Harty, and Vicar of Sheldwich. Soon after the accession of the House of Hanover, he preached a sermon at Fordwich so full of Jacobitish sympathies, that he was for a time suspended from his benefice. By his wife Martha, daughter of Robert Cumberland, Vicar of Chilham, he had two daughters, Catherine married to Thomas Mantell of Chilham, and Mary the wife of John Woodruff of Fordwich. He died 1741, and was buried in the chancel of his Church.

THE MACES AND THE SEAL.

Fordwich possessed two maces, the earlier one is about 12 inches in length, and bears marks of very bad usage. On the inside of the bowl the Royal Arms are engraved, between the letters C. R., and the Cinque Port Arms are on the foot of the stem. There are no hall-marks, but the date 1665 and the letters T. N. (Thomas Norton) are engraved round the upper part of the stem.

The large mace is of the usual eighteenth-century type, the bowl is ornamented with the letters R. G. R. between a crowned rose, a thistle, a female bust, and surmounted by an arched crown, with the Royal Arms inside. The marks are: Lion's head erased, Britannia, the letter E (1720), and the maker's mark N.C.

Hasted says this mace was presented to the Corporation by Admiral Graydon, but there is no inscription upon it to this effect, and the *Book of Decrees* states that in 1720 the Corporation voted a sum of "£58 to buy a new mace."

The seal appears to be a modern reproduction of the ancient matrix. It is engraved with a ship having one mast and a yard, and this inscription, in Lombardic characters: *Sigillum Baronum De Forwiz* +. The maces and seal are now preserved in the Museum at Canterbury.

A LIST OF THE BUNDLES AND BOOKS CONTAINED IN THE MUNIMENT CHEST AT FORDWICH.

- 1 Proceedings before the Mayor.
These are "finales concordia," and date from 1216—1350; they require cleaning.
- 2 } Records of the Mayor's Court in the Fifteenth Century.
3 } *Chiefly recognizances for small debts.*
- 4 Conveyances of the Sixteenth Century.
- 5 Conveyances of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries.
- 6 Actions in the Court for all manner of Small Debts and Petty Trespasses.
- 7 Papers in Law Suits. The most important being "The Corporation v. Norton," and relate to the exclusive right of the Corporation to the Fishery in the Stour.
- 8 Accounts of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries.
On loose sheets of paper, requiring to be arranged.
- 9 Inquisitiones post mortem.
The Mayor acted as Coroner "ex-officio."
- 10 Copy of a Charter granted to Fordwich by Charles II., being the "*inspeximus*" of a Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth.
- 11 Parchment Certificates which the Test and Corporation Acts exacted.
- 12 Letters from London, and Notices from the Lord Warden.
- 13 Papers relating to comparatively Modern Criminal Matters.
- 14 Bonds for Money and Recognizances of Offenders (chiefly illegal Fishers).
- 15 Records of Court of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.
- 16 Precepts calling on the Mayor to summon the Court of Quarter Session.
- 17 A valuable bundle, containing the following parchments:
 - (1) Composition between the Mayor and Commonalty and Robert Hathbrand, Prior of Christ Church. 1357.
 - (2) Appointment of Bailiff (John Maycot) by the Abbot of St. Augustine, temp. Edward IV.
 - (3) Gravamina, Abbot of St. Augustine v. Mayor of Fordwich.
 - (4) Appointment of Attorney temp. Henry VII.
 - (5) " " 1571.

- (6) A Table of Fees to be levied by the Cranesman, 1564.
- (7) Appointment of Bailiff by Paul Johnson, 1570.
- (8) Three "Inquisitions" as to eating flesh in Lent, dated 1563, 1603, 1604.
- (9) Assessment to Highway Rate, 1663.
- (10) Two copies of a Petition from the Mayor to the Duke of Gloucester *re* the Abbot of St. Augustine (with modern pencilled note as *circa* 1430).
- (11) A Letter from Edward IV. to the Mayor and Barons of Fordwich.

BOUND BOOKS.

- 18 Records of Mayors' Elections 1631—1729 (lacking 1712—15 and 1717).
- 19 "The Ancient Booke of the Decrees of the town of Fordwich" (of sixteenth and seventeenth centuries).
- 20 Minutes of the Borough Court, 1550—1621.
- 21 Treasurers' Accounts, 1718—1828.
- 22 Minutes of the Court, 1726—1883.
- 23 Mayors' Oaths; being printed forms of an oath directed against Roman Catholics, filled in, and sworn to by the Mayors at the time of their accession to office.
- 24 A Bible (in older binding than the text?).
- 25 Churchwardens' Accounts, 1509—1538, containing an inventory of the church goods of Fordwich taken in 1501.
- 26 The Custumal, inscribed "Custumale Antiquum Villae de Fordwico pretiosissimum."

THE CUSTUMAL.

This is a large octavo volume, written in a fifteenth-century hand, and is probably a copy of more ancient MSS. The Custumal itself occupies eighty-two pages, the remaining forty-one being filled by miscellaneous matters, of which the following is a list:—

- 1. An illuminated Calendar in English.*
- 2. Forms of Oaths, of which the most modern specimen is addressed to the "Lord Protector."
- 3. An Agreement respecting the right of the Stour Fishery between the Mayor and Commonalty and the Lord Abbot.
- 4. A Description of the Boundaries of the Liberty of Fordwich, settled by an inquest of the four surrounding hundreds, presided over by Sir Gilbert Preston, Justice in Eyre, the Constable of Dover Castle, and Sir Henry Malmaynes, Sheriff of Kent (1272).†
- 5. Four Chapters of Holy Scripture, in neat black letter, with illuminated capitals, one from each of the four Gospels.‡

* Dr. Sheppard notices that opposite the 29th day of December, where once stood the words, "Sancti Thome Martyris," nothing but a red smear appears, some zealous Protestant having executed the obliteration at a time when the Saint had fallen into disrepute.

† The liberty extended from Fordwich to Stourmouth "Nasse," on both sides of the river, "as far as a man being in a boat at *high* water can throw an axe of seven pounds weight, called a taper-axe, on to the land." The word translated "throw," is "*retier*"=draw, though probably (as the weight of the axe is carefully specified) it was *thrown*. A similar method was employed at Sandwich.

‡ This (says Dr. Sheppard) was the "Book of the Gospels" upon which oaths were taken. It was not considered necessary that the whole Testament should be present, a specimen from each Gospel being considered sufficient to *swear by*. The version followed is Tyndal's second (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Fifth Report*).

6. Regulations about the Government of the Town and Port, chiefly of an ultra-protectionist character.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (No. 25).

This is a small paper book, bound in the parchment leaves of an old service book. The accounts extend from the year 1509 to the year 1538. For the first few years the entries are remarkably clear and well written, being probably the work of a paid scribe, but afterwards his services appear to have been dispensed with, and the writing becomes almost illegible. We gather from these accounts that there were two altars; the high altar dedicated to our Lady; and St. Katharine's altar, which stood at the east end of the north aisle.

In 1532 the following entry occurs among the receipts: "Item rd for ij galons and a pynte of honey, made by the chyrche bees ij yeres, iijs ^{vj} ob."

In 1539 a "bybyll" was purchased for 6s. (This was probably Coverdale's translation, which appeared in 1538, with a dedication to the King.)

At the beginning of the volume is the following inventory of plate and vestments belonging to the church in 1501:—

Hereafter evedently appeareth the Jewelles, and gudes appertenynge to the chyrch delyvered the xijth day of Decb^r the yere of our lord God m^cccccj by William Martyn then being Mayer John Calway and Richard Serll wardens of the said church, John Cosyn, John Crenlyn, William hallywell, Stephen Brown, John Badcockk, Richard Roch, Edward Barn, and William helds parochians of the same church.

Imprimis in the Rood loft j huch strongly bound w^t yryn & a Key th'to.

Item a Crosse copper gilt the foyt appertenynge thereto.

Item iiij chalyces ij gilt and ij ungilt.

Item j good massbooke, every second capitall l're gilt.

Item j olde masboke notyd.

Item j preciouise antiphonary grete and well notyd.

Item ij porteusses 1 olde and a nother newe.

Item ij manuelles 1 olde a nother newe.

Item ij good processyonalls & 1 olde ordinall.

Item j Dirige book notyd.

Item j principall westement of Blew velvett.

Item j Cope of blewe velvet appertynynge to ye same.

Item j other vestment for doble ffestys.

Item iiij vestments for other days feriall.

Item j Coppe of grene silk.

Item ij awtre cloths w^t ij frontleys for the hye awtre.

Item ij other awtre cloths for the same awter.

Item a playne white lynnyn cloth for the fonte.

Item j awtre cloth of diaper for Seynt Kath'yn's awter.

Item j awtre clothes of playn cloth for knyte awter.

Item a Bassyn and a laver of latten.

Item a towell of diaper for howselyng (contenyng in length vi yerds).

Item ij Towells one of diaper & one of pleyn cloth for the lettron.

Item ij small towells of Diaper for the lavatory.

Item iiij stayned cloths for iiij Awters feble.

Item j cotton for the Sacrament.

Item ij olde pyllows covered with silke for the hye awtre.

Item ij Candlestyks of latton for ye same awtre.
 Item a hole water stope of latton.
 Item ij olde shettes.
 Item ij corporax w^t the casements thereto.
 Item a bagge of Canvasse to put in the best vestments.
 Item a Senser of olde latton w^t a shippe thereto.
 Item (*sic*) Cruetets.
 Item ij Bann^r cloths one of Seynt George a nother of Seynt X^tofer.
 Item iiij olde Bann^r cloths.
 Item Leche (?) bell.
 Item ij sacryng Bells.
 Item a Lent cloth feble.
 Item ij slevyd surples.
 Item ij Rotchetts.
 Item a nolde chysable.
 Item ij olde paxes.
 Item a canape stayned for the Sacrament.
 Item a pyne of silver a chapitre for the massebuke at hye awtre.
 The londis apparteneing unto the Cross light.

Imprimis in Bushingbury vj acr lying between the lands of
 Thos. Bentley and John Penny, p^c^m (*precium*)..... v d.
 Item in Crofte of Philip Cosyng j acr p^c^m xvij d.
 Item in p^ych (parish) of Westbere j acre of medowe p^c^m xx d.
 Here ffolwith the weight of the iiij chalisses in ye Church of
 ffordwich.

Imprimis a chalis w^t the paten doble gilt w^t this scriptour in
 the uppmost parte "Calicem Salutaris accipiam et nomen
 Domini invocabo" and w^t this scriptour in the foyte "Orate
 pro anima Joh^{'s} ffreningham* et pro bono statu Johanne
 nuper uxoris dicti Johannis" and w^t this scriptour about the
 paten "Benedicamus patrem et filium cum sancto Spiritu."
 In ye foyt of ye chalis an ymage of the c[']eifix ynameld, and
 w^tin the Paten ane ymage of ye Trinite ynameld. The weight
 of the said chalis w^t ye paten is xvj unc. iiij d^t

Item a nother chalis giltyd w^t yn the brym and w^t oute w^t a
 paten thereto being gilt, and yn the foyte of ye chalis is
 graven this scriptour "Orate pro anima Johannis Swerder."†
 The weight of this chalis with paten is x unc.

Item the third Chalis is w^t outn gilt and the paten brym gilt
 and also in the mydst. The weight is ix unc. 0 d^t 1 gr.

Item the iiijth chalis with the paten is playne and clene gilt
 both without and within. The weight thereof is ix unc.

xliij unc. iiij d^t

CHURCH LANDS.

Patent inferius Redditus et terr pertinentes ecclie beati Marie de ffordwico una
 cum nom[']ibus eas tenentium Anno d[']ni Milli[']mo Qui[']ngentesimo p[']mo.

Imprimis Roggerus Loggan holdith a Tenement by a dede paying
 yerely to this church x d.
 Philip Cosyn holdeth a tenement paying yerely ij d.

* John Freningham resided in Burgate, Canterbury, and was Mayor of that City 1462, 1468. His will, proved 1475 in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, shews him to have been a great benefactor to the churches and religious houses in Canterbury and the neighbourhood, and amongst his numerous bequests was one "to the parish cherche of ffordwich for to beye w^t a new chales iiijth."

† A Henry Swerder was residing in Canterbury in 1474.

Item a howse standing upon the hill which is called the church's hows yelding in ferme yerely	iiij s.
Item John Calway holdith a acre of land at the Barr of the gift of John hoo berying by yere	iiij s.
Item 1 acre before the parsonage between the lands of the parsons berying by the yere	iiij s.
Item John Maycott holdith a Rodde of land lying in Bushingbury berying by the yere	v d.
Item ij acres of land lieth in Westfeld of the gift of hewe Egerley held by Ric ^d Serle yelding yerely	iiij s.
Item iiij acres of the gift of John Gye lying round by dryer (?) Wodde next to ye holy Crosse lands held by Ric ^d Serle yelding to the church yerely	vj s.
Item a Rodd of land lieth at rede dich (?) between the lands of X'tofer Bentley & Colman yelding to a tap ^{er} to be found burnying before Seynt George, nunc tenet (John Calway*) John Bentley.	

MAYOR'S ACCOUNTS FROM BUNDLE 8 (1515).

FFORDWICH.

Th' accompts of George Roberd Mayer of the towne and porte of the lib'tys of ffordwich ffrom the fest of Seynt Andrew the Appostyll in the vijth yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the viijth unto the same fest then next ensuing.

Receyts.

b. first the seyd Mayer yeldeth accompt of x s. receyved of Vincent Carpenter in p'ty payment of xiiij s. for rentyng of ferme of the Crane	x s.
Item receyved of John Cosyn the resydue of the rentyng of the Crane for Vyncent	iiij s.
Item receyved of Mr. X'tofer Bentley in p'ty of payment of the arrerage of hys accompts	iiij s. viij d.
Item receyved of Robert hyld for Willim hoggyn in p'ty of payment of	x s.
Item receyved of Willim hoggyn in tymber to the reparacon of the brigge to the value of	iiij s. viij d.
a. Item receyved of the Com'ty in money	xx s.
Sum of the receps.....	liij s. iiij d.

The expenses of the same Mayer in the seid year whereof he asketh allowance.

Imprimis paid for the expense upon the accomptyng day.....	ij s. viij d.
It'm paid to James Mylys for the thachyng of the Crane house†	vij s. ij d.

* Pen drawn through.

† The crane upon the quay was one of the chief sources of revenue to the town. It was generally farmed, the cranesman being entitled to certain fees, which are given in the table below. And some estimate can be formed of the varying fortunes of the Port by noting the amounts received by the Corporation for the farm of the crane. Thus, in 1516, it let for only 14s.; a hundred years later, in 1616, £15 15s. was paid "for the favour of the crane;" in 1687 £25 10s. was received; and in 1719, when the crane was not farmed, but worked by the Corporation itself, a profit of £27 9s. was made, betokening a considerable increase in the imports during the seventeenth century. For the privilege of using the crane the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury paid a yearly contribution to this Corporation of £1, which appears in the accounts under the name of the "enlistainment money." Tithes of the crane were paid to the rector of the parish until about the year 1732, when the entries under this heading disappear from the town books.

It'm paid to the Bayly for ccc and a quarter of rede for the Crane house	iiij s.	x d.
It'm paid for lathe and prig to the same		viii d.
It'm paid to a persequant for bryngyng of the gudnys letter and expenses upon hym	ij s.	ij d.
It'm paid to Robert hyld and to Thomas Woodrof for an amercement at West'	iiij s.	
It'm paid to Burges for Wattylys and pyls for werys*	iiij s.	
It'm paid to Eustace Goodwyn and to Grove for setting of the werys		viiij d.
It'm paid to hoggyn and wyf for bere and drynke to them		iiij d.

* The "pyleys" were stout stakes fixed in the bed of the river nearly opposite to the quay, to which the weir nets were attached, for catching the Fordwich trout as they ascended the river. The "wattels" were thin pieces of wood used to fill up the spaces not occupied by the nets, so as to force the trout into the weirs.

The Fordwich trout have a great reputation, and until the late Mr. Frank Buckland decided that they were really Salmon trout (their peculiar colour being attributable to the bed of the river), it was supposed that they constituted a distinct species. Most of the Kentish writers specially mention these trout. Fuller says, "They differ from all others in many considerables, as greatness, colour, cutting white instead of red when in season, cunning, not being taken with an angle, and abode, remaining nine months in the sea, whence they observe their coming up almost to a day." Somner is of opinion that "they bear away the bell from all others;" and he calls Fordwich a place of note, as Camden saith, in that respect (Somner, p. 25). And Samuel Pegge, in his Proverbs relating to Kent, mentions them, with the remark that he supposes they continue to be as good as ever, "for a noble lord¹ has of late caused himself to be made Mayor of Fordwich for the privilege, as I suppose, of having one now and then" (*Arch. Cant.*, IX., p. 137).

Hasted says of these trout, that "they are of silver colour speckled with black spots, and the flesh of them is of a yellowish colour; they weigh from 4 to 10 or 12 lbs.; they are a very shy fish, insomuch that they are not often taken with a drag net, and seldom or never with an hook. . . . When these fish come into the river they press forward against the stream, so that to take them the Corporation of Fordwich place in the midst of the river, . . . from the month of May to September, from 6 in the evening to 6 in the morning, a strong net with grates on each side, through which no fish of any size can pass."

The contents of the weir nets were allotted to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty in turn, but the privilege was also extended to certain distinguished persons outside the liberty. In 1671 the "Book of Decrees" gives the following order to be observed in the night's fishing:—

The Mayor until he takes a trout.

The Lord Viscount Cambden.

The Lord Warden.

The Earl of Winchelsea and Lord of the Manor of Fordwich.²

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord Viscount Strangford.³

Mr. William Norton.

The Mayor of Sandwich.

The Town Clerk of Fordwich.

The Mayor of Fordwich two nights together.

Then the Jurats of Fordwich and every freeman in course, as they severally dwell according to the course of the sun, from the house of the Mayor for the time being.

¹ This was Earl Cowper, who at that time (1732) resided at the Mote, in the parish of St. Martin's, Canterbury.

² Residing at Eastwell.

³ At Sturry Court.

It'm paid to Stockbery for caryeng of wattylls and to iij men and a boy for the stour cuttyng	iij s. v d.
It'm paid for a Trought given to my lord Warden	iij d.
It'm paid for carryeng of the same trought to Grenwych	xvj d.
Item paid to ij men for ij dayes work for cuttyng of the Stour	ij s. vj d.
It'm paid for sawyng of tymber for the brigge	iij s.
Item paid for a wekys bordyng	ij s. viij d.
It'm paid to a Carpenter for ij dayes workyng at the wode for ye Brigge	xiiij d.
It'm paid ij men for ij dayes leying of the Brigge for mete and wage	ij s. iiij d.
It'm paid to Robert hyld for caryenge iij loads of tymber to the brygge	ij s. iij d.
It'm paid for storgyng of logge	xij d.
It'm paid for tymber to Mr. Turbervyl	ij s. viij d.
It'm paid for mendyng of ye woodyn brigge	vj d.
It'm paid to Eustace for hys wage this yere	ij s. iiij d.
It'm paid for the Contrybucon to Sandwych	iij s. iiij d.
It'm paid to Robert hylde for carryenge of lvj loads of gravell to the brigge	v s.
It'm paid the Bodell for cartyng of ye seid gravell	ij s. iiij d.
It'm paid to the Ward for ij courtes and ij Lawdayes	v s. iiij d.
It'm for wrytyng of this accompt	vj d.

S'm thexpenses iij li. xj s. v d. ob.

And so the said Com'lty remaynes in dett unto the seid Mayer in xix s. i d.

AN ORDER AND RATE made the Sixteenth day of March in the Sixth yeare of the reign of our Sovereign Ladye ELIZABETH by the Grace of God of England of France and of Ireland Quene, By the Mayor & Jurattes of ffordwich for fees to be paid to the Cranesman there for Cranage Wharfage Meatynge and houseing of all manner of Corne Grayne Wyne Wood and all other merchandise and goods.

Fyrst for Cranage of every tunne of wyne	viiij d.
For every bunne* of oyle and salte	j d. ob.
For every bunne of salmon ffyshe	j d. ob.
For every bunne of other merchandise	j d. ob.
For every bunne of vinegar broken wine	viiij d.
For every draught of grane under a tunne weight after the said rate as agreed with the Craneman	viiij d.
For every draught of every hundred hoppes	ob.
For every 100 weight of lyme or Leade	ob.
For every packe of lynnyn or wollen cloth after the rate of viij s. the tun	viiij d.
For Cranage for stone for every tonne	viiij d.
If the stone be more than a tonne then to pay	xij d.
Meatyng. It. for all manner of Corne and Grane taken in or delivered of any lyghter or boate w ⁱⁿ the liberties of ffordwich being forreners goodes for every v quarters	vj d. ob.
It. for every weyt of salt or chaldron of coles w ⁱⁿ the liberties being forreners goods	vj d.
It. for all corne salte and cole being forrene goods put or to be put to sale that ys to saye for corne v d. for every twenty quarters for salt for every weyt and for cole for every chaldron	iiij d.

* In the Canterbury Town Accounts we read "Solut' Will. Faunt pro dimidio le Bunne duplicis Berisie xviiij^d" (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Ninth Report*, p. 186).

Wharfage. for every hundred of salted ffyshe	iiij d.
ffor every loade of freshe fysh	iiij d.
ffor every tonne of Iorne being forene goods	vj d.
ffor every tonne of Iorne being freemen's goods	iiij d.
ffor every loade of stone bryke or tyle	ij d.
ffor every Card of herryngs	ob.
ffor every barrel of herryngs and other salted fyshe in barrels ..	1 d.
ffor every loade of marchandise not named	ij d.
ffor every loade of haye being forrene godes	ij d.
ffor every hundred of deale Bourdes	xij d.
Housing.	
for the houseings of all manner of corne grayne on the owners	
chardge for evere quarter being there xiiij dayes j d. and for	
less tyme for evere quarter ob.	j d.
for wyne oyle herrynges Salmon vynnegar for the loade as is	
aforesaid.	ij d.
Caryadge for evere loade of merchandise carryed by townsmen on	
the brydge or from the common key	j d.
carryed by forene cartes	ij d.
for evere loade over the brydge not laded or unladed at the com-	
mon key	ij d.
for every loade of wood or tymber brought into the towne over	
the brydge by forene carts being freemen's goods	ob.
of forrene wood	ij d.
for every "wagon" bryngyng "of barley" or other corne after vij	
quarters vj d. the bridge ij d.	vij d.

Yt is ordered that no freemen suffer or permit any forrener to loade or unlade any wood tymber stone bryke or tyle or other marchandise on his ground except the forrener first agree and pay the Cranesman as ys abovesaid for wharfage uppon paine of forfeiting xij d. for every loade so laide to the losse of the towne. Yt is also ordered by the saide Mayor and Jurattes that no person or personnes whatsoever he or they be bryng any large fagottes to the said towne to be sold unless every of the said faggottes conteyn in length eight foot and a hault and weigh one bushell and a hault of barlye, and also that evere singell bat allowed in the place of one or two faggotts shall be of the weight aforesaid and shall conteyn in length twelve feet not above, and that evere bat for tymber or tymber above that length shall conteyn in weyght after the rate aforesaid upon payne of forfeiture of such wood not conteyning weight aforesaid.

December the 15th 1642.

Whereas some difference hath bin touching the wharfage of wood. It was ordered on the day and year above sayed by a generall consent, that evere forrener shall pay twopence the loade and every ffreeman three halfpence a lode for wharfage of wood.

A LETTER FROM KING EDWARD IV. TO THE MAYOR OF FORDWICH, A.D. 1462.

Edward by the grace of God King of England and of France Lord of Ireland. To our trusty and well beloved the Mayor of Fordwich within our shire of Kent gretying. Forasmuch as we be divers means ben credibly informed and understanden for certaine that our grete adversary Henry namyng himself King of England by the malicious counsaill and evatacion of Margaret his wif namyng herself Queen of England hath conspired accorded coneluded and determined w^t oure outward enemies as wel of ffrance and Scotland and of others divers countrees that our seid outward enemyes in grete number shall in all haste to thayme possible enter into this our reame of England to make in the same such

cruel horrible and mortalli war depopulation robbery and manslaughter as heretofore hath not been used among cristen people, and with all waies and means to thayme possible to destroe utterly the people the name the tongue and all the blood English of this our reume. Insomuch that in the said conspiracie amonges other thinges it is agreed and accorded by our saide adversare moved thereto by the malicious and subtle suggestion and entisments of the said malicious woman Margaret his wife that in case they shall nowe performe this thair malicious and cruell ppes (purposes) which God defend that than his oncle Charles de Angieu w^t other ffrenshmen shall have the dominacion rule and governaunce of this reume above said, and over that amonges other wiked and detestable thyngis attempted in this partie by the said Henry and Margaret his wife to the entent that our saide outwarde enemies of ffrance and Scotland should ye rather condescend and applie thamme thair malicious entent and to ye destruction of this our lande the same Henry our adversare hath granted and sent unto our adversarie Dowke De Valois namyng himself King of ffrance a renunciacion and relese of the right and tale that the crowne of England hath unto the reume and crowne of ffrance, and also to the duchie and countrees of Guyenne and Normandie of Ingieu and Mayn Caleis and Guynes w^t their marches and appurtenances and over that hath granted to the same extent to the Scotts not only the town and capitoll of Berewik nowe by his connivance had and ocupied by the same Scottis but also a grete part of this oure reume of England which thingis above rehersed wel and diligently considered it openly apperith that the said Henry and Margaret his wif are not onely to us but also to all this our reume and all our trew people of same mortall and cruell enemyes, We entending with all our might and power to resiste ye grete crueltie and malicious purpose of oure said adversarie and enemyes, and therein in no wise to spare our person body or goods nor to refuse any adventure jeopardie or p^rll for the tuicion and defense of this oure reume and oure trewe subjectis of the same, Desire and pray you in the most speciall wise that ye immediately on the receipt of these our letters make to be called and assembled before you all the persons whereof mention is made in the instrument within these inclosed and declare unto them the above said malicious furious and cruell intent of our said adversarie and enemye, and over that on our behalf exhort induce and pray them with such gentill language and words of benyvolence as shall thought to you to be behovefull that they for the defense and suretie of thayme sels and of all this land and in the shewing of the grete and horrible miseries and inconveniences above rehersed wol at this time in this most grete and urgent necessite shew efficiently and in ded their good willis, zele and affection that they have unto us to the comune well of this land and prosperite of thayme sels and that unto the releiwyng and supportation of the grete charges expenses and costes that we must of necessite daily heve in this partie they and everich of thayme wol grante unto us of thaire goodnesse and free wille sum certaine some of money such as they shall nowe heve w^oute thaire hurte or grevaunce lating thayme wit for certaine that we have wel in oure fresh and tender remembrance the grete and manyfold charges that they here before have borne and that if we might by any means otherwise do we wold not at this time anything desire to thaire charge trusting nevertheless so much in their good dispositions and discretions that they wol not suffer wilfully all this our reume and thayme sels also to perish and utterly be destroyed. Considering namely that we desire no thing of thayme by way of imposition compulsion or of precedent or example thereupon hereafter to be taken but all onely of thaire humanite and good will putting and grounding our truste in ye infinite goodnesse grace and righteousness of Almighty God, which herebefore in juste bataille by victory and confusion of oure enemyes hath declared openly and in dede for oure sembably to behave us and so from all such perilles and miseries preserve and defend thayme and all this oure land that in fewe days they shall have cause to thinke that they never herebefore better beset or spended any money and over that for your direction and more speedy execution of the matter we send unto you certaine instruments herein within inclosed. Desiring and right specially praying you that ye according to the same wol diligently and effectually labour

100 FORDWICH TOWN ACCOUNTS, 1579—1648.

and entend to the accomplishment of our desire in this behalf, And that ye fail not so to doo as ye desire the welfare prosperite and suretee of us youre sels and all this oure lande. Given under oure prive seal at oure towne of Stamford the xiiij day of Marche. The second yere of our reyne (1462).

This is a very interesting document, since it must be one of the very earliest efforts of Edward to obtain money by the craft system of "benevolences," whereby, says the chronicler of Croyland, "each man gave to the king what he pleased, or rather what he did not please." The fears of the good men of Fordwich are most judiciously worked on, and that they had good reason to fear the allies of Queen Margaret must have been brought home to them by the sacking of Sandwich, less than five years previously, by the French, under the Marshal de Brézé. Berwick was surrendered to the Scots by Henry, April 25th, 1461.

The seal on the back of this letter has almost entirely disappeared, except the "*Fleurs de lys of France*."

Fordwich had its Pageant in former days. In the *Book of Decrees* we find the following entry: "An inventory taken the 12th day of dec^r An^{no} 1566 of the apparrell appertynnyng to the King and Quene of ffordwich:

It. ane cloke garded w^t velvett.
It. a Jacket of velvet imbradered w^t silver lace.
It. ij velvet cappes w^t laces about them.
It. a pare of bryches imbradered w^t silver lace.
It. a cyrtyll of tafytas brawdred w^t silver lace.
It. a pare of saten sleeves.
It. a peece of satyn imbrawdery.

M^d that the xth day of April 1570 all the foresayd apparell was left in the custody and keeping of Anthony May Juratt by the Mayor and Juratts of the towne of Fordwich.

ITEMS FROM THE TOWN ACCOUNTS.

1579	Item towards the young men's expenses for their pastymes	vj s. viij d
	Item for the Serjant his wages	x s.
1616	For the favour of the Crane.....	xv li. xv s.
	Item to the good wife turner for Salve.....	vj d
	(Six other entries of the same kind this year.)	
	Item to the Duke of Lynox his trumpeters the 3 ^d of April	ij s.
	Item to the Drumer for drynk	ij s. ij d
	Item for vj quartes of Claret wine.....	iiij s.
	Item to the Queen's players the 16 th September	vij s.
1620	Item rec ^d for ye intertainment money from Christchurch Canterbury	xx s.
1639	In this year the Crane was farmed for £16 10s. The whole receipts for the year amounted to £38 0s. 0d.	
1648	Item the Widd howse for part of the yeavale house	00 18 0
	Willyam Wootton for putting the fences about the yeavale house	03 04 0
	Watching the Lord Warden's nights*	00 01 0

* This refers to the weir nets. The Lord Warden had his turn at these nets but, as he was an absentee and unable to look after his own interests, it was necessary to watch the nets on his nights, lest the trout should be stolen.

Item 28 November to M^r Denn for his fee for his counsell
confirming the Crane duties

00 10 00

To Arnall for mending the whipping post

00 03 04

The total receipts for the year 1649 amounted to £34 4s. 6d. Disbursements

£33 3s. 7d.

1663	Given to a decayed gentleman	00	01	00
	Spent at ye Sergants upon those that took Thomas Graffham	00	04	06
	For putting on ye fetters	00	00	06
	To M ^r Lovelace for his fee	01	00	00
	To M ^r May for adjourning ye sessions	00	04	00
	For burning of ye man*	00	02	00
	For two proclamations on concerning a book called God and ye King, ye other about spices	00	05	06
	For a proclamation concerning Lent	00	02	00
	For a letter about ye smoak money†	00	02	06
	For a new casement and glazing ye courthall	00	09	00
	For two proclamations ye on concerning all Jesuit and popish priests, ye other about transporting cloth into Germany and ye low countreys	00	05	00
	Given a man whose tongue was cut out in Turkey	00	01	00
	May 14 th . For 3 horses to Sandwich	0	12	0
	For our expenses there	0	19	0
	Given to a poor redeemed slave	0	1	0
	Spent going down ye river to ketch a trout for ye Recorder Augs ^t 16 th . To Counsellor Finch for his fee at Hythe	0	17	6
	For our dinner there	1	0	0
	For our horses standing	1	6	6
	For our horses standing	0	7	6
	For our dividend for M ^r Finches horse	0	1	6
	For our horse hyers	1	12	0
	To M ^r May for comming and severall times to examine ye towne chest for writings concerning ye composition†	0	6	0
	To Goodman Moyse for lines for ye netts	0	16	0
	For our composition money	1	0	0
	For a messenger to carry it	0	2	0
	To M ^r May for adjourning ye Court Leet	0	4	0
	To M ^r May for his horse and his fees to Hythe	1	8	0
	To keeping a court of record since Michaelmas last	0	5	4
	For drawing and engrossing ye securities to M ^r Bigge being very long	1	10	0
	For engrossing M ^r Finches award in the towne book	0	2	6
	Spent when I went down the river to gett a trout for ye Judges upon ye entreaty of Sir Thos. Payton	1	0	0
1664	March 12. P ^d Browne for whiping Christopher Streeter ..	0	1	0
	For a proclamation to banish any persons that were in any of the rebellious armies out of London	0	2	6
	April. Given to Captaine Hopton being one that lost all by serving his Majesty	0	2	6
	For my expenses to recover the annuall rent of one pound by ye yeare for the Deane and Prebends	1	0	0
	To the Imprest men	0	7	6
	For a proclamation for no commerce with Holland	0	2	0
	To Abraham Bradford for being imprest	0	3	6
	Paid to ye guard at Dover Castle when M ^r Norton and I went to return Beakesbourne's answer to ye aforesaid orders	0	2	0
	P ^d Thomas Jones and Edward Ellis for goeing down ye river on information that Westbere men were gone a fishing	0	2	0

* Branding (?).

† The "Hearth tax."

‡ This was the annual contribution to the Head Port (Sandwich); previous
to 1563 this amounted to 3s. 4d., in that year it was increased to £1.

	Sept ^t 14 th . Paid for ye King's declaration for ye opening of Churches in London for ye receipt of goods and for ye sending up provisions to London for ye supply of ye inhabitants together with a proclamation for ye keeping of markets every day at Tower Hill and Smithfield	0	2	0
	P ^d William Man Esq ^{re} for his fee as our Recorder	1	0	0
	Oct. 25 th . Thomas Meade asketh his salarie as serjeant....	1	10	0
	Paid for ye cloath for his cloake as by bill appeareth	1	13	3
	For ye lace upon ye cape	0	3	0
	For ye making and ye inside materials, etc.....	0	7	11
	To M ^r Randolph for his fee as muster master	2	10	0
1665	June 6 th . For a proclamation for a thanksgiving for a victory against the Dutch*.....	0	2	0
	July 8 th . For a proclamation for a fast†.....	0	2	0
	For a proclamation prohibiting Bartholmey faire, and for removing His Majesty's Exchequer from London to Nonsuch	0	2	0
	To two distressed gentlemen that had the Duke of Ormond's pass	0	2	6
	For a procl ^{mn} to summon the Parl ^{mt} to Oxford	0	2	0
	Sept ^r . For our expenses at Deale when we went to wait on ye governour.....	2	0	0
1666	March 21 st . Given to a couple of released prisoners y ^t were taken by ye Dutch when ye Charity was lost	0	1	0
	For a procl ^{mn} for a fast on ye 14 th of June	0	2	0
	June 17 th . Allowed ye ringers upon ye news of a victory over ye Dutch‡.....	0	2	6
	Paid Robert Farrist for foure weare nets	2	0	0
	P ^d four an order from Colonell Strode§ for ye stopping of private men of warre if they come into any harbour	0	2	0
1668	Sept ^t . It. five horse hire to Dover	1	6	8
	Gave the Duke's servants	0	10	0
1674	Expenses at the George when the Stourmouth men compounded for their unjust fishing with M ^r Whitfield	0	2	0
	Two proclamations against Papist and other recusants	0	2	0
1675	The accomptant craves the allowance sollery being.....	6	13	4
	Item the Sergants sollery	1	10	0
1685	It. when Mary Manger was whipt p ^d Edw. Browne for whipping her.....	0	1	6
1689	For a trowte weighing 10 lbs. for M ^r Sergeant Denne	0	10	0
1694	Paid for a letter from the Speaker to raise the militia	0	2	6
	Paid two messengers to give Bekesbourne and Sarre notice thereof	0	2	0
	Paid for a proclamation for apprehending the Earl of Scarsdale, the Earl of Litchfield, the Lord Griffin, the Earl of Middleton, and other great persons that fled	0	2	0
	Spent at Grove Ferry when we tooke the men that were Robbing the river and at ffordwich when we returned as by bill	0	16	0
	Spent when we went to catch a dish of fish for our Recorder	0	11	0
1695	Rec ^d for the warfage of 14 loads of shells for Admiral Rooke	0	7	0
	P ^d M ^r Mayer his salary for the year 1695	6	13	4

* At Solebay (off Lowestoft) June 3rd.

† During the Plague of London. In July the deaths were 1100 weekly, but this number increased to 10,000 in September.

‡ June 1 to 4 in the Downs, the victory was a doubtful one.

§ Governor of Dover Castle.

ON GOODS AND ORNAMENTS AT FAVERSHAM CHURCH, A.D. 1512.

BY F. F. GIRAUD, TOWN CLERK OF FAVERSHAM.

AN imperfect copy of the following Inventory was printed in 1774 in Jacob's *History of Faversham*, and was freely used to illustrate Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume*, in 1844. As the original MS. is still in existence, and no list of Faversham Church goods, in the time of Edward VI., is found among the Kentish Inventories* in the Record Office, it has been thought well to print here a complete copy of the original Paper Roll which belongs to the Corporation of Faversham.

A preliminary analysis of the contents of the Inventory may be found useful :—

Ornaments of the Church.

- 15 *Altar Cloths*, 4 being richly embroidered (1 of blue bawd-kyn, 1 of white fustian, 1 of arras with gold, 1 of white camlet), and for each of these 4 there was a FRONT (or *antependium*) to match it; also 6 altar clothes of diaper, and 5 of stained cloth.
- 4 *Altar Fronts and Frontals* in addition to those already mentioned.
- 11 *Basins*, 2 of silver parcel gilt; 7 of pewter; 2 of laton; and 1 laton ewer (for the font probably).
- 41 *Banner Cloths*, 1 of red tuke, new; 3 of silk, old; 37 (small) of silk, for the Easter Sepulchre and the Pascal.
- 1 *Bell* (little) of laton "for to go on visitation of the sick."
- 2 *Canopy Cloths*, 1 of red damask branched with gold, with 8 staves; 1 little silver bell belonging thereto, and 3 small bells of laton; another cloth pounced and garnished about with purple velvet, with tassels of red silk.
- 3 *Canopies* for the Sacrament, 2 of lawn (1 with knops of

* Those in the Record Office have been printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, VII.—XIV.

- copper and needlework knops of gold) ; and a third of crimson sarcenet with knops of gold and tassels of silk.
- 9 *Candlesticks*, 2 of silver parcel gilt (one having a "vice" of silver) ; 7 of laton.
- 6 *Carpets and Coverlets*, 2 of white, red, and yellow ; 1 of red, white, blue, and yellow ; 1 new for weddings, etc. ; 2 old, of red and green.
- 9 *Chalices with Patens*, all of silver and gilt ; 4 being "great" ; 3 others were ornamented with enamelled or engraved figures or texts ; and 2 were plain.
- 4 *Chests*, 1 containing the church evidences ; 1 of iron, in the Treasury ; 1 Pruse chest bound with iron, to hold relics, outside the Quire door.
- 1 *Chrysmatory* with its 3 boxes therein, all of silver parcel gilt, for the 3 consecrated oils.
- 14 *Corporas Cases* (12 containing each a corporax or *corporale*), 3 red, 1 crimson, 1 red and green, 1 green, 1 white, 1 dunn coloured, 3 black, 3 of colour unmentioned.
- 2 *Crosses*, both gilt, 1 (a crucifix) of silver, 1 of copper.
- 3 *Cross Cloths*, 1 red, 1 blue, 1 green ; each adorned with a picture or image ; two were surrounded with fringe.
- 3 *Cross Staves*.
- 6 *Cruets*, 4 of silver parcel gilt ; 2 of pewter.
- 12 *Curtains* (10 of sarcenet, 2 of fustian) for use at altars ; 4 white, 2 purple, 2 tawny, 2 green, 2 striped tawny and white.
- 8 *Cushions*, 2 old, of bawdkin ; 2 old, of silk ; 4 of tapestry work.
- 3 *Desk Cloths* yellow and blue.
- 1 *Herse* (John Brode's) with three candlesticks thereon.
- 2 *Holy Water Stoops* of laton.
- 1 *Image* of St. Katherine, of alabaster.
- 26 *Lent Cloths*, wherewith to cover the images.
- 2 *Palls*, fringed with silk all round ; 1 of blue silk with branches of gold ; the other of yellow with birds.
- 3 *Paxes*, gilt, 2 of silver (1 being set with stones) ; 1 of wood, gilt, of the Birth of Our Lord.
- 2 *Piaxes*, 1 of silver and gilt, the other of gilt copper (con-

taining a small silver cup), for use in visitation of the sick.

2 *Relics*, closed in silver; others in a silk bag lying in a pruse chest bound with iron.

6 *Sconces* of board for the Quire.

1 *Sepulchre Cloth* of red-stained linen.

41 *Service Books*; two are mentioned as being "printed"; and one of the four Psalters is said to be "of French Use."

2 *Ships (Thuribles)* and 3 *Censers*, 2 censers of silver parcel gilt; 1 of laton; 1 ship of silver parcel gilt; 1 of laton.

6 *Towels*, 3 being "houselyng towels"; of diaper.

1 *Veil* of linen cloth unstained.

Ornaments of the Ministers.

13 *Chasubles* (in addition to those in complete suits), 1 yellow and green; 1 red; 1 green; 3 blue; 1 white; 1 green and red; 1 purple; 1 ferial with pelican; 1 canvas and goldfoil; 1 tuly silk, embroidered cross, old fashion; 1 of baudkyn with beasts of gold.

7 *Complete Suits of Eucharistic Vestments for Priest, Deacon, and Sub-Deacon*; 2 being of red cloth of gold; 1 of blue velvet; 2 of white damask; 1 of white camlet; and 1 of blue damask. Probably an eighth suit of black fustian, with white cross, may also have been complete; but it is called simply "a Vestment," etc.

9 *Copes*: 1 red; 2 white; 2 blue; 1 black; 1 of tuly silk; and 2 green, for the *rectores chori*.

4 *Fanons [Maniples]* of fustian.

10 *Parables [Apparels?]*; 8 pieces of fustian; 2 old of camlet.

2 *Vestments* for the boy Bishop, with 2 coarse mitres.

THE INVENTORY.

THIS INVENTORY indented is of the goodis and ornamentis of the parishioners of the parish church of Faversham, sene by the parishioners there the vijth day of December in the iijth yere of the reigne of Kyng [Henry VIII.] delivered in the seid parish church by Thomas Smyth and John Love late ij of the [wardens and keepers of the] seid goodis and ornamentis to Wyll'm Borne, John Roche, Dionyse Hardyman & George Awder, then wardens and kepers of the seid goods and ornamentis. The one part of the whiche inventory remayneth with Master John Redburn vicar of the seid parish church & the other parte of the same inventory

resteth in the keypyng of the seid Wyll'm Burne, John Roche, Dyonise Hardyman & George Awder now wardens of the parish.

*In the Tresory.**

Inprimis, a sewte of red clothe of golde, preest, deken, and subdeken, at the gyfte of Edward Tomson.

Item, a sewte of red clothe of golde, preest, deken, and subdeken, at the gyfte of Symond a tonge.

Item, a sewte of blew velvett, preest, deken, and subdeken, at the gyfte of M. Rychard Martyn.

Item, a sewte of white damaske, preest, deken, and subdeken, at the gyfte of Wyllm a Barowe lying in a cofyn with xiiij shetyes to ley them in.

Item, ij basons of sylver parcel gylte at the gyfte of Robert Bylsyngton.

Item, ij candylstykkys of sylver parcel gylte at the gyfte of Moder Robert.

Item, ij sensers of sylver parcell gylte with a shipp of sylver parcell gylte.

Item, a crysmatory with iiij boxist therin of sylver parcell gylte.

Item, ij cruetts of sylver parcell gylte at the gyfte of Thomas a Bery.

Item, ij small cruetts of sylver parcell gylte.

Item, a paxe of sylver & gylte.

Item, a gret paxe of sylver parcell gylte sett with stonys.

Item, a paxe of wode gylte of the byrthe of our Lorde.

Item, iiij gret chalyces with iiij patents of sylver & gylte in a cheste of yern.

Item, a chalyce with a patent of sylver & gylte in a casse of wykers at the gyfte of John Brode.

Item, a pixe† of sylver and gylte with a kerchif of lawne in itt, and a lynnyn clothe aboute itt.

* *Tresory*.—A strong timbered room on the north side of the west door, the windows protected by massive lattice work of oaken beams.

† To contain: i. the consecrated oil for extreme unction; ii. Chrism; iii. Oleum Catechumenorum.

‡ *A pixe of silver and gilt*.—In his will Henry VII. says: "Item, forasmuch as we have often, and many times to our inward regret and displeasure, seen at our Jen. (journeys) in divers and many Churches of our Realme, the Holy Sacrament of the Altar kept in full simple and inhonest pixes, specially pixes of copper and timber, we have appointed and commanded the treasurer of our chamber and master of our jewel house to cause to be made forthwith Pixes of silver and gilt in great number, for the keeping of the Holy Sacrament of the Altar after the fashion of a Pix that we have caused to be delivered to them every of the said Pixes to be of the value of four pounds, garnished with our arms and red roses and portecullises crowned, of which Pixes we will that to the laud and service of God the honour of the Holy Sacrament of the altar, the weale of our soule, and for a perpetual memory of us, every House of the four Orders of Freres and likewise in every Parish charge within this our realm not having a pixe, nor none other honest vessel of silver and gilt nor of silver ungilt, for the keeping of the Holy Sacrament, have of our gift in our life, one of the said pixes as soon and speedily as goodly may be done; and if this be not performed in part or in all our life, we then will that the rest not performed in our life be performed by our executors within one year at the farthest next after our decease."—*Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 33.

Item, a crosse with a crucifixe & Mary and John upon it of sylver & gylte lyeinge in a casse with a kerchif of cypres.

Item, a corporas casse of red clothe of golde with a corporas in itt.

Item, a new corporas gevn be mastres kempe & haleys; & crossyd be the provision of the vycar; yt ys in the case y^t Brod gave.

Item, a fronte for the hye awter of red clothe of golde.

Item, a remnaunt of red clothe of golde belefte of the beste sute conteynyng in lengthe ij yerds & di.

Item, a clothe for a canapye of red damaske braunched with golde.

Item, a lytell belle of sylver for the canapy with iiij sylken poyntes with agletts of sylver & gilte.

Item, iiij small bellys of laton.

Item, an olde poynte of sylke with agletts of sylver.

Item, a vyce of sylver for one of the kandylstykkys of sylver.

Item, ij relekys closed in sylver with other relykys in a bagge of sylke lyenge in a pruse cheste bounden with iern.

Item, a cheste unlokked in the whyche the Evydences of the Churche did lye.

Item, iiij fanons of fustyan for vestments.

Item, viii peces of parablys gret & small of fustyan.

Item, ij old parables of olde chamlett.

In the Revestry.

Inprimis, a veyle of lynnen clothe unsteyned.

Item, iiij houselyng towellys of diaper and a napkyn of dyaper.

Item, a pleyn towell of lynnen clothe.

Item, a corporas casse of cipres lyenge in a cheste.

Item, iiij chalyces one of them gylte with the Trinite inamyld in the fote with the patent gylte blew amyle with the Trinite; another of them gylte & the patent gylte with the Holy Lambe. The iiij^d of them parcell gylte and the patent parcell gylte with scripture rounde aboute, at the gyfte of Thomas Rede; the iiijth parcel gylte with a broken fote.

Item, a vestymnt for the preest, deken and subdeken of white chamlett with the apparell.

Item, a sute of white damaske for the preest, deken & subdeken & a cope with the apparell.

Item, a sute of blew damaske preest, deken, & subdeken with a cope and the apparell.

Item, on old chisybill for the hye awter of red bawdkyn with the apparell for the preest.

Item, on olde chesybyll of blew velvett.

Item, on olde chesybill of white bustyan with the orffres of counterfett sylver.

Item, a chisebyll for the hye awter for werkyng dayes with a pellycan and the apparell for the preest.

Item, a chisebyll of blew worsted with the fanon & the stole & the parables of the same.

Item, ij lytell vestyments for seynt Nycholas with ij course mitors.

Item, a cope of red sylke with bordours of blew velvett.

Item, a cope of white sylke poudred with flowres of golde.

Item, one olde cope of blew sylke the borders with browdred werke.

Item, ij copys of grene bawdkyn for the rectores chori.

Item, a cope of tuly sylke full of grene floures.

Clothes for the hye awter.

Item, a clothe for the hie awter of blew bawdkyn with the pyctor of our Lorde and Mary and John browdred & a fronte of the same.

Item, on awter clothe of white fustyan with red roses with a crucyfix & Mary and John browderd & a fronte of the same & ij curteyns.

Item, a pelle of blewe sylke with braunches of golde frenged with sylke rounde aboute.

Item, a pelle of yelow with byrdes frenged with sylke rounde aboute.

Item, a corporas casse with Mary and John with a corporas in itt.

Item, ij corporas casses of blak damaske with ij corporas in hem.

Item, a corporas casse of dunne damaske with byrdes of golde & a corporas in itt.

Item, a corporas casse of white nedyllwerke and a corporas therin.

Item, a corporas casse of crymson damaske on the one side & the other side of blak fustyan with a braunche browdred and a corporas therin.

Item, ij red corporas casses bothe with hindes of golde and corporas in hem.

Item, a corporas of red and grene with Ih'us crowned at the gyfte of John Brode without a corporas.

Item, a grene corporas casse with ij blak grypes and a corporas therin.

Item, a corporas casse of sylke cofirwise without a corporas.

Item, a pike of copir & gylte with a lytell cuppe of sylver gylt within for to visit syke folkes.

Item, ij olde cushions of bawdkyn.

Item, ij olde cushions of sylke.

Item, vi skonses of borde for the quyer.

Item, ij holy water stoppis of laton.

Item, ij pewter basons.

Item, ij basons and one ewer of laton.

Item, iiij kandylstykkys for the hie awter of laton.

Item, a fote of laton for the crosse to stonde upon the herse.

Item, iiij crosse stafys.

Item, viij stafys for the canapy.

Item, a senser and a shipp of laton.

Item, a lytil belle of laton for to go on visitacon.

Item, a coverlett of beyonde see werke of roses and moletts red white blewe and yelow lyned with canvas to ley before the hye awter at the gyfte of Mastres Hille.

Item, a carpett of white red and yelowe at the gyfte of Dame Kateryn Martyn.

Item, a chisebyll of canvas with bemys of golde foyle.

Item, a chisebyll of tuly sylke braunched with blew & red and the crosse of browderd werk on the olde fasshon.

Item, a cope of black velvett with sterrys of golde and the orfres of red clothe of golde.

Item, a vestment of blak fustyan with a white crosse braunched with golde and sylke with the apparell for the preest.

Item, ij olde koverletts of red and grene.

Item, a new coverlet for weddyngs and for othyr servyse at the gyfte of the vycar.

Item, iiij cushshons of tapstery werke ij of small value.

Item, a hangynge & the fronte for the hye awter of white chamlett with blewe garters & ij curteyns of white sarsenett for the same.

Item, ij curteyns of tawny changeable sarsanett frenged with white and grene sylke at the gyfte of Mr Vicar.

Item, ij curteyns of purpill sarsenett frenged with sylke white purpyl and yelow at the nether ends.

Item, a canapy for the sacrament of crymson sarsenett with knoppis of golde and tacellys of sylke at the gifte of Master Vicar.

Item, ij olde curteyns garded with tawny sarsanett with panys of white lennen clothe with gret roses therin steyned.

Item, canapy clothe pounsyd garnychyd aboute with purpull velvett with tassells of red sylke at the gyfte of Gavens wyfe of Dovyrr.

Item, iiij steyned clothes for the hie awter at the gifte of Master Vicar.

Item, iiij clothes for the deskes of borde alysaunder yelowe and blewe.

Item, vii awter clothes iiij of dyaper and iiij of pleyn.

Item, ij canapys of lawne for the sacrament on with knoppis of copir & gret knoppis of golde wroughte with the nedyll and tacellys of red sylke and the other hath non.

Item, a chisebyll of bawdkyn with bestys of golde borderd with grene sylke and golde with the apparell for the preest.

Item, a chisebyll of grene and red sylke with byrds of golde & blewe and white flouris with the apparell for the preest.

Item, a steyned clothe of red with clowdys for the sepulchre.

Item, a chisebyll of borde alysaunder yelowe and grene the crosse of blew velvett with lebards hedys of gold with the apparell for the preest.

Item, a crosse clothe of grene sarsenett with on ymage of our Lady.

Item, a crosse clothe of blewe sarsenett with the assumpc'on of our Lady frenged aboute with sylke.

Item, a crosse cloth of red with the pyctor of Seynt George & a chalyce of golde steyned frenge about with cadase.

*Bokys in Revestry.**

Item, vij Antiphoners.

Item, iij Grayles.

Item, ij Legendys.

Item, x Masse bokys on of them with sylver claspis.

Item, iij Sawters one of them of Frenshe use.

Item, ij Pystill bokys.

Item, iij Manuellys ij wreten & ij prynted.

Item, vj Processionaries.

Item, a Colett boke at the gyfte of Mr Vicar.

Item, a Sequence boke.

In Seynt Thomas Chapell.†

Inprimis, a chisebyll of purpyll damaske with the apparell for the preest.

Item, a chisebyll of blew velvett with the apparell for the preest.

Item, a clothe of aras with golde for Seynt Thomas awter and a fronte for the same awter of the same.

Item, ij grene curteyns of sarsenett for the same awter frenge at the ends.

Item, a steyned clothe with a pyctor of Seynt Thomas.

A Seynt Kateryn‡ Awter in a Chest in the keepyng of John Poleyn and Wylliam Belke.

Inprimis, a corporas casse of blak damaske with a corporas in itt.

Item, on olde lynnyn steyned clothe with a doble crosse of sarsenett.

Item, a frontell of red for that awter with crowned M^{es}.

* *Bokys in the Revestry.*—In the reign of Elizabeth parchment leaves from church books were used by the Town Clerk of Faversham as covers for Recognizances of Typplers and Proceedings of the Portmote Court. Amongst those which have been so preserved are two leaves of an illuminated Psalter of the thirteenth century in small quarto, which is possibly the one of "Frenshe use" mentioned in the Inventory. The following is a specimen of the Latin, followed by its French translation: "Non me demergat tempestas aque neque absorbeat me profundum neque urgeat super me puteus os suum;" "Ne me plonge tempeste deuene ne transglute mei la parfundece nene constrainne sur mei li puiz sa buche;" "Exaudi me domine quam benigna est misericordia tua secundum multitudinem miserationum tuarum respice in me;" "Exoi mei sire kar benigne est ta misericorde selune la multitudene de tes merciez esgarde mei."

† *Seynt Thomas Chapell.*—On the north side of the chancel, where the organ now stands. William Southlonde in 1457 gave to the Altar of St Thomas 2 awter clothes and 2 redellys in valour of xiiij^s iiij^d. Robert Fale in 1529 to the light of St Edmund in St Thomas Chapell one cove. Some of the frescoes in this chapel were described by Mr. Willement in Vol. I. *Arch. Cant.*, pp. 150-3.

‡ *Seynt Kateryn Awter.*—The ancient church of the adjoining parish of Preston is dedicated to St. Catherine.

Item, a frontell for that awter of blew & grene damaske with lyones of golde.

Item, a fronte of lynnene clothe with a frontell of blew for the same.

Item, one awter clothe of dyaper.

Item, a lytell olde towell of dyaper.

Item, a lytell olde towell pleyn miled with blew.

Item, ij lytill kandylstykkys of laton.

Item, a new baner clothe of red tuke.

Item, on ymage of Seynt Kateryn of alabaster.

*At the Morow Masse Awter.**

Inprimis, a chisebyll of grene damaske with lyones of golde with all the apparell for the preest.

Item, a Masse boke prynted.

Item, ij cruetts of pewter.

Item, ij kandylstykkys of laton upon the awter.

Item, ij gret kandylstykkys and a small of laton standing upon brods herse.

At Seynt Lukys Awter.†

Inprimis, iij kandylstykkys of laton.

Item, a crosse of coper and gylte.

At Jesus Awter.‡

Item, ij basons of pewtyr.

At Seynt Peter Awter.§

Item, a bason of pewtyr.

In a Chest|| withoute the Quyer Dore on the lefte hand goynge into the quyer.

Inprimis, xxvi olde steyned clothes for to cover with the ymages in the church in Lente.

Item, xxxvij lytell baner clothes of sylke for the sepulchre & the pascall.

* *Morow Masse Awter.*—Thomas Sterkey in 1525 bequeathed to this altar every week a penny for the space of one whole year after his decease. John Wiltshire in 1528 willed that his wife should keep his brotherhood at this altar as long as she was able; and he bequeathed to it one altar cloth like the altar cloth at Preston both after the making and the price.

† *Seynt Lukys Awter.*—Thomas Sterkey in 1525 bequeathed 5 nobles in sterling money to a priest to sing for him a quarter of a year at this altar immediately after his decease.

‡ *Jesus Awter.*—John Wiltshire in 1528 bequeathed to this altar 8d.

§ *Seynt Peter Altar.*—Agnes Andrews in 1526 willed that Sir Robert Lambert should have her house with all the appurtenances and commodities to him or his assigns for ever to give or sell, to sing for her, or cause to be sung, half a year at this altar. William Collen in 1526 gave to the altar of St. Peter 8d.

|| *A chest without the Quyer door.*—This may possibly be the richly decorated one of flamboyant work, which has been often described, and is now to be seen in St. Thomas's Chapel.

Item, ij pewter basons.

Item, viij peynted clothes & iij olde baner clothes of sylke and a stremer of sylke.

From the municipal records we learn that in 1524 some of the church goods were stolen, and that Lawrence Manby was employed to ride to London to search for them. In 1525, £5 4s. 4d. was expended for horse-hire and other charges connected with legal proceedings occasioned by a robbery of certain goods from the church.

In the second year of Edward VI. (1547-8) there was sold to John Wrek, with the consent of the whole town formally given at a wardmote holden at the Court Hall, 3 cwts. 22 lbs. of old laton candlesticks at 24s. 8d. the cwt. Sum £4 3s. 10d. ; whereof he paid down £3 1s., which was delivered to pay for painting the rood-loft and the Scriptures upon the same, and for the Scripture in the North Isle. In the same year a pix of silver was sold.

In 1549 the sum of 47s. 5d. was received for certain things sold, out of the chapel, and for other things belonging to the church, and was expended in the purchase of "The Byere y^t they carye the ded corpus on," Procession books, Paraphrases of Erasmus, a Table of the High Altar, two books of the Communion, a desk for the Paraphrases, etc., etc.

DONORS NAMED IN THE INVENTORY.

WILLIAM A BAROWE, Mayor in 1472 ; a Jurat in 1473.

THOMAS A BERY.

JOHN BRODE, Mayor in 1505 ; a Jurat in 1506-9 ; Churchwarden in 1509.

ROBERT BYLSYNGTON, one of the "Gentils of Kent," in the time of Hen. VII. (*Arch. Cant.*, XI., 395.)

GAVEN'S WIFE OF DOVOR.

MASTRES HILLE. In 1441 Johane Hille of London, widow, sold to the parishioners 5 bells for Faversham church tower. Richard Hille was a Jurat in 1496.

DAME KATERYN MARTYN.

RYCHARD MARTYN (son of John Martyn, formerly one of the Justices of the Common Bench, who married Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Boteler, Esq.), Jurat 1466. One of the windows in St. Thomas's Chapel formerly had this inscription in stained glass : "*Orate pro animabus Ricardi Martyn de Ewell Armigeri et Benedicte uxoris ejus.*" A tomb in the church is said to have borne these shields : (1) Quarterly of four, 1 and 4 Martyn ; 2 and 3, Botiller, within a bordure. (2) Botiller, within a bordure, impaling Kirby. (3) Quarterly of four, 1 and 4, Sondes ; 2 & 3, on a chevron 3 crossed croslets, and over all Gatton within an escutcheon.

JOHN REDBURN. In the chancel is a brass with effigies of a priest vested in chasuble, etc., and holding chalice and paten, thus inscribed :—"Hic jacet Magister Johannes Redborne, clericus,

nuper vicarius ecclesie parochialis de Faversham, qui obiit xxiii die Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo primo. Cujus anime propicietur Deus, Amen."

THOMAS REDE. Mayor in 1475, 1484, 1487, 1488, 1495, and 1501; Jurat in 1477; Churchwarden in 1485.

Weever (A.D. 1631) gives his epitaph thus:—" (Thomas Read) Hic jacet Johannes Read sexies Maior istius ville de Feversham qui obiit 1503. Vermibus hic donor, et sic discedere conor. Qualiter hic ponor, ponitur omnis honor."

MODER ROBERT. Richard Robert was a Jurat in 1483.

EDWARD TOMSON. Edward Thomasson was a Jurat in 1478, and Mayor in 1480. By will dated 12 Sep. 1494, he ordered his body to be buried before the High Altar in Faversham Church, called Jesus Altar. He gave to the "Ancras" of Faversham, to pray for his soul, 3s. 4d.; also £60 "to the edifying of a new steeple in Faversham, or otherwise to the worship of God in good deeds in the Church of Faversham," and £20 "to the amending of foul ways." The will mentions his wife Margaret; his daughters Alice and Elizabeth; and disposes of tenements in North Street, Partridge Lane, West Street, and Middle Row; lands and tenements in Kingsfield and in Luddenham, and lands called "Strings" (the site of the present waterworks), also lands and marshes in Hernhill and Boughton.

The following is on a brass near the large window of the south transept: "Hic jacet Edward 'Thomasson' quondam maior isti ville de Feu'sh'm ac Emota et Margareta uxores sue quiquid'm Edwardus obiit secundo die Decembris anno domini millimo cccc° nonagesimo quarto quor' animabz p'piciet' deus Ame'."

SYMOND A TONGE, Mayor in 1401, 1403, and 1404. His seal was a bend cotized between six martlets. He possessed lands at Bredgar and elsewhere, and in 1397 he lent King Richard II. £20. In 1399 he was one of the attesting witnesses to a grant, by Richard atte Tonge, of two messuages at the Woolmarket in Faversham.

The matrix and part of the remains of a very fine brass may be seen on the floor, and other parts on a pillar, in the South Chapel, next the chancel. It formerly had this inscription:—"Hic probus et dignus | vir honestus amansque benignus | Ut vere scitur | Semanus Tong sepelitur | Hic vir opportunus | Baro de portubus unus | In Thrugleigh natus | fuit in Fevershamque moratus | Mortuus ipse die | celsa fuit Epiphanie | Anno milleno | c quater quarto quoque deno | Hujus Semani | fuerant quadraginta bis anni | Tempus in hac vita | sibi cœlica sit via scita, | Amen." On a label from the mouth, "God sende us hevene."

EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.*

PART IV.

		£	s.	d.	
1663.					
July	18.	Paid to Captaine Johnson for y ^e interest of y ^e same £300 till March last, at which time I paid him in y ^e same £300	03	10	00
	18.	Given to Mr Usher.....	00	10	00
	18.	For a pa[ir] of riding stockings	00	05	00
	18.	Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	20.	Spent at Fulham for horse-meat, &c.	00	08	00
Aug.	15.	Spent at Yokes [<i>in Mereworth</i>] in almost a month's time	00	12	06
	15.	Paid to Jo. Cox more in part of his wages .	00	07	06
	19.	Spent when I lay at Lamaby [<i>in Bexley</i>] 4 nights	00	12	00
	20.	For a pa[ir] of Cordovan gloves	00	02	06
	20.	Spent at London.....	00	01	06
	22.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 3 nights.....	00	07	06
	29.	Spent at Malling	00	05	00
	31.	Paid to Sir Edw. Bysh, King at Arms.....	01	07	06
	31.	Spent at Maidstone	00	06	00
Sept.	1.	Spent at Wrotham	00	17	00
	28.	Spent at Yokes when I lay ther 5 weeks .	00	04	06
The sum is.....		28	10	08	
	30.	Given to my Sister Manning's 2 Nurses...	00	10	00
Octob.	1.	Spent at London	00	02	06
	5.	Spent at Fulham.....	00	03	06
	5.	Paid for 2 horses' grasse, 5 nights a peece	00	05	00
	6.	Spent at Maidstone	00	01	06
	7.	For soleing a pa[ir] of shooes	00	01	06
	10.	Spent at London when I lay ther 1 night	00	09	06
	13.	Spent at Fulham, for horse-meat &c.	00	11	06
	17.	Paid James Hunt's bill for shooing my saddle horses from May 1662 till December 1662	01	16	00
	17.	Paid to him more for shooing my saddle horses from Dec. 1662 till Aug. 1663, 28 th	01	05	00
	23.	Paid for y ^e first payment of y ^e 4 Subsidyes, 4 ^s in y ^e po[und on] £8 per ann. in y ^e King's books	03	04	00
November	6.	Paid Good[man] Dorman for curing my Dun Mare	01	13	00
	9.	Paid to Good[man] Cumber for y ^e Hearth Mony	01	01	00

* Continued from Vol. XVII., p. 352.

		£	s.	d.
1663.				
Nov.	9.	Spent when I lay at Yokes almost a month	00	08 00
	11.	For y ^e second part of S[i]r Hugh Plat's Gar[den] of Eden	00	01 00
	11 to 28.	Spent at London (on 13 days)	03	13 06
	12.	For y ^e second part of y ^e Siege of Rhodes .	00	01 00
	14.	Paid for Baxter's Saint or Brute.....	00	03 06
	14.	Paid Jack's bill	00	09 00
	15.	Given to Mr Philpot for his boo[k] cal[led] y ^e rise of y ^e Spanis[h] Monar[chy].....	00	05 00
	16.	For S[i]r K. Digbye's Let[ter], & my Lo[r]d Bristol's ans[wer]	00	01 00
	17.	For a boo[k] cal[led] Rome described.....	00	01 06
	18.	Paid Jack for his week's diet	00	07 00
	24.	Spent at Fulham.....	00	03 00
	26.	For Guillim's Heraldry.....	00	10 00
	26.	Paid for y ^e second part of Hudibras	00	02 06
	28.	For a pa[ir] of browne holland leggs & tops	00	09 00
	28.	For a pa[ir] of wool[len] stirrop hose & ancke socks	00	03 00
	28.	Paid for my lodging 3 weeks, fire, & can[dles]	00	18 00
December	3.	Paid for my horse standing 3 nights...	00	06 06
	3.	Spent at Fulham when I lay ther 5 nights	00	06 00
	18.	Paid to Jack Cox 9 da[ys'] diet [when] last at London	00	09 00
	18.	Paid to him his bill.....	00	07 00
	19.	Spent at Malling	00	03 00
	22.	Given to the Poore of Merworth	01	00 00
	23.	Spent when I lay at Yokes [in Mere- worth] almost 3 weeks	00	05 06
	24.	Spent at London.....	00	02 06
	31.	Paid for horsmeat at Fulham 7 nights.....	00	14 00
	31.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 7 nights.....	00	06 00
		The sum is.....	22	19 06
		The whole sum of this ye[ar's] expences is	127	09 07
[1663-4.]				
January	1.	Given to y ^e servants at my bro[ther] Manning's	00	15 00
	7.	Given away at S[i]r O[liver] Butler's and S[i]r Ro. Austin's	00	10 06
	21.	Paid for 12 ells of holland for 4 shirts.....	02	04 00
	29.	Spent when I lay at Yokes 3 weeks	00	03 00
	30.	Spent at London.....	00	04 00
Febr.	1 to 18.	Spent at London on 12 days	02	19 00
	1.	Given to Mr Gifford	00	10 00
	3.	Given to my Cousin Master for his advice	00	10 00

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[1663-4.]		£	s.	d.	
Febr.	5.	For a new Christall for my watch & making it clean	00	04	06
	6.	Paid Jack's bill & for his diet 8 dayes.....	00	11	00
	9.	For a bo[ok] cal[led] a discourse touc[hing] Generation	00	01	06
	11.	For y ^e change of tenn pounds into gold ...	01	03	00
	12.	For a pa[ir] of pocket screwed Pistols ...	01	10	00
	12.	For 12 knives & a case	00	12	00
	12.	For changing my bilyard sticks porch & balls	00	03	00
	12.	For 6 ya[rds of] 6 ^d bl[ack] ribbon & 12 of 2 ^d ribbon	00	05	00
	12.	For 2 quilted caps	00	03	06
	13.	For washing my linnen	00	04	00
	13.	Paid Jack for his diet 5 da[ys] & for a Cake.....	00	06	00
	13.	Paid for 6 pa[ir] of socks	00	02	06
	13.	For a pa[ir] of shooes, & golosh, & a pa[ir] of hal[f] wax[ed] shooes	00	13	00
	13.	For my lodging a fortnight, fire & candle .	00	13	00
	18.	For my horses standing 3 dayes at London	00	06	00
	19.	Paid for a quarter of Oats	00	12	06
	23.	Spent at Malling.....	00	05	00
March	5.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 3 nights...	01	02	06
	12.	Spent when I lay at Cray one night	00	02	00
The sum is.....		17	00	00	
1664.					
	26.	Spent when I lay at Yokes 5 weeks.....	00	04	06
Aprill	1.	Paid for a bo[ok] cal[led] Le Virgile Tra-vesty.....	00	01	00
	1.	Paid for Collins' Abridgment of the Stat[utes].....	00	01	00
	1.	Spent at London.....	00	05	00
	4.	Paid for 2 horses' meat at Fulham, 5 dayes.....	00	10	00
	4.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 5 dayes	00	05	06
	18.	Paid y ^e second payment of y ^e foure Subsidyes 4 ^s [in] y ^e po[und on] £6 lands in y ^e K[ing's] books	02	08	00
May 2 &	4.	Spent at Maidstone and at Tunbridge .	00	03	00
	6.	Spent when I lay at Yokes above a month	00	02	06
	11.	Spent when I lay at Fulham 5 nights	00	06	06
	11 to 17.	Spent at London on 6 days.....	01	05	00
	12.	Paid Jack's bill	00	05	06
	13.	Paid for 6 holland bands	00	17	00
	14.	Paid for a stuffe riding sute & drawers ...	02	05	00
	14.	Paid for Mr Evelin's bo[ok] cal[led] Sylva	00	06	06

1664.		£	s.	d.	
May	14	Paid for Waller's Poems & a tra[et] cal[led] Pompey	00	03	00
	14.	Paid for 12 ya[rds] of stuffe for a sute & coate.....	02	00	00
	14.	Paid for 7 ya[rds] & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Taby to line it .	02	02	06
	14.	Paid for 3 peeces of 4 ^d yellow ribbon to trim it	01	16	00
	14.	Paid for a pa[ir] of Jessamin gloves	00	02	06
	17.	Paid John Cox his quarter's wages ended at Midsum[mer] next	01	05	00
	18.	Paid to Jack for his week's diet	00	07	00
	18.	For a po[und] of Jessamin powder	00	02	06
	18 to 21.	Spent at London on 4 days.....	01	13	06
	25.	Paid for a new perriwig.....	05	00	00
	25.	Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	26.	Paid Mr Lawrence y ^e Talour his bill for makeing my cloaths end[ing] Febr. 1662	24	14	00
	26.	Paid John Cox for his diet 8 dayes	00	08	00
	26 & 27.	Spent at London on 2 days	00	14	06
	27.	Given to Mr Tibbs	00	10	00
	28.	For washing my linnen	00	04	06
	28.	For my chamber rent 3 weeks	00	15	00
	28.	Spent at London.....	00	05	00
June	11.	Spent when I lay at Yokes 11 dayes	00	05	06
	14.	Given to Will. Jessop for paceing my bl[ack] Mare	01	10	00
	15 to 23.	Spent at London on 6 days.....	01	00	00
	23.	Paid to Jo. Cox for his diet	00	10	00
		The sum is.....	55	01	00
	24 to 30.	Spent at London on 5 days.....	02	01	00
	29.	For the Description of Holland	00	01	00
	30.	Paid for a pa[ir] of thred stirrop hose ...	00	03	00
	30.	For mending my Portmantua	00	03	06
	30.	Given to Mr Gifford for drawing my Bro[ther] Francis' conveyance to me ...	01	00	00
July	1.	Paid to Jack Cox for his quarter's wages ending next Michaelmas	01	05	00
	1.	Paid Mr Terry for a bl[ack] hat & new dying another	01	00	00
	1.	Paid for washing my linnen	00	03	00
	1.	Paid for 4 Cambrick handkerchefs	00	14	06
	1.	Paid for my lodging a fortnight	00	10	00
	1.	Given to Mr Tibbs'es man	00	02	06
	1.	Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	2.	For washing a pa[ir] of silk stockings ...	00	01	00
	2.	For a box of Lockyer's Pills.....	00	04	00
	2.	Spent at Fulham & for horsmeat	00	07	00
	4.	Paid to Jo. Mock for shoeing my horses...	00	02	00

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1664.		£	s.	d.		
July	11.	Spent at Yokes	00	02	00	
	8.	Spent at y ^e Wells	00	08	00	
	12.	Paid Jack's bill	00	04	00	
	21.	Spent at y ^e Wells	00	08	06	
	26.	Spent at y ^e Wells	00	06	00	
August	1.	Spent at Yokes	00	06	00	
	1.	Paid to Go[odman] Stone for a browne Nag 4 ye[ars] old	10	00	00	
	1.	Given to M ^r Orme	01	00	00	
	5.	Spent when I lay at Maidstone 3 nights...	01	10	00	
	6.	Given to y ^e Musick at Yokes	00	05	00	
	8.	Paid to Jo. Cox for one quarter's wages ending at Christmas next	01	05	00	
	9.	For a pa[ir] of waxt shooes	00	04	06	
	15.	Spent at Maidstone	00	03	00	
	18.	Spent at Penshurst.....	00	02	00	
	20.	Spent at Cray	00	02	00	
	23.	Spent at Cocksheath	00	03	00	
	Sept.	19.	Spent when I lay at Yokes a month	00	08	00
		22.	Given away when I lay at Lammaby 2 ni[ghts]	00	04	00
24.		Paid for a gilt sword, my old one, & in money	01	05	00	
24.		Paid for 4 yards $\frac{1}{2}$ ell of fine Spanish cloth to make me a sute, & coat 23 ^s	05	06	00	
24.		Paid for play cal[led] Love in a Tub	00	01	00	
24.		Paid for a new christall to my watch	00	02	00	
24.		Spent when I lay at London 1 night	00	05	06	
28.		Paid for a bl[ack] fringed Belt	01	09	00	
28.		Paid for a pa[ir] of shooes & goloshooes .	00	08	06	
28.		Paid Jo. Mock for shoeing	00	02	06	
The sum is.....		34	03	06		
October		30.	Given away at my Brother Manning's ...	00	04	04
		3.	Paid Jo. Cox's bill.....	00	02	00
	6.	Spent at Maidstone	00	11	06	
	17.	Spent at Cray	00	01	08	
	24.	Paid Jo. Cox's bill.....	00	04	00	
November	7.	Spent and given away at Sir Jo. Pelham's	02	11	00	
	19.	For a pa[ir] of woollen stirrop hose	00	02	00	
	19.	For a little book of Prophecyes	00	01	00	
	19.	Spent at London in 4 dayes	00	16	00	
	21.	Spent at London.....	00	10	00	
	22.	Spent at London.....	00	02	06	
	23.	Paid to Jo. Cox for his week's diet	00	07	00	
	24.	Spent at London in 2 dayes	01	04	00	
	26.	Spent at London.....	00	07	06	

1664.	£	s.	d.
November 26. Paid Jack's bill	00	09	06
28. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
30. Spent at London	00	11	06
30. Given to Sir Jo. Pelham's keeper	00	05	00
December 1. Paid to Jo. Cox for his quarter's wages ending at Lady day next	01	05	00
1. Spent at London.....	00	09	06
2. Paid for a white riding hat	01	02	00
3. Paid for a pa[ir] of silk stirrop hose	00	12	00
3. Paid for a pa[ir] of worsted hose	00	07	06
3. Paid for 3 pa[irs] of gloves	00	06	06
3. Paid for 3 Books by Mr Stillingfleet	01	02	00
3. Paid for washing my linnen	00	04	00
3. Paid for my lodging 3 weeks	00	15	00
3. Paid for my man's lodging & for my firing	00	05	00
3. Paid for Jo. Coxe's diet & his bill	00	07	00
3. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
6. Spent at Sennock	00	03	06
3. Paid for a pa[ir] of waxt Boots, Sussex ...	01	05	00
3. Paid Mr Jolly's bill for boots and shooes .	02	12	06
3. Paid to Mr Tibbs for y ^e Interest of £200 for 6 months, & for Int[erest] of £50, £1, in all	07	00	00
10. Spent at Yokes	00	01	06
14. Spent at London.....	00	06	00
16. Spent at London.....	00	04	00
17. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
17. Paid for Janua Linguarum & a Cato	00	02	04
17. Paid for a pa[ir] of silver buckles	00	03	06
19. Paid for new altering 2 laced bands.....	00	08	00
19. Paid for my lodging 5 ni[ghts] & firing...	00	06	06
19. Spent at London & for horsmeat	00	13	00
20. Paid for 21 Hearths	01	01	00
24. Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth	01	00	00
31. Spent at Cray	00	05	00
<hr/>			
The sum is.....	31	14	04

The whole sum of this year's exp[enses] is 137 18 10

[1664-5.]

January 2. Given to y ^e servants at my Bro[ther] Manning's	01	02	06
7. Given away at my Lady Wyat's, & Mr Gifford's	00	10	00
10. Paid for a pa[ir] of waxt shooes & soleing ano[ther] pare	00	06	06
12. Given away at Lammaby ..	00	03	00
20. Paid for taxes out of Good. Golding's rent	00	11	08

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[1664-5.]		£	s.	d.
January	23. Spent at Yokes	00	05	00
	27. Spent at London 3 dayes	00	11	06
	28. Paid for a boo[k] ma[de] by Pe[ter] Molin, cal[led] y ^e Capuchin treated.....	00	01	00
	28. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	30. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	31. Spent at London.....	00	08	06
Feb.	1. For a boo[k] of Phisick by Mar. Needham	00	03	00
	1. For a boo[k] cal[led] The Memoires Du. of Rohan	00	03	00
	2. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	4. Spent at London.....	00	04	06
	6. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	8. Spent at London.....	00	09	00
	9. Paid Jack's bill	00	03	00
	9. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	11. Paid for M ^r Talor's Disswasive fro[m] Popery	00	02	00
	11. Paid for a bo[ok] by Jo. Bunyan tou. y ^e Resurrection	00	01	00
	11. Paid for searching in y ^e Fine Office.....	00	04	00
	11. Spent at London.....	00	09	00
	13. Paid for a gr. pa[ir] of waxt Boots.....	01	13	00
	13. Paid for a pa[ir] of spurrs	00	02	06
	13. Paid for a pa[ir] of trousers	00	04	06
	13. Paid for 2 pa[irs] wh[ite] gloves, 1 pa[ir] Jessamin	00	06	00
	13. Paid to Jo. Cox for his week's diet	00	07	00
	13. Spent at London.....	00	07	00
	14. Paid for a pa[ir] of shooes & goloshooes ...	00	08	06
	14. Paid for a pint of inke & a standish.....	00	03	00
	14. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	15. Paid for 3 weeks' lodging & fireing	01	03	00
	15. Paid for washing my linnen	00	03	06
	15. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	20. Paid Jo. Coxe's bill	00	02	00
	27. Paid for a pa[ir] of waxt shooes	00	04	06
	28. Spent at Cray	00	03	00
March	2. Paid for y ^e great Act of Assessment	00	02	00
	4. Spent at London when I lay there 2 nights	00	05	06
	11. Spent when I lay at Maidstone 5 nights...	01	09	00
	14. Paid Jo. Cox's bill	00	05	00
	18. Paid M ^r Bridges for 22 ells of Bag Holland at 5 ^s 8 ^d y ^e ell to make 6 shirts	06	04	08
	21. Spent at E. Malling	00	03	00
	22. Spent at Towne Malling	00	04	00
	24. Spent at Tunbridge	00	03	06
The sum is.....		22	05	10

1665.		£	s.	d.
March	28. Paid Jo. Coxe's bill	00	05	00
April	3. Spent at Cray	00	04	06
	4. Paid for taxes out of Good. Honye's rent.	00	04	02
	6. Spent at Maidstone	00	05	06
	19. Spent at London.....	00	05	06
	20. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	21. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	24. Paid Jo. Rich for his week's diet.....	00	05	00
	24. Spent at London.....	00	06	06
	25. Spent at London.....	00	07	06
	27. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
	29. Spent at London.....	00	08	00
May	3. Spent at Fulham & London	02	04	00
	3. For 2 pa[irs] of Jessamin gloves	00	05	00
	3. Paid for Godbury of Commets.....	00	01	00
	4. Paid for a new Perriwig.....	03	10	00
	4. Paid for 2 lacin bands & cuffs	06	10	00
	4. Spent at London.....	00	12	00
	5. Paid Jo. Birch for his week's diet	00	05	00
	5. Spent at London.....	00	03	06
	6. Paid for a gray stuff riding Cloake	01	15	06
	6. Paid for a pa[ir] of shooes	00	05	00
	6. Paid for my lodging 3 weeks	00	15	00
	6. Spent at London.....	00	10	06
	11. Spent at Maidstone	00	04	00
	19. Spent at Cray & at Malling	00	06	00
	24. Paid Go[odman] Gammon for gathering my Quit-rents 6 years at Mich[aelmas] last 1664	01	10	00
	24. More for seizing 2 Herriots, Mr Rivers, & Mr Amhurst.....	01	00	00
June	5. Spent at Yokes	00	03	06
	10. Spent at London in 4 dayes	00	18	06
	13. Paid for 13 yards of stuffe for sute & coat at 3 ^s y ^e yard	01	19	00
	13. Paid for 7 ya[rds] of Taby at 7 ^s to line it .	02	01	00
	13. Paid to Jo. Birch his week's diet	00	05	00
	13. Paid for a bo[oke] cal[led] The Landlord's Law	00	01	00
	13. Paid for a pa[ir] of silk stockings	00	14	00
	13. Paid for 2 pa[irs] wh[ite] gloves & Jessa- [mine] butter	00	04	00
	13. Spent at London & Fulham	00	05	06
	14. Spent at London.....	00	11	00
	17. Spent at Malling.....	00	04	00
	14. Paid y ^e sadler's bill, whereof 28 ^s was a new saddle & furniture	02	15	00
	22. Spent at Cray	00	01	06
The sum is.....		33	12	02

122 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1665.		£	s.	d.	
July	1.	Given away when I lay at S ^r Jo. Pelham's a week	01	09	00
	8.	Spent when I lay at Maidston 1 night ...	00	08	00
	12.	Spent at Lammaby 1 night	00	05	00
	13.	Given to S ^r Hum. Miller's Keeper	00	05	00
	19.	Spent when I went to y ^e Wells	00	08	00
	22.	Paid for 21 Hearths	01	01	00
Aug.	5.	Spent at Yokes in 3 weekes	00	14	06
	7.	Spent at Malling.....	00	04	00
	10.	Spent at Maidstone.....	00	05	04
	31.	Spent at Yokes	00	05	00
Sept.	9.	Spent at Malling & for a pa[ir] of gloves .	00	09	02
	15.	Paid for taxes out of Go. Golding's rent...	01	03	04
	16.	Given to M ^{rs} Hart's Keeper.....	00	03	06
	16.	Spent at Yokes	00	16	06
		The sum is.....	07	17	04
	29.	Spent at Cobham	00	08	00
Octob.	3.	For a pair of worsted stockings	00	05	00
		Spent at Maidstone	00	04	00
	5.	Paid for taxes out of Go. Honye's rent ...	00	05	10
	21.	Spent at Malling & at Yokes	00	09	00
	12.	Given to Ned & Betty Manning	00	05	00
	28.	Paid for taxes out of Go. Gardner's rent .	00	02	10
	28.	Pa[id] Jo. Stone a bu. Walnuts 3 ^s 6 ^d & spent 1 ^s	00	04	06
Nov.	4.	Spent at Lammaby & Bro. Manning's.....	00	11	06
	25.	Paid for 2 pa[irs] of waxt Shooes.....	00	09	00
	25.	Spent at Cray & Yokes	00	10	00
Dec.	9.	Spent at Yokes, Cray, & Malling	00	09	00
	13.	Spent at Maidstone when I lay th[ere] 1 night.....	00	14	06
	23.	Given to Tho. Morse, M ^r Clements, & Ant. serv.....	00	05	00
	23.	Given to ye Poore of Merworth	01	03	00
		The sum is.....	06	06	02
		The whole sum of this yeer's expen[ses] is	70	01	06
[1665-6.]					
Jan.	1.	Given to my Bro. Franck's man	00	05	00
	2.	Spent at Cobham 1 ni[ght] & at Maid- st[one] 1 night	00	14	00
	13.	Paid for 3 pa[irs] of tanned gloves	00	05	00
	13.	Spent at Malling, &c.	00	06	06
	23.	Paid for 5 cornelian Rings	00	10	00

[1665-6.]		£	s.	d.	
Jan.	25.	Spent & given away at Cos. Master's in 10 da[ys]	01	06	06
	27.	Spent at Mallng	00	03	06
	29.	Paid for taxes out of G. Golding's rent ...	03	00	00
Feb.	8.	Spent at Cray 8 and at Tunbridge 9 days .	00	10	06
	9.	For a bit, headstall, & reigns, girt & strap	00	05	00
	14.	Paid Go. Pet. for scouring y ^e Pistolls & Armor, & lining of it 6 ^s 6 ^d for an head-piece 5 ^s	00	11	06
	22 to 24.	Spent at Cray & Mallng.....	00	07	00
	26.	Paid Go. Sanders for a pa[ir] of drawers .	00	05	00
March	3.	Spent at Croydon & Cray	00	10	06
	8.	Paid M ^r Bridges for 12 ells of Holland ...	02	08	00
	14.	Spent at my Bro. Manning's.....	00	08	06
1666.					
	30.	Paid for a pa[ir] of worsted stockings ...	00	06	06
	30.	Spent at Maidstone in 3 nights.....	01	02	00
Ap.	5.	Spent at Mallng and Lammaby	00	08	00
	9.	Paid for taxes out of Go. Honye's rent ...	00	17	00
	11.	Paid for taxes out of Go. Gardner's rent .	00	02	05
May	2 to 5.	Spent at London when I lay there 3 nights and for horsmeat.....	01	18	00
	5.	Paid for a pa[ir] of shooes 5 ^s & a pa[ir] of thred stockings 2 ^s 9 ^d	00	07	09
	5.	Paid for y ^e trimming of my stuffe sute y ^e last summer.....	03	08	00
	5.	Paid for bl. ribbon 6 ^s 6 ^d 3 pa[irs] wh[ite] gloves 5 ^s	00	11	06
	5.	Pa[id] for 2 pa[irs] col[oured] gloves 4 ^s 8 ^d seeds 3 ^s 6 ^d	00	08	02
	5.	Pa[id] for y ^e Oxford Acts 18 ^d 2 boo[ks] about y ^e stroaker	00	02	06
	5.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir] trousers 4 ^s 6 ^d a sash 2 ^s 6 ^d 6 pa[irs] socks a quilted cap 18 ^d	00	11	06
Apr.	23.	Spent at Mallng.....	00	03	06
	28.	Spent at Sir Jo. Pelham's	00	14	00
May	9.	Paid for taxes out of Go. Golding's rent...	03	16	10
	9.	Paid Jo. Birch for his yeer's wages end. ...	05	00	00
	9.	Paid M ^r Bradshaw for a gray Nag 5 yee[rs] old.....	05	05	00
	24.	Paid for 6 ya[rds] $\frac{3}{4}$ of callico 3 ^s y ^e yard...	01	00	03
	26.	Spent when I lay at London 5 nights & horsmeat	02	05	00
	26.	Given to Richard Bennet	00	05	00
June	9.	Spent at Mallng	00	06	00
	12.	Paid for a Carbine & Belt	00	18	00
	16.	Spent at London when I lay there 4 nights	01	06	06
	22.	Paid for a new Perriwig	05	00	00

124 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

			£	s.	d.
1666.					
June	21.	Given to my Co. Master for his advice ...	01	00	00
	22.	Paid for hal[<i>f</i>] pint of Bezoar water	00	08	00
	23.	Spent at London 4 nights	01	00	06
July	3.	Paid for a pa[<i>ir</i>] of thinne rideing boots & 2 pa[<i>irs</i>] of shooes	01	10	00
	3.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for y ^e Footboye's sute besides makeing	01	05	02
	3.	Given to my Cousin Master for his Advice	01	00	00
	5.	For a pa[<i>ir</i>] of bl. silk stockings	00	15	00
	6.	Paid M ^r Terry for Bevor hat.....	02	05	00
	9.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for pa[<i>ir</i>] of co[loured] silk stock- ings, powder, & gloves	00	18	06
	10.	Paid for a Silver Belt.....	02	08	00
	10.	Paid for 6 linnen caps and a pa[<i>ir</i>] slippers.....	00	07	06
	10.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for Licence, Bond, &c.	00	15	00
	10.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for a wedding Ring	01	00	00
	10.	Pa[<i>id</i>] M ^r Rose for a new glasse Coach & 2 Harnesse to it & other things, bes[<i>ides</i>] Curtaines	38	05	00
	10.	Given to M ^r Manby for drawing y ^e writ- ings £5 and £2 before, in all.....	07	00	00
	10.	Given to his clerke.....	01	10	00
	12.	Given to M ^r Westwood 20 ^s Clerke & Sexton	01	07	00
	13.	Given to y ^e Musick	00	10	00
	16.	Paid for 2 ya[<i>rds</i>] $\frac{1}{2}$ ell silver lace for sleeves	01	18	06
	17.	Given to S ^r Tho. Riche's man	00	10	00
	21.	Given to M ^r Fidge.....	00	10	00
	26.	Paid M ^r Stokes for trimming for my wed- ding sute	04	00	00
	26.	Paid to him more for gloves to give away .	12	09	00
	26.	Paid M ^r Hunlock & M ^{rs} Bird theyr Bills for trimmed gloves & ot[<i>her</i>] gloves ...	09	07	00
	26.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for a pa[<i>ir</i>] sizers mend[<i>ing</i>] Belt & a new Cravat	00	11	06
	26.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for my Lodging & a pa[<i>ir</i>] thred stockings	00	16	00
	26.	Given to y ^e Servants at my Fath[<i>er</i>] Salmons	02	10	00
	26.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for y ^e 2 coachhorses' meat at Lon- don 20 nights sad. horses 10 ni. shooeing	03	15	00
	26.	Spent when I lay at London alm[<i>ost</i>] a month	02	18	00
Aug.	14.	Paid Richard Bennet's bill	01	08	00
	9.	Given to Sir Roger Twisden's Keeper.....	00	07	00
	9.	Spent at Maidstone & to y ^e Fidlers	01	07	06
	17.	Spent at Tunbridge	00	04	00

		£	s.	d.
1666.				
June 9.	Spent at Malling, &c.....	00	09	00
July 26.	Pa[id] Mr Gifford for Mr Toller's writings, & his Clerk	00	12	06
August 11.	Pa[id] to Mr Toller	10	00	00
29.	Spent when I lay at London 3 nights	00	13	06
29.	Given to y ^e servants at Dr Salmon's	00	10	00
29.	Pa[id] for Horsemeat then	*		
31.	Spent at Malling.....	00	03	00
July 24.	Paid Mr Lawrence his bill for makeing my cloaths fro. May 1664	29	00	00
Sep. 9.	Given to y ^e infected parishes in Kent	00	05	00
Octob. 6.	Pa[id] for taxes out of Go. Honye's rent .	00	15	00
12.	Pa[id] for taxes out of Go. Gardner's rent	00	02	10
10.	Given to y ^e Poore of London at y ^e Fast	02	00	00
Sept. 17.	Given to Jo. Downe	00	03	00
Octob. 13.	Spent at Malling & before	00	07	06
Sept. 28.	Pa[id] Will. Loats' bill for y ^e coach horses when Dr Salmon was sick, and when I lay at Fulham	02	14	00
28.	Spent at Fulham & Cray	00	15	06
Nov. 15.	Paid for y ^e Life of Donna Olimpia	00	01	06
15.	Paid for a bo. ab. y ^e betraying of Ostend .	00	01	00
15.	Paid for a bo[ok] ab[out] Shipmoney	00	01	06
15.	Pa[id] for a bo[ok] a[bout] Witchcraft ...	00	01	00
17.	Pa[id] for 12 pa[cks] of cards 3 ^s , a pap[er] booke	00	03	08
19.	Pa[id] for 2 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ of black Cloath [at] 23 ^s	02	17	06
21.	Pa[id] for 2 pa[irs] waxt shooes	00	09	06
22.	Pa[id] for 2 pa[irs] of worsted stockings	00	12	00
22.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir] of woollen stir[rop] hose & a pa[ir] socks.....	00	02	06
22.	Pa[id] for a green stone Ring 8 ^s , set an- other 8 ^s	00	16	00
22.	Pa[id] for a bl. Belt w th gold buckells.....	01	00	00
22.	Pa[id] for a Livery Cloake for a Coach- man	04	10	00
22.	Pa[id] for Sute & Coat for Tho. Smith ...	03	00	00
22.	Pa[id] for a frock & a pa[ir] Stockings for him	00	05	06
22.	Spent at London in 11 da. & for horsemeat 3 ^l 1 ^s ; whereof rec[eived] for be[ing] of a Jury 3 ^l	00	01	00
24.	Pa[id] for 3 ells & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Holland, 2 pa[irs] [of] pil[low] bea[rs]	00	17	06
6.	Given to Goody Bingham 5 ^s , & spent 3 : 3.	00	08	03
6.	Paid Mr Gregory for a viol	14	00	00

* Left blank in original.

126 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1666.			£	s.	d.
Nov.	6.	Given my wife to buy her a new side saddle and furniture	05	00	00
	6.	Given to my wife to buy her a wrought Bedd.....	10	00	00
	24.	Pa[id] for a case of knives 12	00	10	00
	24.	Pa[id] for 2 hats for coachman & footman	00	08	00
	24.	Pa[id] Rich. Bennet's bill.....	00	07	10
	24.	Pa[id] for 2 pa[irs] shooes, & mend. others for y ^e footboy.....	00	05	06
Dec.	3.	Spent at Malling.....	00	03	06
	4.	Pa[id] M ^r Parry upon bill	11	15	00
	4.	Pa[id] M ^r Parry upon Bond 50 ^l & for y ^e Interest of it	58	05	00
	10.	Pa[id] Jo. Dowle for 2 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Cloath for a coat	01	02	06
	24.	Pa[id] for taxes out of Go[odman] Golding's rent.....	04	08	08
	10.	Pa[id] for Buttons & silke for my coat ...	00	03	09
	24.	Given y ^e Poore of Merworth.....	01	00	00

The sum is

The whole sum of this [year's] expences is*

1666[-7].					
Jan.	8.	Spent and given away	01	08	00
	18.	Pa[id] Mr Turner's bill for y ^e charges of my triall ag[ainst] S ^r Hum. Miller for Tithes in y ^e summer Assizes 1661: Judgment going for me, bes[ides] Councell's Fees	09	01	06
	18.	Pa[id] to him more Keeping 4 courts, &c.	02	05	00
	18.	Given to y ^e servants at home, Will, Jane, Betty, &c.	01	00	00
	18.	Given to my wife to Give y ^e Servants.....	01	00	00
	14.	Spent at Malling.....	00	05	00
	26.	Spent at Malling.....	00	04	00
	31.	Spent at Yokes	00	10	00
Feb.	13.	For 2 bl[ack] stonehorses, 5 yee[rs] old this Spring	36	00	00
	15.	Pa[id] for 1 pa[ir] wo[man's] silk stock- ings 11: 6 ^d , 6 pa[ir] w[oman's] gloves 11: 6 ^d	01	03	00
	15.	Pa[id] for 2 pa[ir] Jessamin gloves	00	06	00
	15.	Pa[id] for Eveling's boo[k] of Publick Im- ployment	00	01	04
	18.	Pa[id] M ^r Terry for an horse for my wife	03	00	00

* The sum not added up. This Expense-book is continued till Sept. 29, 1676, but is not once added up after this time.

		£	s.	d.
[1666-7.]				
Feb.	18. Pa[id] for y ^e change of £10 into Gold ...	01	00	00
	18. Pa[id] for a pa[ir] of Silver Buckells.....	00	03	06
	18. Pa[id] for 3 horses' meat ab[out] a fortnight	03	05	00
	18. Spent at London when I lay there 18 nights	03	11	00
	18. Given to y ^e Servants at D ^r Salmon's	00	10	00
	23. Given to y ^e Servants at Bro[ther] Mann- ing's	00	08	06
	25. Pa[id] for 3 pa[ir] of tanned Gloves	00	05	00
	25. Spent at Malling.....	00	03	06
	18. Pa[id] for a paper booke, & 2 quier of paper	00	02	06
Sept.	28. Given to my wife to buy her a Wrought Bed [<i>this entry is made</i>] before.....			
	28. Given to her more to buy her a side saddle & furniture [<i>already enterēd</i>] before ...			
	28. Pa[id] for a Pillion & Cloath, &c.	02	06	00
	28. Pa[id] for a Safeguard & hood.....	01	08	00
	28. Pa[id] to her for her Quarteridge due at Mich. next	10	00	00
Dec.	Pa[id] to her for her Quarteridge due at Christmas : 66	10	00	00
Feb.	5. Pa[id] to wife for her Quarteridge due at Lady day : 67	10	00	00
	16. Pa[id] to her more in part of her Quarter- idge due at Mids. : 67	05	00	00
March	22. Spent at Malling & Tunbridge seve[ral] times	01	10	00
	19. Given to Go[odman] Dorman for cureing one of my coach horses	01	00	00
	16. Pa[id] Rob ^t Fairman for y ^e Pollmony, me, & my Wife	05	02	00
The sum is.....				
March	26. Spent at Stockberry & at Bro. Manning's.	00	16	06
67. Ap.	6. Given to Will. Loat	00	0	(sic)
	17. Pa[id] Jo. Birch for his year's wages end[ing] y ^e 15	05	00	00
	17. Pa[id] his bill.....	01	10	00
	16. Spent at Malling & Maidstone.....	00	09	00
	18. Pa[id] for 2 Horse Cloaths, Pads, & Sus- cingles	01	01	00
	20. Pa[id] Henry Field's hal[f] yee[r's] wages, end[ing] March 15 : 66	03	00	00
	1. Pa[id] for taxes out of Go[odman] Honye's rent	00	15	00
	1. Pa[id] for taxes out of Go. Gardner's rent	00	03	00

128 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

			£	s.	d.
1667.					
May	1.	Pa[id] for taxes out of Go. Golding's rent	04	08	04
	23.	Pa[id] Mr Howard for 12 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ of col[oured] farrenden at 7s: £4:07:06: 8 ya. of Taby to line it at £2:05:06: bo[ught] y ^e last summer, in all.....	06	13	00
	23.	Pa[id] for a lacet Cravat 13:06, 4 pa[irs of] socks 2 ^s , in all	00	15	06
	27.	Pa[id] for a pa. of shooes 5 ^s , for horsemeat 15 da. £2:10:00, in all	02	15	00
	27.	Pa[id] to my Wife in full for her quarteridge due at Midsummer next	05	00	00
	27.	Given to her when she went into Lincolnsh[ire]	10	00	00
	30.	Pa[id] to Betty Burton for her year's wages End[ing] on July 10:67	04	00	00
June	1.	Spent at London when I lay ther 17 da[ys]	03	17	00
	1.	Pa[id] for two yeers' Chimnye money, lady day: 67	04	08	00
	15.	Pa[id] for Fane 9 ^s 6 ^d , a Copper watering pot 2 ^s 2 ^d y ^e 8 po.*	00		
	15.	Pa[id] for a saddle cloath 3 ^s , headstall & reignes 2 ^s 4 ^d & sp[ent] at severall times 15 ^s 6 ^d , in all	01	00	10
The sum is.....					
	24.	Given away at R. Walsingham's	00	06	00
	25.	Pa[id] for a Sword w th a Silver handle, an old one and	02	00	00
	25.	Pa[id] for a wast Belt	01	06	00
	28.	Pa[id] for a cloath saddle, stirrops & girts, Headstall, Bitt, & reignes	01	08	00
	29.	Pa[id] for a new Perriwigg	04	10	00
	29.	Pa[id] for a pa. of Trousers	00	06	06
	29.	Pa[id] for a gray Hat w th silver Lace.....	01	06	00
	29.	Pa[id] for Horsemeat at London 5 nights, & spent and given away at Dr Salmon's	01	14	00
July	4.	Given away at R. Manning's	00	12	06
	12.	Spent going into Lincolnshire	01	13	06
	18.	Spent at Newark 20 ^s , at Sr Edw. Cook's 20 ^s	04	13	00
	23.	at Sr Tho. Grieslye's 12 ^s , at Mansfield 20 ^s			
Aug.	19.	at Scotter's 16 ^s : a pa. of Boots 5 ^s ; in all			
	19.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir of] Stockings for my wife	00	05	00
	20.	Given away when I lay at my Br[other] Williamson's	01	07	06
	21.	Pa[id] for Grotius Annalls	00	05	06

* Sum not given.

		£	s.	d.
1667.				
Aug. 23.	Spent comming to London 30 ^s , and for halfe y ^e Stage Coach £3 : 12 : 06, in all .	05	02	06
24.	Given to M ^r Tibbs	00	05	00
26.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for 9 ells of Holland, at 5 ^s 6 ^d y ^e elle	02	07	06
	Two ells more, at 7 ^s y ^e elle	00	14	00
	Pa[<i>id</i>] for 4 yards of Dammaske tableing, at 7 ^s 6 ^d	01	10	00
	Pa[<i>id</i>] for 4 peeces of Diaper tableing at 24 ^s y ^e peece, 8 ya. in a peece, 24 ^s	04	16	00
	Pa[<i>id</i>] for 6 ya. of Scotch cloath at 18 ^d y ^e ya.	00	09	00
	Pa[<i>id</i>] for 5 ya. of Holland at 5 ^s 6 ^d y ^e elle	01	07	06
	Pa[<i>id</i>] for 3 holland at 2 ^s 8 ^d , all childbed linen	00	08	00
27.	Pa[<i>id</i>] M ^r Pooles booke	00	01	00
27.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Bettye's bill 12 ^s , spent, and given			
28.	away at Father Salmon's 24 ^s , in all	01	16	00
28.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for a pa[<i>ir</i> of] shooes, & a pa[<i>ir</i>] of shooes & galosh[es]	00	13	00
28.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for a peece of Dimmethy 20 yards	01	00	00
28.	Given M ^r Pemberton ab[<i>out</i>] Trout's busi- nesse	00	10	00
Sep. 9.	Given to Jo. Downe, & spent at Mall- ing, &c.	00	10	06
11.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for Taxes out of G[<i>oodman</i>] Honye's rent	00	15	00
14.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for Taxes out of G[<i>oodman</i>] Gard- ner's rent	00	03	00
The sum is				
Octob. 4.	Given away at Halland	01	13	00
7.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for a Sword, & belt for a Trooper	00	13	06
9.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for halfe bush. of Walnuts	00	02	06
19 : 15.	Spent 9 ^s sp[<i>ent</i>] at Cray 6 ^s 6 ^d , at Malling 4 ^s	00	19	06
21.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Jef. Hony for carrying several things	00	15	00
23.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Go. Sanders for Tho. Smith's sute, & coat 30 ^s , mending other things 18 ^d ...	01	11	06
26.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Bettye's bill for thred, &c.	00	10	10
30.	Given to Rich. Bennet	10	00	00
Nov. 2.	Given to my wife for her quateridge due at Michaelmas last	10	00	00
11.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for y ^e Child's Blankets 02 : 13 : 00, a bla[<i>ck</i>] hood for my wife 7 ^s , an Indian Gowne 02 : 01 : 00, a quilted Basket 14 ^s , Coats for a Child, 1 : 13 : 00, a looking glass 7 ^s 6 ^d , lineing y ^e Mantle & sleeves 9 ^s , in all	08	04	06

130 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1667.

		£	s.	d.	
1667.					
Nov.	25.	Pa[id] for a Cradle 7 ^s 6 ^d , a pa. of Bellowes 5 ^s , a Lanthorne 18 ^d , a Chest of Drawers 26 ^s , a Skreene, mat, & cord 9 ^s , in all ...	02	09	00
	25.	Pa[id] for a lace't Sute of Childbed Linnen for making a pl[ain] Childbed Sute.....	03	04	00
	25.	Pa[id] for Pamphlets 5 ^s , a bo[ok] cal[led] y ^e Buckler of State, & Justice, 2 ^s 6 ^d , a Blow at modern Sadducisme 18 ^d , a Propo. for, &c. 10 ^d	00	05	00
	25.	Pa[id] for a Catal[ogue] of all y ^e Barronets	00	09	10
	25.	Pa[id] Bettye's bills, two	00	01	00
	25.	Pa[id] for 6 ya. of black Velvet to make me a Coat 25 ^s y ^e ya. 07 : 10 : 00, 5 ya. of bl. Taby to line it at 7 ^s y ^e ya. 1 : 15 : 00, 3 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ of cloath for a Vest & Breeches £03 : 10 ^s , for Trimming to it 03 : 08 ^s , in all	02	05	00
	25.	Pa[id] for a pa. of bl. worsted stockings 7 ^s , 1 pa. white woollen stir[rop] hose & socks 2 ^s 6 ^d , 1 pa. of Col[oured] Silke Stockings 12 ^s 6 ^d	16	03	00
	25.	Pa[id] for 18 pa[irs] of Wh[ite] womens gloves	01	02	00
	25.	Pa[id] for an ell of bl. saresnet 10 ^s , a pa[ir] of Holland sleeves 9 ^s , a po[und] of powder 4 ^s , Bezoar Water &c. 12 ^s 6 ^d , Tho. Smith's Nurse 10 ^s , a pa. of shooes & golo-shooes 9 ^s , Horsemeat 2 horses 03 19 00, in all	00	18	00
Nov.	27.	Pa[id] ye Coachmaker's bill 13 ^s , & spent fro[m] y ^e 28 th of Octob[er] to y ^e 28 Nov[ember] & given away	06	13	06
	13.	Given to Mr Tibbs & his man	04	05	06
	25.	Given to Mr Gifford	00	10	00
	25.	Pa[id] W. Loats Bill when I went into Lincolnshire	00	10	00
Dec.	11.	Pa[id] for one quarter part of an Hoy ab[out] 55 Tunne w th all new Tackling	01	08	00
	11.	For drawing y ^e writings & sp[ent] at Chat-ham	81	00	00
	7, 19, 23.	Sp[ent] at Mallng 7 ^s , at y ^e Sessions 6 ^s , & at Mall[ing]	0	(sic)	
	23.	Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth	00	15	00
			01	02	00

The sum is.....

The whole sum of this yeer's expences is

		£	s.	d.
1667.				
Dec. 26.	Given to Go[ody] Cooper y ^e Nurse 2 ^s 6 ^d			
30.	S ^r Roger's Keeper 6 ^s , M ^{rs} Bagshaw y ^e			
[1667-8.]	Midwife £5, given to y ^e servants M ^{rs}			
Jan. 8.	Jane, Will., Rich., Margaret, & Betty			
9.	20 ^s , spent 8 ^s 3 ^d , at Maidstone 4 ^s , Capt.			
	Dallison's man 2 ^s 6 ^d , wet Nurse's wages			
	&c. 3 weeks 13 ^s , Steven Gardner for			
14.	makeing y ^e Child's grave &c. 3 ^s 6 ^d , M ^r			
	Clement for breaking ye ground in y ^e			
18.	Chancell &c. 12 ^s 6 ^d , & spent at Malling			
	3 ^s 6 ^d , in all	08	15	09
31.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G. Golding's			
	rent	04	08	04
20.	Pa[id] to the dry Nurse 1 mon. & given to			
	her 5 ^s , in all	01	15	00
25.	Pa[id] for Black Bird 2 ^s , sp[ent] at			
Feb. 1:12.	Malling 3 ^s 6 ^d , given to M ^r Parker & his			
	man 12 ^s , 3 Playes & other Pamphlets			
12.	4 ^s , Gloves & ribbon 6 ^s 6 ^d , sp. 9 ^s 6 ^d			
14.	Powder & Gloves 4 ^s , 2 Caps & 6 pa[irs]			
	Socks 5 ^s 6 ^d , Lodging & Horsemeat			
17.	14 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] of Shooes 4 ^s 6 ^d , & spent			
	13 ^s , in all	03	19	00
20.	Pa[id] G[oodman] Watts y ^e Wheeler for			
	4 Coach Wheeles	02	10	00
March 21.	Pa[id] G. Sanders for makein 2 pa[irs]			
	of Drawers	00	02	04
24.	Spent &c.	00	06	06

The sum is.....

[1668.]				
March 27.	Spent at Maidstone, & Kingsdowne	00	12	00
31.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G. Honye's rent...	00	15	00
3.	Pa[id] to my wife for her quarteridge due			
	at Christmas last £5 10 ^s , more 2 Petticoats £4 10 ^s	10	00	00
Jan. 15 : 67.	Pa[id] Rob. Eason's bill for horsemeat			
	at London, when father Salmon came			
	hither &c.	01	02	00
Apr. 68 : 18.	Pa[id] for 25 ya[rds] of girt webb 5 ^s 4 ^d			
25.	sp[ent] Malling 3 ^s , Clerk's wages 2 ^s			
May 1.	sp[ent] Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at London			
7, 16.	14 ^s , Pamphlets 4 ^s , sp[ent] 10 ^s , sp[ent] 15 ^s ,			
	giv[en] M ^r Tibbs 5 ^s , sp[ent] at Fulham			
	& Cray 19 ^s 6 ^d	04	02	04
Ap. 28.	Pa[id] for taxes out of G. Gardner's rent	00	03	00

132 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

			£	s.	d.
1668.					
May	30.	Pa[id] for 10 ya[rds] $\frac{1}{2}$ of stuffe for a sute & coat 2 ^s 10 ^d ye ya[rd] £1 9 ^s , 5 ya[rds] stript Lutestring 25 ^s , 4 ya[rds] $\frac{1}{2}$ of stript Taffata 22 ^s 6 ^d , silver lace £2 6 ^s , in all	06	02	06
June	8.	Pa[id] for 3 pa[irs] of Holland sleeves ...	01	02	00
	8.	Pa[id] for a lace't Cravat 16 ^s 6 ^d , gloves & ribbons 9 ^s , a pa[ir] of silke stockings 14 ^s , a gray Hat 16, 2 pa[ir] of Shooes 10 ^s , a pa[ir] of pearle col. silk stirrop Hose 10 ^s , one pa[ir] silke stockings 13 ^s 6 ^d , 1 pa[ir] worsted 5 ^s , mend[ing] sword 3 ^s , in all	04	18	00
	10.	Pa[id] for y ^e gr[eat] bo[ok] of Acts Parl[liament] 9 ^s , y ^e State of Italy 12 ^d , a lit[tle] bo[ok] by J. C. 12 ^d , in all	00	11	00
	5.	Pa[id] for a Perriwig	04	10	00
	19.	Pa[id] for 6 pa[irs] gloves M ^{rs} Pack, 2 pa[irs] Wife	00	17	06
	19.	Pa[id] for 13 ells of Gent. Holland for 5 shirts at 3 ^s 2 ^d y ^e elle ...	02	01	00
	19.	Pa[id] for 6 ya. of Scotch Cloath	00	09	00
	24.	Pa[id] for Horsemeat at Lond[on] 1 month	06	00	00
	23.	Pa[id] y ^e Sadlers bill 23 ^s & spent at London at severall times £4 18 ^s , pa[id] 2 bills of Bettyes 30 ^s 06 ^d , in all	07	11	06
	17.	Pa[id] M ^r Lawrence y ^e Talour his bill for makeing my Cloaths from November 1666 to November 1667	09	16	00
July	4.	Pa[id] for one yeer's Chimney money ended at Lady day 1668	02	04	00
	6.	Spent at Maidstone 30 ^s , Thred 2 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at Maidstone at y ^e Assizes 15 ^s , sp[ent] 14: 11. 07 ^s 06 ^d , sp[ent] at Rochester 20 ^s , sp[ent] 18: 25. at Tunbridge 13 ^s 06 ^d , Good. Dorman for Aug. 1. cureing y ^e Coach horse 15 ^s , sp[ent] at Tunbridge 7 ^s , sp[ent] 12: 15. 11 ^s 06 ^d , giv[en] my wife 7 ^s 6 ^d , S ^r Jo. Pelham's keeper 6 ^s , sp[ent] 3 ^s , in all	06	18	06
June	16.	Pa[id] M ^r Agar for y ^e Charges of a Dedimus when I tooke y ^e oath of a Justice £3 19 ^s 06 ^d , to M ^r Deering when I tooke my Oath 12 ^s , in all	04	11	06
July	9.	Sp[ent] at Cray &c. 6 ^s , at Malling &c. 5 ^s , at Aug. 21. Cocksheath & Malling 19 ^s , in all	01	10	00
Sept. 1: 5.	23.	Spent at Lammaby &c. 7 ^s	00	07	00
	28.	Pa[id] to my Wife for her quarteridge due at Lady day 1668 £10, for her quarter-			

1668.

£ s. d.

idge due at Midsummer 68 £10, & £5
more in part of her quarteridge due at
Mich. 68, in all

25 00 00

The sum is.....

Sept. 30.	Spent at Fulham 10 ^s , a boo[k] cal[led]			
	y ^e Parable of y ^e Pilgrim 6 ^s , a pa[ir] of			
Octo. 2.	Trouzes 8 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at London & given			
	away 19 ^s , at y ^e Sessions at Maidstone			
	18 ^s , in all	02	16	06
5.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G. Honye's rent...	00	15	00
17.	Spent 7 ^s , more at London 5 ^s , a velvet Hat &			
	dying a Bevor 19 ^s , a Hat for Tho. Smith			
24.	5 ^s , Horsemeat & standing of y ^e Coach			
	26 ^s 6 ^d , given at London 11 ^s 6 ^d , a Sash			
	6 ^s 6 ^d , given away at Bro[ther] Wals-			
30.	ingham's & at Uncle Bourn's 17 ^s 6 ^d ,			
	in all	04	18	00
30.	For Cradock's Harmony, in money 3 ^s 6 ^d ,			
	and Evelin's Sylva at 6 ^s 6 ^d ; a boo[k] of			
	my L[ord] Cookes ab[out] Coppy Holds			
	18 ^d , in all	00	05	00
17.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G. Gardner's rent	00	03	00
Nov. 3.	Sp[ent] at y ^e Cock 17 ^s , a mourning sword			
14.	14 ^s , gloves 2 ^s 2 ^d , pl[ain] Cravats 6 ^s 6 ^d ,			
	sp[ent] 3 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at Malling 3 ^s 6 ^d ,			
20.	giv. away at Bro. Manning's 12 ^s 06 ^d , a			
24.	pa[ir] of shooes 4 ^s , given M ^r Parker & his			
	man 6 ^s , a pa[ir] of black stockings 6 ^s ,			
	a pa[ir] woollen drawers 4 ^s 6 ^d , White			
	gloves to give away 34 ^s , a pa[ir] of			
	shooes & Goloshooes 9 ^s , a pa[ir] Wool-			
Dec. 3.	len Stir[rop] hose 2 ^s , spent & given away			
	at London in a fortnight 50 ^s , in all	08	14	06
3.	For a boo[k] cal[led] y ^e State of England			
	2 ^s 6 ^d , A Conference bet[ween] A Confor-			
	mist & non Con[formist] 18 ^d	00	04	00
29.	Given to M ^r Ainger (Minister, Little			
	Peckham).....	01	00	00
24.	Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth	01	00	00
24.	Spent	00	09	00

The sum is.....

The whole sum of this ye. expe. is

134 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
[1668-9.]				
Jan.	6.	Given to S ^r Roger Twisden's Keeper 6 ^s to y ^e servants at home 26 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at		
	22.	Malling 5 ^s 6 ^d , spent 10 ^s , sp[ent] at Maid-		
Feb.	2: 6.	ston 6 ^s 6 ^d , for 4 pa[irs] gloves 6 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at Mall[ing] 4 ^s , A French Rela-		
	12.	tion 12 ^d , sp[ent] at London 5 ^s , in all ...		
	3.	Pa[id] for taxes out of Go. Golding's rent	03	11 00
	13.	Pa[id] to M ^r Tibbs fiftye pounds formerly borrowed of him, & for y ^e Interrest of it 21 ^s 8 ^d , given to him then 5 ^s , 2 law bookes 2 ^s , Given to M ^r Gifford 20 ^s , to Co[usin]	04	08 04
	16.	Master 20 ^s , to Doctor Willis 20 ^s , to his Apothecary for Phisick 19 ^s , to M ^r Phillips for water and for a Rasor 9 ^s 3 ^d , pa[ir] of gloves 7 ^s , sp[ent] at London & given away when I lay there one weeke 36 ^s , in all		
	18: 19.		07	19 08
Feb.	20: 68.	Given to M ^{rs} Waker y ^e Midwife staying 6 weeks w th my Wife £6, sp[ent] at		
	20.	Malling 9 ^s , to Goodman Mills for a black stone saddle Nagg come 5 ye. old next		
	23.	grasse £12, to Good[man] Bishop for a black stone Colt come 3 yee. old next		
	23.	Mich. £11, to M ^r Clement when my Wife was churched 5 ^s , for 15 Guineys £16 06 ^s 06 ^d , to y ^e Drye Nurse £01 15 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling &c. 9 ^s , sp[ent] at Maidstone 21 ^s , 2 pa[ir] of gloves 3 ^s 6 ^d , in all		
Mar.	5: 68.		49	00 00
	11.	(sic)		
	19.			
		The sum is.....		
[1669.]				
March	25: 27.	Given Nurse Pack 5 ^s , a pa[ir] of		
Ap.	2: 12.	Spatter lashes 2 ^s 6 ^d , spent 3 ^s , sp[ent] at		
	17: 21.	Tunbridge 5 ^s , sp[ent] at Cray 5 ^s , Clerks wages 2 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at y ^e sessions &c. 8 ^s , sp[ent] at Maidstone Faire &c. 6 ^s 8 ^d		
May	1.		02	02 02
July	20: 68.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G. Golding's rent	04	08 04
Ap.	1: 69.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G. Honye's rent	00	07 06
	15.	Pa[id] for Taxes out of G[oodman] Gardner's rent	00	01 06
May	17.	Spent 5 ^s , sp[ent] 5 ^s , a bo[ok] call. a Guide to Constables 18 ^d , spent at London 8 ^s 6 ^d , in all	01	00 00
	24.	Pa[id] M ^r Howard for 11 yards of black Farrenden for Vest & Tunick 6 ^s 6 ^d y ^e ya[rd] £3 11 ^s , 5 ells of bl. sarsnet at 8 ^s 6 ^d		

1669.

		£	s.	d.
	y ^e elle £2 2 ^s 6 ^d , 2 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ of bl. serge for breeches 10 ^s , in all £5 19 ^s ob. y ^e rest 1 ell more of bl. Taffaty for other things 9 ^s , in all	06	08	00
May 24.	Pa[id] to my Wife in full of her quarteridge due at Mich. 68 £5 & more to her in full of her quarteridge due at Christmas 68 tenn pounds, in all	15	00	00
26.	Pa[id] for a Corall & Corall Necklace.....	01	07	00
26.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir] of Shooes 5 ^s , for making my bl. fringed Belt up 12 ^s , a bo[ok] call. Justice restored 12 ^d , a pa[ir] of thred Stirrop Hose 3 ^s , a bl. sash & ribbon 6 ^s 6 ^d , a Perriwig £7 10 ^s , a bl. Beavor £2 2 ^s 6 ^d , Coats & other things for my Boy 25 ^s , 2 pa[irs] gloves 3 ^s 6 ^d , Horsemeat for my two Coach horses 14 nights 40 ^s 6 ^d , & sp[ent] at London & Fulham 30 ^s , in all	15	19	00
June 11.	Pa[id] one yeere Chimnye money ended at Lady day 1669 22 Chimnyes	02	04	00
June 11.	14.			
May 21.	Pa[id] to my Wife in full of her quarteridge before due at Mich. last £5 & more in full of her quarteridge due at Christmas last £10	before (sic)		
21.	Pa[id] for a plaine Chilbed sute 23 ^s , a silver cup 5 ^s , Coachhire last summer 20 ^s &c....	03	03	00
21.	Pa[id] for Cordiall water y ^e last yeere &c.	00	06	06
June 15.	Spent at y ^e Cock £1 14 ^s 06 ^d , spent 12 ^s , in all.....	02	06	06
The sum is.....				
26.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir] of gloves 2 ^s , spent 30 ^s ,			
30.	mend my coach 15 ^s , Bettye's bill 8 ^s , spent			
July 3.	27 ^s , Lo[rd] Carlisle's Embassie 4 ^s , 6 pa[ir] socks & 2 handkercheifes 6 ^s 6 ^d , 1 pa[ir] of bl. worsted stockings 6 ^s , a pa[ir] shooes 5 ^s , horsem[eat], spent & given away 29 ^s 6 ^d , in all.....	06	13	00
12.	Pa. for Taxes out of Goodm. Golding's rent	02	04	02
26.	Spent at y ^e Wells & given away 22 ^s 6 ^d , at y ^e Assizes at Rochester & Sheernesse			
Aug. 7 : 10.	22 ^s , at Mallings &c. 10 ^s , things for			
10.	Co[usin] Betty Manning 6 ^s 6 ^d , S ^r Roger's Keeper 6 ^s , G. Sanders for make[ing] Tho. Smith's Cloaths 5 ^s , in all	03	02	00
18.	Pa[id] for 3 ells $\frac{1}{2}$ of Holland for 6 handkerchiefs & 2 pa[irs] sleeves 21 ^s , 8 ells $\frac{3}{4}$			

136 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1669.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 25.	of Holland at 3 ^s 8 ^d y ^e ell for 3 shirts 32 ^s , 8 ya. of Scotch Cloath 16 ^s , 4 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch Cloath 7 ^s , giv[en] to my Hop-pickers 5 ^s , a pa[ir] shooes 4 ^s , sp[ent]			
Sep. 14.	at Malling &c. 7 ^s 6 ^d , in all	04	12	06
11.	Sp[ent] 3 ^s 6 ^d , to a Ministers Widdow 5 ^s ,			
25: Oct. 2.	sp[ent] at Cray 5 ^s , sp[ent] 3 ^s , sp[ent] at			
7.	Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , at y ^e Sessions 15 ^s , for			
19.	gloves & Bisket when Little Salmon was buried 25 ^s 6 ^d , M ^r Clement for breakeing y ^e Ground in y ^e Chancell 10 ^s , G. Covell			
21.	y ^e Clerk for makeing & pave[ing] y ^e Grave 5 ^s , sp[ent] 3 ^s 6 ^d , for a Saddle &			
28.	all things to it 35 ^s , G. Foster for 8 ounces of haire 50 ^s , in all	08	05	00
Oct. 30.	Spent 4 ^s , mend[ing] y ^e Pistolls &c. 3 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at Malling &c. 10 ^s , Nurse Pack's			
Nov. 20.	Wages for nursing little Salmon Master at 3 ^s 6 ^d y ^e week £6, spent 7 ^s , ribbon & gloves 14 ^s 6 ^d , a riding cloak 35 ^s , 2 cravats			
25.	& 2 caps 8 ^s 6 ^d , a black cloath Belt 11 ^s , spent 10 ^s 06 ^d , Cous[in] Master[']s Fee 10 ^s , 2 pa[ir] of shooes 14 ^s , a boo[k] cal.			
27.	An humble Apology 18 ^d , Evelin's boo[k] cal. Silva 10 ^s , Ricaut of Turkye 10 ^s , Il Cardinalismo 8 ^s , y ^e State of y ^e United Provinces 2 ^s , spent 10 ^s , a po[und] linnen powder 4 ^s , sp[ent] 21 ^s 06 ^d , to M ^r Charlton for 2 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ bl. Cloath for a coat 45 ^s , 2 caps & a comb 3 ^s , stockings & socks 3 ^s , gloves & ribbon 29 ^s , set[ting] up a pa[ir] Boots 7 ^s 6 ^d , new setting my			
3: 4.	Diamond Ring 20 ^s , sp[ent] and given			
8: 9.	away 15 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling &c. 7 ^s , sp[ent] at Sennock, Dartford, Cray, &			
14: 16.	Malling 20 ^s , mending my Wive's Watch			
18.	12 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] & given away at Fulham & Cray 21 ^s , sp[ent] 2 ^s 6 ^d , in all	25	00	06
21.	Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth 20 ^s , chang-			
24.	ing y ^e Clock Bell 4 ^s , spent 8 ^s 6 ^d , in all...	01	12	06

The sum is.....

The whole sum of this yee. expe. is

1669[-70].

Dec. 30.	Given to S ^r Roger's keeper, 7 ^s 6 ^d , giv.
Jan. 3.	Mother's servants 10 ^s , giv. aw[ay] at S ^r
6.	Vere Vane's 14 ^s , given to M ^{rs} Waker y ^e

		£	s.	d.
1669[-70].				
Jan. 11 : 16.	Midwife £5, spent 7 ^s 6 ^d , black ribbon & spent 5 ^s , mend. y ^e Coach Harness 10 ^s ,			
22 : 27.	spent 2 ^s , Dry Nurse's wages 30 ^s , spent at			
Feb. 5.	Lon[don] 8 ^s , giv. M ^r Tibbs & man 6 ^s , a book cal. Systema Agricultura 6 ^s , Description Candia 1 ^s , spent 5 ^s , a pa[ir] shooes 5 ^s , spent 8 ^s , M ^r Skinner y ^e Apothecary's bill 23 ^s , a pa[ir] of gloves			
7.	2 ^s 6 ^d , Friendly Advice 4 th part 18 ^d , spent			
11 : 16.	2 ^s 6 ^d , in all	12	14	06
17.	Pa[id] y ^e Apothecary's Bill 13 ^s 6 ^d , giv.			
19 : 28.	awa[y] at London 19 ^s , car. S ^r Rog. timber 2 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling 4 ^s , sp[ent] at			
Mar. 11.	Maidstone at y ^e Assizes 23 ^s , in all	03	01	06
23.	Pa[id] for Lace for Little James	00	09	00

The sum is.....

1670.				
Mar. 26.	Spent 4 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling &c. 8 ^s 6 ^d , Clerk's wages 2 ^s , spent 7 ^s 4 ^d , sp[ent] at			
Ap. 10.	Sessions 7 ^s 6 ^d , at Malling 4 ^s	01	13	04
13 : 16.	Pa[id] G. Wats for a pa[ir] of fore Coach Wheelles	01	02	00
May 6.	More G. Stone for y ^e Tire, 82 po[unds] at 3 ¹ / ₂ y ^e po[und]	01	04	00
Ap. 19.	Pa[id] for 18 ells of Holland, for 6 shirts, 3 ^s 6 ^d y ^e elle	03	03	00
25.	Pa[id] Go. Dorman for cureing my Horses	00	16	00
May 3.	Pa[id] G. Foster for more haire for a Perriwig	03	02	06
	Pa[id] for makeing of it	01	05	00
2 : 7.	Spent at Maidstone 5 ^s , Ja. Dunmole bill			
10 : 11.	for troopeing 8 ^s 6 ^d , given Nurse Hutchins 2 ^s 6 ^d , giv. away at Bro. Walsingham's			
12.	Child's Christning 27 ^s 6 ^d , giv. away at			
14.	Bro. Manning's 4 ^s , giv. M ^r Clarke 6 ^s 6 ^d , a voyage to Guinee 18 ^d , spent at Shadwell 3 ^s , Lobsters &c. 15 ^s 6 ^d , a pair shooes			
19.	5 ^s , 2 pa[irs] wh. gloves 3 ^s 4 ^d , spent 4 ^s 8 ^d			
20 : 26.	spent at Hampton Court & for Oats 21 ^s , Horsemeat 9 daies 29 ^s 6 ^d , Acts of Parliament 4 ^s , given away & spent at Fulham			
28.	10 ^s , mend. Pistolls 4 ^s , spent at Malling			
30.	4 ^s , at London 4 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] more at Lond[on] 9 ^s , Thorndike's booke 2 ^s 6 ^d , whordomes of Rome 18 ^d , Baxter's Cure			
June 4 : 11.	Ch. Divisions 3 ^s , sp[ent] 5 ^s 6 ^d , gloves 2 ^s , mend. watch 3 ^s , sp[ent] 9 ^s 6 ^d , two coats			

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		£	s.	d.
1670.				
June 22.	& caps for little James 48 ^s , Worsteds			
24.	for y ^e Bed 31 ^s , 2 pa[irs] Drawers 7 ^s 6 ^d , in all	14	03	06
June 25.	Pa[id] for thred & Pins 8 ^s 4 ^d , 36 ya. black ribbon 12 ^s 6 ^d , a Beavor & Band 42 ^s ,			
28 : 29.	sp[ent] at London 11 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] more 2 ^s 6 ^d , Betty Burton's bill 9 ^s 6 ^d , 2 pa[irs]			
July 2.	gloves 6 ^s , sp[ent] 2 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] of Boots			
4.	18 ^s , a pa[ir] shooes 6 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] bl. silke stockings 14 ^s , a pa[ir] thred hose 3 ^s ,			
4.	2 pa[irs] canvas hose 5 ^s , horsemear 10 da. 30 ^s , given away at London & Cray 16 ^s ,			
9.	Bettye's bill 6 ^s , lace & other things for			
4.	little James 23 ^s , gloves for Wife & ser-			
July 13.	vants 18 ^s , saddle cloath & horsemear 7 ^s 2 ^d ,			
18.	sp[ent] at Maidstone Assizes 16 ^s , spent 3 ^s , sp[ent] at Sr Jo. Pelham's 16 ^s , sp[ent]			
Aug. 2 : 14.	at Malling 3 ^s 6 ^d , giv. Sr Rog. Twisden's keeper 7 ^s 6 ^d , Sr Hum. Miller's keeper 5 ^s , in all	14	12	02
June 25.	Pa[id] to my Wife for her quarteridge ended at Lady day 1669	12	10	00
July 2.	Pa[id] to Sr Vere Fane for y ^e purchase of of my Broome Field, Amy Wood, Rob. Fairman's feild, & G[oodman] Comfort's House £10 6 8 ^d p. ann.....	200	00	00
2.	Given to my Cosin Master for his paines in drawing y ^e Writeings.....	02	00	00
2.	Given to his Clerke for Ingrossing them...	01	00	00
4.	Pa[id] Mr Lawrence y ^e Talour for makeing my cloaths fro. Novemb. 67 till now.....	16	10	00
Aug. 22.	Pa[id] for mending y ^e old Coach last yeere	00	10	00
27.	Pa[id] for mending Tho. Smith's Cloaths 4 ^s 6 ^d , spent 2 ^s 6 ^d , more for a pa[ir] of drawers for him 3 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at Malling			
Sep. 30.	6 ^s 6 ^d , Child's caps & stockings 4 ^s 2 ^d , Lace for y ^e Child 19 ^s , mend. saddle &c. 9 ^s 4 ^d ,			
Oct. 1.	James's chaire 4 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling 6 ^s , mend. Coach harness 4 ^s	03	03	06
Sep. 28.	Pa[id] George Baker three yeers' wages fro. June 10 : 67 till June 10 : 70 at £5 per ann.	15	00	00
	More to him for his bill for things laid out for me till now	06	03	09
Octo. 10.	Given away at Sr Tho. Twisden's 10 ^s ,			
24.	2 pa[irs] shooes 9 ^s , Horsemear & spent at London in two da. 19 ^s , a pa[ir] of			
Nov. 4.	stockings 5 ^s , spent & given away at Bro.			
5.	Walsingham's 17 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling 4 ^s ,			

		£	s.	d.
1670.				
Octo. 9.	Burying Tho. Smith 8 ^s , Betty Burton's			
Nov. 15.	bill 11 ^s 6 ^d , G. Dormer y ^e Farrier for			
	cureing my Horses 25 ^s , sp[ent] & giv[en]			
Nov. 24.	away 5 ^s , Clark's Spanish Invasion 12 ^d ,			
25.	sp[ent] at Lond. 9 ^s , sp. at London 3 ^s ,			
	Cards & ribbons 4 ^s , a Coat for me 30 ^s ,			
	3 Frocks for lit[tle] James 9 ^s 6 ^d , Changing			
26 : 28.	his Corall 5 ^s 6 ^d , mend. 3 watches 5 ^s ,			
	sp[ent] at Lond[on] 11 ^s , in all.....	09	11	06
Nov. 14.	Pa[id] for one year and halfe Chimnye			
	mony ended at Michaelmas 70, 22			
	Chimnyes.....	03	06	00
Nov. 24.	Pa[id] M ^r Bridges for 2 ya. of Cambrick for			
	2 Cravats 6 ^s , 1 peece of ordinary Cam-			
	brick for Handkerchiefs, 18 yards			
	of white Callicoe at 16 ^d y ^e ya. for window			
	Curtaines 24 ^s , 6 yards of white Dimmothy			
	at 14 ^d 7 ^s (sic)			
30 Dec. 3.	Spent 4 ^s 6 ^d , at Malling 5 ^s 6 ^d , Child's Stock-			
21 : 26.	ings 18 ^d , Dunmole for shooes &c. 6 ^s , to y ^e			
[1670-1.]	Poore of Merworth 20 ^s , mend. Jack &			
Jan. 2.	keys 2 ^s 6 ^d , to M ^r Vandelure 5 ^s , sp[ent] 3 ^s ,			
	in all.....	02	08	00
Jan. 4.	Given to M ^{rs} Waker y ^e Midwife	05	00	00
6.	Given to Will. Loat & M ^{rs} Jane 5 ^s , to Betty			
	Burton & Margret 10 ^s , 4 Wastcoats for			
26.	Little James 8 ^s , spent 18 ^d , in all	01	04	06
Feb. 7.	Pa[id] for 9 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Scotch Cloath at 16 ^d			
	y ^e yard	00	12	06
	More for 8 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Scotch Cloath at 2 ^s y ^e			
	yard	00	17	00
	More for 2 yards of* for Cravats for			
	y ^e Footboy	00	05	00
Feb. 2.	Lost at Cards 19 ^s , sp[ent] Malling &c. 6 ^s ,			
	given away at M ^r Lone's 3 ^s , 2 pa[irs]			
	shooes & mend. ano. pa[ir] 10 ^s 6 ^d , given to			
11 : 13.	my Br. Manning's 2 sonns 5 ^s , at my Br.			
16.	Walsingham's 4 ^s , sp[ent] at Lond[on]			
	10 ^s , sp[ent] at London 6 ^s 6 ^d , Interrest			
17.	at M ^r Tibbes's for W. Loat's money 16 ^s ,			
22.	sp[ent] 3 ^s , a pa[ir] of stockings 5 ^s ,			
	2 pa[irs] white gloves 3 ^s , sp[ent] 7 ^s 6 ^d ,			
	a pa[ir] of Trousers 4 ^s 6 ^d , silver buckells			
	for shooes 5 ^s , a wast belt 11 ^s 06 ^d , Laced			
	Cravat and Cuffs 23 ^s 6 ^d , a silver sword			
23.	21 ^s and my old one, spent & given away			
	at London 14 ^s 6 ^d	08	18	06

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		£	s.	d.
1670[-1].				
Feb. 23.	Pa[id] for a bo[ok] call[ed] y ^e Description of y ^e World 2 ^s , Justice revived 18 ^d ,			
23.	Immortality of y ^e Soule 2 ^s , in all	00	05	06
23.	Pa[id] for Coats &c. for y ^e Children £2 7 ^s 6 ^d	02	07	06
Feb. 22.	Given to M ^r Cage, when M ^r Neale paid me y ^e £100 upo[n] Winterborne's Mortgage	01	00	00
22.	Given y ^e Clerks for makeing ye Writings.	00	15	00
March 4.	Spent at Malling &c. 5 ^s , Lace for little James 4 ^s , more for him 9 ^s 6 ^d , spent 3 ^s , given to redeem slaves in Turkey 15 ^s , Jo. Varnam mend. my Cloaths 9 ^s , sp[ent] at			
1671.	Malling 5 ^s , mend. Coach harness 6 ^s , sp[ent] at y ^e Assizes 5 ^s , sp. more at y ^e Assizes 5 ^s 6 ^d , to Nurse Hutchins for nursing lit. James one yeare and quarter at £7 p. ann. & a Crown over £9, spent 9 ^s , 4 ya. $\frac{3}{4}$ of Cambrick at 4 ^s 6 ^d y ^e ya.			
31 Ap. 8.	21 ^s 3 ^d , 3 ya. of Callicoe 6 ^s , & 8 ya. Scotch Cloath for James 12 ^s , spent at Malling 5 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at y ^e Sessions 6 ^s , sp[ent] at Tunbridge 6 ^s , G. Dorman y ^e Farrier 5 ^s , Clerk's wages 2 ^s , sp[ent] at London 4 ^s 6 ^d , Letting me blood 5 ^s , in all	16	09	03
May 13.	Pa[id] M ^r Adolphus for drawing my Picture & my Wives in large £6 & my Picture in little £2 10 ^s , 2 Frames 26 ^s , in all	09	16	00
	More for a Picture Case for y ^e lit. Picture	01	05	00
20.	Pa[id] M ^r Bird y ^e Attornye's bill of Charges about Winterborne Mortgage at Shadwell	10	00	00
31.	Pa[id] for black ribbon for my Wife 3 ^s y ^e dozen	00	15	00
	More for a Beavor Hat myselve 47 ^s , an Hat for my Footboy 5 ^s , a Sute for him 30 ^s , a coat for Rob ^t Eason 40 ^s , a Perriwig £5 07 ^s 06 ^d , a sute & coat for my selfe £4 10 ^s , a lacet Cravat 25 ^s a plain one 5 ^s , sp[ent] at London 8 ^s , Paper & Penns 2 ^s 6 ^d , in all	18	00	00
June 1.	Pa[id] for ribbon & gloves 4 ^s 6 ^d , thred, needles & Pins 20 ^s , Lace for James 12 ^s 8 ^d , sp[ent] 3 ^s 3 ^d , pa[ir] Roman gloves 12 ^s , Essence 6 ^s , 1 pa[ir] of silke stockings 13 ^s , haire powder &c. 2 ^s , spent 4 ^s , 1 pa[ir] gloves 2 ^s , white hood for little James 3 ^s 6 ^d , Horsemeat at London £3 14 ^s , Coats & Frocks for y ^e Children 25 ^s , given away at London 10 ^s , at Fulham 3 ^s , mending y ^e Coach 4 ^s 6 ^d , 12 knives			
June 5.				
6.				
8.				
15.				
16.				

1671.		£ s. d.
June 17.	9 ^s 6 ^d , given away at Bro. Manning's 3 ^s ,	
23.	sp[ent] at Malling 6 ^s , to two Nephew Manning's 5 ^s , in all	11 02 11
	Pa[id] for y ^e present State of England 2 ^s 6 ^d , of France 2 ^s , of y ^e Low Countryes 2 ^s , of Venice 12 ^d , Baxter of y ^e Sabbath 18 ^d , State of Russia 16 ^d , Poeticall Historyes 3 ^s 4 ^d , Baxter's principles of Love 2 ^s , Ox- ford Jests 12 ^d , pa. for first & second part of y ^e Contempt of y ^e Clergy 2 ^s , Baxter of God's goodnesse 6 ^d , Machlin's Life 6 ^d , Acts of Parliament 5 ^s 6 ^d	01 05 02
26.	Pa[id] y ^e first 3 months of y ^e 12 months of y ^e Royall Subsidy at 3 ^d p[er] po[und] for my land in Merworth £63 p. ann. 15 ^s 9 ^d Peckham at £35 p. ann. 8 ^s 9 ^d , meadow at Hadlow £4 p. ann., in all ...	01 05 00
May 9.	Pa[id] for y ^e wood of a pa[ir] of hind Coach Wheels 2 ^s , a new Perch for y ^e Coach 16 ^s , an Eex [?] for it 5 ^s , mend. it in other places , one new Tier for y ^e Wheels 104 po[unds] 3 ^d ½ y ^e po. 30 ^s ...	(sic)
July 3.	Pa[id] for 15 ells ½ of Holland at 3 ^s 6 ^d y ^e elle	02 14 00
	More for 6 ells ¾ of Cambrick both for my Wife.....	01 10 00
	More for 9 ya. of Scotch Cloath 18 ^d y ^e ya. 13 ^s 6 ^d , 8 ya. of Genting Cloath 13 ^s 6 ^d both for y ^e children, in all	01 07 00
June 17.	Pa[id] to my Wife at severall times in part of her Allowance fro' Lady day 69 to Lady day 71 two yeers	27 00 00
30.	Given to Nurse Martin 2 ^s 6 ^d , spent at Malling &c. 7 ^s , G. Dorman cureing my Horses 12 ^s , sp. at Malling 7 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e Assizes 12 ^s , given to M ^{rs} Worrell 5 ^s , given Mother's servants 8 ^s , Sr Roger's Keeper 7 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Tunbridge 7 ^s , sp. at Malling &c. 7 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Malling Faire &c. 5 ^s 1200 Bro. Mannings Walnuts 6 ^s , Coach Harnesse 5 ^s , sp. at Sessions & at y ^e Faire 11 ^s 6 ^d , in all.....	05 03 06
14.	Spent at Malling 4 ^s , lost at Cards 19 ^s , a saddle Cloath 2 ^s 6 ^d , spent at Br Mannings	
24 Nov. 4.	4 ^s , sp. at Tunbridge 6 ^s , sp. at Cray & London 7 ^s , sp. at Lond. 2 ^s 6 ^d , 32 ya. bl.	
7 : 15.	18. ribbon 8 ^s , sp. at Lond. 7 ^s , sp. at London	
23 : 27.	Nov. 29. 6 ^s , sp. at Lond. 11 ^s , sp. at Lond. 8 ^s , Dec. 4. Horsemeat at Lond. 12 ^s , giv. to Father	

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			£	s.	d.
1671.					
Dec.	4.	Salmon's servants 10 ^s , 18 pa[ir ^s] of gloves for Wife 17 ^s , 4 pa[ir ^s] of gloves for Mr Rabbit 7 ^s , Mr Gape's bill y ^e Apothe. 24 ^s , Mr Phillips for Waters 6 ^s , Frock for Dick 4 ^s , 2 pa[ir] shooes 9 ^s 6 ^d , pa[ir] slippers 3 ^s 6 ^d , mend. y ^e corall 3 ^s 6 ^d , given at Foots Cray 3 ^s 6 ^d , in all	09	05	00
Nov.	18.	Pa[id] for 3 yards & halfe of Spanish Cloath for Coat & Breeches for me at 19 ^s y ^e ya.	03	06	06
	23.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir] of silke stockings for me 14 ^s , a pa[ir] of worsted stockings 6 ^s , a pa[ir] of leathern garters 6 ^s , to Mr Tibbs for 2 months' Interest of £100 20 ^s	02	06	00
	24.	Pa[id] for a Coat for Salmon Master 12 ^s 6 ^d , Blankets Stockings & Petticoats for y ^e Children 19 ^s , Coat for Nurse's Child 8 ^s , a pee[ce] Ribbon 9 ^s , Tammy &c. 6 ^s	02	14	06
		Pa[id] for Dr Stillingfleet's booke ag. y ^e Papists 4 ^s , Dr Sharrock's boo[k] of Plants 2 ^s , an Answer to y ^e Contempt of y ^e Clergy 12 ^d , Wagstaffe of Witches 18 ^d , Capuchin unmasked 16 ^d , in all	00	09	10
July	22.	Pa[id] Robert Evernden his yeer's wages, end. July 11 : 71	05	00	00
Oct.	24.	Pa[id] Sr Vere Fane for 2 yee[r ^s] quitrent of Johnson's & Derricot's land due at Mich. last 71 8 ^s 5 ^d , & for a Relief 6½ ^d , & for my Admission 12 ^d , in all	00	10	00
		Pa[id] y ^e second three months of y ^e 12 mon. Subsidy Merworth 63 ^l p. ann. 15 ^s 9 ^d , Pecham 35 ^l , 8 ^s 9 ^d ; Hadlow 4 ^l , 12 ^d ; in all at 3 ^d p[er] po[und]	01	05	06
Dec.	13.	Pa[id] y ^e third three months' subsidy for my land in Merworth 63 ^l p. ann. 15 ^s 9 ^d , Peckham 35 ^l p. ann. 8 ^s 9 ^d , Hadlow 4 ^l p. ann. 12 ^s , at 3 ^d p[er] po[und], in all	01	05	06
	21.	Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth	01	00	00
[1671-2.]					
Jan.	1.	Given y ^e servants Will. Loat 2 ^s 6 ^d , Mr ^s Jane 2 ^s 6 ^d , Betty Burton 5 ^s , Margret &c.			
	9.	5 ^s , in all 15 ^s ; spent 9 ^s , a Saddle & Male Girts for a servant 16 ^s , sp. at Malling &c. 5 ^s 6 ^d , in all	02	05	06
	25.	Pa[id] Nurse Martin for her year's wages ended Dec. 17 : 71 for Nurseing Salmon Master	07	00	00
		More for make[ing] his Grave 5 ^s , Mr Cle-			

		£	s.	d.
1671[-2].	ment breake y ^e ground in y ^e Chancell 10 ^s , in all	00	15	00
Jan. 15.	Pa[id] G. Pratt for a Coach Horse 4 yee. old	13	00	00
Feb. 16.	Pa[id] for a black Coach Horse bo[ught] at Smithfield	18	00	00
Jan. 29.	Pa[id] for 9 yards of Scotch Cloath 13 ^s 6 ^d , pins &c. 5 ^s	00	18	06
31.	Pa[id] ye halfe yeer's subsidy for G. Gold- ing's Farme at 6 ^d y ^e po[und] for halfe a yee[r] end[ing] Mich. 71 : £58 p. ann.	01	09	00
Feb. 3 : 7.	Sp[ent] at Maidstone & Malling 7 ^s 6 ^d , at Lond[on] 7 ^s 6 ^d , Maps of England 4 ^s , a			
14 : 16.	pa[ir] of shooes & goloshooes 10 ^s , 20. sp[ent] at Lond[on] 8 ^s , sp. & given away at Lond. & Cray 18 ^s , lost at cards 6 ^s , in all	03	01	00
24.	Pa[id] y ^e fourth three months' subsidy for my land in Merworth £63 p. ann. 3 ^d p. po. 15 ^s 9 ^d , Peckham 35 ^l p. ann. 8 ^s 9 ^d , Hadlow 4 ^l p. ann. 12 ^d , in all	01	05	06
24.	Pa[id] Tho. Dunmole's bill for shooes for l[ittle] James & Footboy	00	15	09
March 4.	Pa[id] for 6 ells $\frac{3}{4}$ of fine holland at 7 ^s y ^e elle 47 ^s , & 2 ya. $\frac{3}{4}$ of Callico at 18 ^d y ^e ya. 4 ^s , in all	02	11	00
18.	Pa[id] Nurse Martin one quarter's wages ended then	01	00	00
2 : 14.	Spent at Malling 4 ^s , sp. at y ^e Assizes 13 ^s , 26 : 72. mending my Coach harnesse 13 ^s , Rob. Ap. 2. Evernden's bill 16 ^s , given tow[ards] Tunbridge Market 20 ^s , in all	03	06	00
22.	Pa[id] y ^e two Subsidyes out of G. Honye's rent 10 ^l p. an.	00	05	00
Feb. 26.	Pa[id] Betty Burton's bill 12 ^s , sp[ent] at Ap. 2 : 6. Tunbridge 3 ^s , at Malling 4 ^s , Merw[orth] 9. Clerk's wages 2 ^s , given to Rich. Bennet 25 ^s , sp. at Malling 2 ^s 6 ^d , Phisick for my 8. Horses 8 ^s 1 ^d , more to Willard y ^e Farrier 17 ^s , a Draw Net 25 ^s , a Bit for my 27. Horse 5 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Malling &c. 5 ^s 6 ^d , in all	05	09	01
July 23 : 72.	Pa[id] G. Wats for a pa[ir] of hind Coach Wheeles & Boxes	01	08	00
In Feb. 1670-1.	More for a Perch 14 ^s , an Bex 4 ^s , a pa[ir] of Futchans 5 ^s , a riding bed 3 ^s , Iron worke 3 ^s , in all	01	09	00
May 2 : 72.	Given Mr Anger one Guinee	01	01	06
May 18.	Sp[ent] at Tunbridge 4 ^s 6 ^d , given yo[ung] Mr Clement 5 ^s	00	09	06

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1672.		£	s.	d.
May 11 : 72.	Pa[id] for one yeer & halfe's Chimnye money end. at Lady day 1672	03	06	00
May 2.	Pa[id] Mr Barret y ^e Procter's bill for y ^e sute w th Mr Loane about my seat in y ^e Church	08	12	06
	More to Mr Loane to buy my owne quiet .	03	00	00
May 27 : 72.	Given Goodwife Highland y ^e Midwife Pa. Mr Wiburne for a Cloath, Saddle, & things to it [entered] afterwards	02	00	00
June 1.	Spent at Mallng &c. 8 ^s , more at Tunbridge			
8 : 10.	6 ^s , more spent 2 ^s , lost at Bowles 7 ^s 6 ^d ,			
June 11.	given away at Br. Manning's 3 ^s , sp[ent]			
13 : 18.	at London 3 ^s 6 ^d , spent at Smithfield			
20 : 24.	twice 12 ^s 4 ^d , sp. at London 18 ^s , sp. at London 9 ^s , Jessamin Powder & Ball			
25.	3 ^s , a pa[ir] of shooes & Goloshooes 10 ^s , Paper & Inke 18 ^d , 6 skull capps 3 ^s 6 ^d , Dr Gilbert Water 6 ^s , 3 smoothing Irons & 2 pa[irs] stockings for James 7 ^s ,			
26.	S. Rith for water 2 ^s 6 ^d , given away at			
28.	Father Salmon's 7 ^s 6 ^d , Horsemeat at London 3 ^s , given Betty Burton & Nurse 10 ^s , in all	06	03	04
29.	Pa[id] for 5 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Scotch Cloath at 22 ^d y ^e yard 9 ^s 6 ^d , 20 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ more of Cloath 32 ^s 6 ^d , 8 ya. & $\frac{1}{2}$ more 8 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] at			
July 2.	Tunbridge 5 ^s , sp[ent] more at severall times 9 ^s 6 ^d , in all	03	05	00
July 11.	Pa[id] Rob. Evernden for his yeer's wages y ⁿ ended	05	00	00
May 27.	Pa[id] Mr Wiborne for a Cloath Saddle stirrrops leathers girts Cloath & Bridle...	01	07	00
	Pa[id] Mr ^s Bridges f[or] a piece of Dimety 20 ya.....	01	00	00
	Pa[id] Mr Terry for a white Caster & case	00	18	00
	Pa[id] G. Sanders for make[ing] 4 pa[irs] of Drawers 2 ^s , filletting 2 ^s , Cloath for Dick 12 ^s , silke 12 ^d , make[ing] 4 ^s , Lace & buttons 9 ^s , in all.....	01	10	00
Aug. 19.	Pa[id] y ^e third & fourth quarters' subsidy for Go. Golding's Farme at 6 ^d p. po. 58 ^l p. an. Lad[y Day] 72	01	09	00
July 24.	Given to my Wife upon account	30	10	00
27.	Spent 3 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e Assizes 3 da. 9 ^s ,			
Aug ^t 3.	sp[ent] at Tunbridge 4 ^s , lost at Bowles 6 : 10 : 13. 8 ^s , sp[ent] at Mallng 4 ^s , for Epsom Water 4 ^s , G. Baker's exp[enses] at			
Jul. 22.	Londo[n] 6 ^s , spent 3 ^s 6 ^d , S ^r Jo. Pel-			
Aug. 17 : 23.	ham's keeper 10 ^s , for an Hackney			

		£	s.	d.
1672.				
Sept. 3.	Coach to bring my wife & her father hither when y ^e child was sick 40 ^s , sp[ent] at Mallings 4 ^s 6 ^d , at Mallings Faire 5 ^s , Ja. Dunmole rideing y ^e Troop Horse 2 da. 23. 7 ^s 6 ^d , given W. Loat 2 ^s 6 ^d , in all	05	11	06
Aug. 31.	Pa[id] Austin Hodges for a black Coach gelding 6 ye[ars] old	15	00	00
Sept. 25.	Pa[id] Mr Ralfe Lone for his gray Mare 8 ye[ars] old	09	05	00
28.	Pa[id] for a pa[ir] Gambadoes, bridle, snaffle, & Halters	00	13	00
28.	Pa[id] for 30 ells of Holland at 3 ^s 2 ^d y ^e elle to make skirts & smocks for me & my Wife	04	15	00
28.	Spent at Mallings 4 ^s , sp. at y ^e Sessions 13 ^s , a pa[ir] of Trousers & Drawers 7 ^s , Oct. 13. G. Dorman y ^e Farrier's bill 6 ^s , sp[ent] 18:19. 2 ^s 6 ^d , shooes for y ^e Footboy &c. 8 ^s , 2 23. pa[irs] shooes for me 9 ^s , sp[ent] at Nov. 6. Kingstowne & Br. Manning's 12 ^s , Frock 6. for Ned Martin 3 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at London 6 ^s , 27:28. sp. at London 16 ^s , 2 quilted caps 3 ^s 6 ^d , 1 pa[ir] worsted stockings & 2 pa[irs] Dec. 2. cotton socks 8 ^s , a worsted Camolet Coat 9. 27 ^s 6 ^d , gloves & ribbon 11 ^s 6 ^d , spent at London 21 ^s 6 ^d , a french riding hat 10 ^s , 12:17. sp. at Fullham & London 20 ^s 6 ^d , a Perri- wig 5 ^l 05 ^s , sp. at Lond. 7 ^s , given Father 17:20. Salmon's servants 10 ^s , for an Hackney 20:21. Coach to bring me fro. London hither 35 ^s , sp. at London 6 ^s 6 ^d , in all	17	13	00
Feb. 1:72.	Pa[id] Tho. Stone for an Iron Grate for y ^e Parlour Chimnye 5 score & 7 po[unds] at 5 ^s y ^e score	01	06	09
	Pa[id] more to him for a new Tire for y ^e fore Coach Wheelles 4 score & 13 po. at 3½ y ^e po[und]	01	07	00
	More to G. Wats for y ^e makeing y ^e Wheelles	00	(sic)	
Nov. 30.	Pa[id] Mr Laurence for makeing my Stuffe Sute in June 71 & my Cloath Sute in Nov. 71	16	00	00
June 11:72.	Pa[id] for Justification of y ^e Dutch Warre 12 ^d , 9 Maps of Countryes 8 ^s , Lord Nov. 27:72. Castlemaines Booke 12 ^d , Philpots & Sr Charles Worslye's bookes 2 ^s , Baxters and Sheppards bookes 2 ^s , Rehearsall 2 ^s , Stubbs second Justif[ication] 3 ^s , Hu- mours of y ^e Towne 12 ^d , Godwins			

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1672.		£	s.	d.
Nov. 27 : 72.	Answe[r] to Dr Stillingfleet 4 ^s , The Gent.			
Feb. 18.	Jockey 2 ^s 6 ^d , Parker's Preface 12 ^d , German Princesses 12 ^d , in all	01	08	06
Octo. 24 : 72.	Pa[id] y ^e halfe yeers Chimny money end. Mich. 72	01	02	00
Nov. 28.	Pa[id] Margery for my Wife	10	00	00
Dec. 6.	Pa[id] more to my Wife	02	00	00
17.	Pa[id] Margeryes bill	02	00	00
Jan. 3.	Pa[id] more for things for my Wife & James	01	12	00
Dec. 23 : 72.	Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth	01	05	00
Jan. 1 : 72.	Given y ^e Servants	01	00	00
Sep. 28.	Pa[id] for 30 ells of Holland at 3 ^s 2 ^d y ^e elle for 6 shirts and 6 smocks for me & my wife [entered] before	04	15	00
Jan. 3 : 72.	Spent at Malling 5 ^s , G. Sanders for making my Wastcoat & Dicks Cloaths 15 ^s 6 ^d	01	00	06
Jan. 21.	Lost at Cards, at severall times, this Christ.	08	11	00
8.	Pa[id] Ned Martin for setting up y ^e Horses			
29.	severall times at London & going to y ^e Farriers w th my Mare	01	02	06
Feb. 1 : 4.	Pa[id] G. Dorman's bill 14 ^s , sp[ent] at Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , at Maidstone & Tunbridge			
7.	7 ^s , at Br. Mannings 4 ^s , at London 3 ^s 6 ^d , at Lon. 5 ^s , Apothe[cary's] Bill 3 ^s 10 ^d , Father Salmon's servants 10 ^s , horse-meat &c. 9 ^s , Tho. Dunmoles bill for shooes 9 ^s 3 ^d , sp. at Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , Wives shooes 4 ^s , sp. at y ^e Assizes 12 ^s , in all	04	10	07
10 : 15 : 18.	19. Pa[id] for Shooes for little James 12 ^d , a pa[ir] Shooes for y ^e Footboy 3 ^s 2 ^d , exp. for y ^e horses 3 ^s , in all	00	07	02
22 Mar. 1.				
21.				
21.				
1673.				
April 1.	Pa[id] y ^e Clerks wages 2 ^s , spent 4 ^s , given			
3.	by me & my Wife at Nurse Parker's			
5.	Wedding 20 ^s , sp. at Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at			
10.	y ^e Sessions 10 ^s 6 ^d , Sp. at Ofham & Tunbridge 7 ^s 6 ^d , make[ing] James's Vest 6 ^s ,			
18.	sp. at Malling & Tunb. 9 ^s , a Saddle			
25.	Cloath &c. 4 ^s 6 ^d , a little colt 5 ^s , sp. at			
30.	Lond. 10 ^s , more at Lond. 14 ^s , a pa[ir]			
May 2 : 7.	shooes & goloshooes 9 ^s , 12 Melon glasses			
12.	& Saffron 15 ^s , a Shaggreen Picture Case			
13.	7 ^s , sp. 5 ^s , sp. 5 ^s , Oringes & Lobsters 12 ^s ,			
15 : 17.	sp. at Lon. 7 ^s , sp. at Fulham 3 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at			
22.				

		£	s.	d.
1673.				
June 7.	Malling &c. 9 ^s , G. Dorman's y ^e Farriers			
18.	Bill 27 ^s , a Frock for Dick 5 ^s , sp. at Lon. 4 ^s 6 ^d , in all	10	06	00
19.	Pa[id] for a Stuffle Vest and stockings for James	01	03	00
20.	More for 8 yards of Spanish Drugget for a Coat & Breeches at 3 ^s 6 ^d y ^e ya. 28 ^s , for 4 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ of stripe't Tabby at 10 ^s y ^e ya. 45 ^s , in all	03	13	00
20.	Pa[id] for mend[ing] my Wives saddle 7 ^s , a pa[ir] silke stockings 14 ^s , a pa[ir] threed stirrop hose 3 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] of Garters 2 ^s 6 ^d , Gloves & Ribbons 15 ^s 6 ^d , Cravat for my selfe 30 ^s , sp. at London 5 ^s 6 ^d , Gilberts Water 6 ^s , Horsemeat at London 27 ^s 6 ^d , given Father Salmons servants 10 ^s , 2 qu. Orange flower Water 6 ^s , sp. at Lond. & Br. Man. 3 ^s , in all ...	06	10	06
May 14.	Pa[id] Mr Terry for a Beaver Hat & Case	02	10	00
June 28.	Pa[id] for a bl. Coach Gelding 5 ye. old ...	10	15	00
	Pa[id] Mr Wiborne for a Cloath Saddle, Bitt, Stirrops & Girts 28 ^s , a leather- Saddle for George Baker 15 ^s , in all	02	03	00
July 5 : 13.	Sp[ent] at Malling &c. 8 ^s 6 ^d sp[ent] at Maidstone 13 ^s , sp. at y ^e Assizes 11 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Maidstone 3 ^s 6 ^d , spent at Tun- bridge Wells 15 ^s , exp. Ned Martin & spatterlashes 8 ^s 7 ^d , sp. at Tunbridge 4 ^s , lost at cards 16 ^s , Mr Fanes Keeper 5 ^s , given to my Wife at Sr Vere's Childs Cristn[ing] 10 ^s , in all	04	15	01
May 73.	Pa[id] for Journall Dutch Warr 18 ^d , Dr Stillingleet first and second Answers 6 ^s 6 ^d , Sr W. Temple of Holland 2 ^s 6 ^d , Zelanders Choice 18 ^d , Remakes on y ^e Humors 12 ^d , 2 Playes 2 ^s , Acts of Par- lia[ment] 12 ^d , in all	00	16	00
May 15.	Given to my Wife upon account	15	00	00
June 24.	Pa[id] for a lace't Apron for my Wife ...	03	10	00
Augt 2.	Spent at Malling &c. 7 ^s , sp[ent] at Mall- ing &c. 7 ^s , sp[ent] 4 ^s , Given Tho. Eason 10 ^s , in all	01	08	00
Oct. 4.	Spent at Malling 5 ^s , sp[ent] at y ^e Sessions 8 ^s 6 ^d , G. Dorman's Bill for cureing my 15. Horses 18 ^s , G. Sanders altering Cloaths 17. 3 ^s , Trice y ^e Ferrier for cureing my Prat			

148 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

		£	s.	d.
1673.				
Oct. 17.	Horse 13 ^s , & for his Meat, sp[ent] at			
28.	Tunbridge 4 ^s , lost at Cards at sev[eral]			
	times 29 ^s , in all	04	01	06
27.	Pa[id] G. Gilbert for a gray Nag 6 yee[rs]			
	old last grasse	08	10	00
Jan. 1 : 73.	Pa[id] Nurse Parker for a yeere & three			
	quarters wages, at 4 ^l ye yeere, then ended	07	00	00
Octo. 73.	Pa[id] Tho. Evernden for two Chests.....	01	00	00
Octo. 1.	Pa[id] for 10 yards Scotch Cloath for James			
11.	15 ^s , Tape 3 ^s , 2 pa[irs] Gloves 2 ^s , lost at			
30.	Cards 10 ^s , G. Trice for cureing my Prat			
	Horse 13 ^s , sp. at Tunbridge 4 ^s , shooes for			
Nov. 1 : 11.	Dick Phillips 10 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Malling 6 ^s 6 ^d ,			
21 : Dec. 9.	sp. 2 ^s 6 ^d , lost at Cards 8 ^s , spent 8 ^s 6 ^d ,			
	sp. 3 ^s , in all	04	06	00
Nov. 4.	Pa[id] for one yeer's Chimnye mony ended			
	Mich. 73	02	04	00
Dec. 16.	Pa[id] M ^r Rose for a pa[ir] of Coach Harnes			
	1 ye. & ½ agoe 5 ^l , Polepieces &c. 8 ^s , in all	05	08	00
Dec. 3.*	Given to M ^{rs} Highland y ^e Midwife	02	00	00
22.	Given to y ^e Poore of Merworth	01	02	06

The sum is.....

1673[-4].				
Janu. 9.	Spent at Malling, & G. Cropps.....	01	02	06
19.	Given M ^r Yates for Peter Master's grave			
	in y ^e Chancell 10 ^s , G. Covell for make-			
	[ing] of it &c. 5 ^s	00	15	00
23.	Spent at Tunbridge 4 ^s , Rob. Eason's Bill			
Feb. 5.	9 ^s 1 ^d , given Bell Walsingham 10 ^s , lost at			
11.	Cards 1 ^{li} 10 ^s , given at y ^e Fast 2 ^s 6 ^d ,			
17.	sp[ent] at London 7 ^s 6 ^d , mend[ing] 2			
19.	watches 3 ^s , Paper &c. 2 ^s , given M ^r Tibbs			
20.	& his man 7 ^s 6 ^d , Pamphlets 2 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent]			
	4 ^s 6 ^d , mend[ing] my sword 7 ^s , 4 pa[irs]			
23.	Gloves & 12 ya[rds] Ribbon 9 ^s 6 ^d , Jessa-			
	[mine] Oyle & Powder 2 ^s , in all	05	01	01
24.	Pa[id] for Wild Fowle at London 7 ^s , 2			
	peesces of bl. Ribbon 21 ^s 6 ^d , Horsemeat			
25.	at London 3 ^s 6 ^d , given away to Fath.			
	Salmon's Servants 11 ^s , 2 pa[irs] Shooes			
26.	to Jo. Waker 9 ^s , given away at Br. Man-			
	nings 3 ^s 6 ^d	02	15	00
14.	Pa[id] for a Rideing Coat.....	01	05	00
23.	Pa[id] for a Perriwig	04	16	00

* This note is added in a modern handwriting, "the mother of W^m Danie Master," meaning that Martha Master, who married Lionel Daniel, was born at this period. Her son, W^m Daniel, took the surname of Master.

		£	s.	d.
1673[-4].				
Feb. 23.	Pa[id] for Coats & Stockings for James ...	00	10	00
24.	Pa[id] for Lo. Claringdon's Boo[k] ag[ainst] Cressy 2 ^s , Dr Patrick's Boo[k] ag[ainst] y ^e Papists 3 ^s 6 ^d , Burnet's Bo[ok] 12 ^d , Squire ag[ainst] y ^e Papists 18 ^d , second part of y ^e Rehearsall trans- posed (<i>sic</i>) 18 ^d , God's Love to Mankind 2 ^s , Innocent Lady 15 ^d , North Voyage 12 ^d , in all	00	13	09
June 20 : 73.	Pa[id] Mr Farr for 42 ells $\frac{1}{2}$ of Hol- land at 3 ^s 2 ^d	06	14	00
	More for 1 peece of narrow Cambrick 18 ^s , 1 peece of Dimety at 18 ^s , 4 ya. course Cloath 2 ^s , 1 peece more of Dimety 20 ya. at 18 ^s , in all	02	16	00
Feb. 23.	Given Mr Gifford for Drawing G. Hooker's			
26.	Lease 20 ^s , his Clarke for ingrossing it 10 ^s	01	10	00
1674.				
Ap. 7.	Pa[id] G. Gardner's 3 ^d & 4 th qu[arters] Taxes 10 ^d p[er] po[und]	00	01	08
July.	Pa[id] for bringing Christian's Trunck ...	00	01	06
Aug. 17.	Pa[id] halfe a yee[r's] Chimnye mony end. at La[dy] day 74	01	02	00
Janu. 2.	Given Betty Burton 5 ^s , pa[id] Betty Burton in full for wages 2 ^l 10 ^s , given her more 5 ^s	03	00	00
Feb. 7.	Sp[ent] at Mallng &c. 7 ^s , Spatterlashes & gloves 5 ^s , given Mrs Jane 2 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent]			
Mar. 21.	at Mallng &c. 6 ^s , sp. at y ^e Assizes 16 ^s , Ap. 4.			
10 : 19.	Clerk's wages 2 ^s , given at y ^e Sacram[ent] 2 ^s , G. Sanders for makeing Nich. Hub- bard's Cloaths 2 ^l 9 ^s , sp. 3 ^s , sp. at y ^e 22 : 25.			
30 : May 1.	Sessions 17 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Tunbridge 4 ^s , Jo. Varnham's Bill 8 ^s , sp. at Mallng 4 ^s , in all	06	06	06
May 7.	Pa[id] G. Knight of Shibborne for a bl. Gelding	13	00	00
	Given W. Loat 2 ^s 6 ^d , Purse, Hookes &c. 5 ^s , 18.			
22.	sp. at London 12 ^s 6 ^d , Cordiall Elixer 5 ^s , sp. at London 11 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] silk Stockings for my selfe 14 ^s , a sute for my selfe bo. 26.			
29.	at a Salesman 4 ^l 10 ^s , stuffe and Buttons 9 ^s , 2 pa[irs] shooes 10 ^s , bl. Ribbon for my Sute 16 ^s 6 ^d , sp. 7 ^s , a riding Hat for me 30 ^s , sp. 10 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Mallng 5 ^s , sp. 30 Ju. 2.			
3 : 6 : 27.	at London 9 ^s 6 ^d , given Mr Tibbs & his man 6 ^s , sp. at Lond. 9 ^s , a pa[ir] shooes 5 ^s , a pa[ir] worsted stockings 6 ^s , 2 pa[irs] July 1 : 2.			
9.	gloves 3 ^s 8 ^d , given Fath. Salmon's servants			

150 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

1674.		£	s.	d.
July 10.	12 ^s , sp. at Lond. & Br. Mannings 6 ^s , sp.			
15.	6 ^s , 4 Locks & Stapells 5 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e			
30 : Aug. 8.	Assizes 17 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Malling & give ⁿ to S ^r Vere's Keeper 12 ^s , S ^r W. Twisden's			
10 : Sept. 1.	Keeper 3 ^s 6 ^d , scouring my Pistolls 2 ^s , S ^r			
2 : 5.	Hum. Miller's Keeper 3 ^s , sp. at Malling			
6 : 12.	&c. 8 ^s , given at y ^e Sacrament 4 ^s , Cutbert			
21.	hireing an Horse &c. 6 ^s , mend. Locks			
29.	2 ^s , sp. at Malling &c. 8 ^s 6 ^d , sp. 4 ^s , in all.....	18	07	08
Aug. 31.	Given Tho. Gardner for Cureing James of a Rupture	01	00	00
Sep. 26.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Mr Wiborne for a Cloath Saddle stir- rops Leathers & Girts 23 ^s , a Portmantua Saddle Bitt Bridle Stirrops Girts Crupper & Patronell 20 ^s , in all	02	03	00
May 21.	Given Mr Gifford upo' S ^r Vere's Arbitra- tio[<i>n</i>]	01	00	00
May 28.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for Manbye's Abridgment 2 ^s 4 ^d , 2 little Boo[<i>ks</i>] 18 ^d , Histor[<i>y of the</i>] Bible 12 ^d , Historical Passages 2 ^s 6 ^d	00	07	04
June 21 : 73.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Mr Thornecraft for new set- ting a Locket for my wife chang[<i>ing</i>] some Spoones &c.	03	00	00
Octo. 21 : 73.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Betty Burton's Bill for severall things	02	16	08
27 : 73.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Betty Burton's Bill for severall things	02	10	04
March 5 : 73.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for Lace and other things for my			
Ap. 1 : 74.	Wife & Children 4 ^l 2 ^s , Lace for my Wife			
May 1.	18 ^s , 2 ya. Musling 5 ^s , 4 ya. Cambrick 19 ^s ,			
1 : 7.	3 ya. Lace 12 ^s 3 ^d , 2 ya. fine Cambrick			
23.	10 ^s , Sute of Knots for my Wife 16 ^s , Vest &c. for James 25 ^s , Petticoat and Sto- macher for Wife 5 ^l 12 ^s , 6 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dam- maske for Curtaines at 8 ^s y ^e ya. 2 ^l 12 ^s , 19 ya. Callicoe 14 ^d y ^e ya. 22 ^s , Fann for my Wife 10 ^s , Coat for lit[<i>tle</i>] Franck & stuffe besides 27 ^s , 3 ya. Lace for my Wife 19 ^s , in all	21	09	03
July 1 : 74.	my Wife 10 ^s , Coat for lit[<i>tle</i>] Franck			
Sept. 22.	& stuffe besides 27 ^s , 3 ya. Lace for my Wife 19 ^s , in all	21	09	03
May 23 : 74.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for a Point de Venee Gorget for my Wife 10 ^l , 2 ya. of other Point 3 ^l 8 ^s , 1 ya. $\frac{1}{2}$ more for Cuffs at 10 ^s y ^e ya. 15 ^s , a Cornet all Lace 3 ^l , a lace'd Drowle to it 43 ^s , makeing other things 4 ^s , in all	20	00	00
23.	Pa[<i>id</i>] for lace't Cravat & Cuffs for my selfe	02	10	00
June 1.	Pa[<i>id</i>] Mr Lawrence in full for make[<i>ing</i>] my cloaths	07	00	00

1674.		£	s.	d.
July 3.	Pa[id] to my wife in mony at severall times fro' March 25, 74 till now.....	14	04	06
Octob. 16.	Pa[id] for a pendulum clock my old clock & in mony 30 ^s	16	10	00
Nov. 10.	Pa[id] for 7 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ fine genting 2 ^s y ^e yard... More for 3 ells Holland 6 ^s 6 ^d ye elle	00	14	06
	More for 3 ya. tiffeny 8 ^s , pins & tape 2 ^s 10 ^d	00	19	06
Octo. 3.	Spent at Mallng 5 ^s , sp. at y ^e Sessions	00	10	10
8 : 10.	14 ^s 6 ^d , lost at cards 15 ^s , G. Gardner's			
21.	taxes 20 ^d , Tho. Dunmole's bill for shooes			
Nov. 3 : 7.	17 ^s 6 ^d , sp. & given away 6 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at			
25.	Mallng 4 ^s , bla. ribbon 6 ^s , a roll of Span. tobacco ab. 12 po. 15 ^s , giv[en] M ^r Tibbs			
	& his man 6 ^s , 12 pac[ks] cards 3 ^s , a pa[ir]			
30.	shooes & goloshooes & slippers 14 ^s , a portmantua 11 ^s , wild fowle 10 ^s 6 ^d , giv[en]			
Dec. 2.	Father Salmon's servants 11 ^s , sp. at London & Br. Manning's 6 ^s , giv. Br. Manning's Bayliffe 5 ^s , sp[ent] at Mal- ling 4 ^s , in all	07	15	08
Nov. 25 : 74.	Pa[id] for 4 yards & halfe of fine Spanish cloath to make me coat lined w th y ^e same & breeches at 20 ^s ya. 4 ^l 10 ^s , makeing my sute w th points to it at a salesman's 3 ^l 12 ^s 6 ^d , scarlet ribbon 13 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] silke stockings 14 ^s , worsted stockings 6 ^s , a shoulder embroid[ered] belt 37 ^s , a pa[ir] worsted stockings for James 2 ^s , giv[en] M ^r Atkins 5 ^s , in all...	12	00	00
Dec 2.	Spent at London fro' Nov. 17 to Dec. 2...	00	15	06
Nov. 74.	Pa[id] for D ^r Whitbye's boo[k] of Idol- atry 3 ^s 3 ^d , Cressye's Answere to L[ord] Claringdon 12 ^s , Masse Vindicated 12 ^d , Exposi[tion] Councill Trent 18 ^d , Ques- [tions] conc[erning] Oath Allegiance 6 ^d , An. Sall's Recantation 12 ^d , Case of y ^e Bankers 18 ^d , Comine's Memoires 4 ^s , D ^r Brevint's sec[ond] bo[ok] ag. y ^e Papists 3 ^s 6 ^d , New Testament 2 ^s , Popish Practices 4 ^s , in all, w th paper & wax.....	01	06	06
Dec. 17 : 74.	Pa[id] half yee[r's] chimnye mony ended at Michael[mas] 74	01	02	00
24 Jan. 2.	Sp[ent] at G. Crop's 7 ^s 6 ^d , at Mallng			
Feb. 1.	5 ^s 6 ^d , given to y ^e servants 8 ^s 6 ^d , shooes			
9.	for wife 3 ^s , spent 7 ^s , a pa[ir] gloves			
	2 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] 4 ^s , a pa[ir] shooes 5 ^s , sp[ent] at Lon. 14 ^s 6 ^d , a perriwig 2 ^l 15 ^s in mony and as much haire as cost me 35 ^s so in all 4 ^l 10 ^s , oringes & chesnuts			

152 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.,

[1674-5.]

£ s. d.

Feb. 17.	6 ^s , mend[ing] my coach 2 ^l 4 ^s , wildfowle 7 ^s 6 ^d , Mr Tibbs for interest 13 ^s 6 ^d , given him more 5 ^s , giv[en] Salmon Willet 5 ^s , a gr. pa[ir] of worsted stockings 10 ^s , a pa[ir] trousers 8 ^s 6 ^d , given			
18.	Father Salmon's servants 12 ^s , 6000 pins			
18.	4 ^s 9 ^d , sp. 3 ^s 6 ^d , given at La[dy] Fane's			
25.	child's christ[ening] 7 ^s 6 ^d , hat for Nich.			
Mar. 6.	Hubbard 4 ^s , Pet for mend[ing] locks			
11.	& jack 7 ^s , sp. at Malling &c. 7 ^s , at			
19.	Tunbridge 7 ^s , shooes mackaroons & ribbon 7 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e Assizes 11 ^s 6 ^d ,			
23 Ap.	1 ounce saffron 3 ^s , given at y ^e sacrament and clerk's wages 4 ^s , spent 3 ^s 6 ^d ,			
4: 8.	2 yee[rs'] quitrent to S ^r Vere Fane 8 ^s 5 ^d ,			
14.	sp. at y ^e sessions 12 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Malling			
19.	5 ^s , given Covell y ^e clerke for his fee for 7 children's christnings 3 ^s 6 ^d , in all	17	18	08
Dec. 21.	Given y ^e poore of Merworth.....	01	00	00
Dec. 30.	Lost at cards at severall times	04	01	06
Feb. 4: Jan. 23.	Given M ^{rs} Highland y ^e midwife ...	02	10	00
Feb. 6.	For y ^e Gentleman's Recreation 2 ^s 9 ^d , Ogilbye's Virgill 5 ^s , Lectures ag. Popery 7 ^s 6 ^d , Sidenham of Baptisme 18 ^d , in all...	00	16	09
Feb. 21: 74.	Pa[id] for D ^r Stillingfleet's Ans[wer] to Cressy	00	05	06
Mar. 31: 75.	Pa[id] for mending my coach harness 5 ^s , a bit & bridell 5 ^s , a saddle cloath 2 ^s 11 ^d , Ned Martin's for 3 horses &c. 4 ^s 5 ^d , 2 frames for y ^e children's pictures 15 ^s , Cutbert's expences 13 ^d , in all.....	01	13	05
Feb. 74.	Pa[id] Nurse Beech for lookeing to my wife two months when she lay in.....	02	00	00
July 30.	More to her for 6 months' wages	02	01	07
May 10.	Pa[id] for halfe a yeer's chimnye mony ended at Lady day 75.....	01	02	00
Ap. 17.	Pa[id] for washballs 12 ^d , 10 pa[cks] cards 2 ^s 6 ^d , children's shooes &c. 14 ^d , Cutbert's exp[enses] at y ^e Assizes 12 ^d , pa[ir] spatter[la]shes 2 ^s 6 ^d , in all	00	06	02
Ap. 17: 75.	Pa[id] for 3 ya. $\frac{1}{4}$ lace 7 ^s , 5 ya[rds] lace 7 ^s 6 ^d , 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ya. cloath 19 ^s , 18 ya. tape 18 ^d	01	15	00
Ap. 17.	Pa[id] Ned Martin in full for wages	15	07	06
26.	Pa[id] M ^r Adolphus for drawing James's and Franck's pictures.....	02	03	00
May 8.	Spent at Malling &c. 7 ^s , 2 grosse corks 3 ^s ,			
13.	given M ^r Gifford 10 ^s , sp[ent] at Lon-			
18.	do[n] 6 ^s , 2 paper books 2 ^s , sp[ent] at			

		£	s.	d.
1675.				
May 18.	Lon[don] 5 ^s , pa[ir] shooes 5 ^s , 12 gate-			
27 Ju. 2.	locks 11 ^s , sp. at Lo[ndon] Full[ham]			
	& Br[other] Mann[ing's] 11 ^s , G. Ray y ^e			
5 : 9.	farrier 9 ^s , sp. at Malling 5 ^s , at Fevers-			
12.	ham 7 ^s , abated M ^r Smith for hoops 10 ^s ,			
	sp. at Lon[don] 12 ^s 6 ^d , in all.....	05	03	06
June 15 : 75.	Sp[ent] at Fullha[m] & London 12 ^s 6 ^d ,			
18 : 24.	given M ^r Ramond 10 ^s , sp. at Lon[don]			
	6 ^s 6 ^d , 2 pa[irs] shooe Buckells 5 ^s , Apo-			
	thecarye's Bill 17 ^s 6 ^d , Combs & Powder			
30.	6 ^s 6 ^d , a pa[ir] shooes & slippers 8 ^s ,			
July 1.	3 pa[irs] gloves 6 ^s , sp. 9 ^s , Horsemeat at			
	London 2 ^l 10 ^s , given Father Salmon's			
3.	Servants 16 ^s , sp. at Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , new			
	stock & Lock for a gunn 10 ^s , given at			
14 : 29.	Jo. Crop's wedding by me and my Wife			
	20 ^s , sp. 7 ^s 6 ^d , given M ^r Denn 10 ^s , sp. at			
	y ^e Assizes 16 ^s , in all	10	14	06
Aug. 7 : 16.	Sp[ent] at Malling 5 ^s , at London 5 ^s ,			
18.	steale Mouse Trap 2 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Fulham 10 ^s ,			
29 Sept. 4.	S ^r Vere Fane's Keeper 5 ^s , sp. at Malling			
11.	&c. 9 ^s , S ^r Hump. Miller's Keeper 3 ^s 6 ^d , y ^e			
14 : 29.	Ratcatcher 5 ^s , shooes for Nich. Hubbard			
Oct. 1.	6 ^s , a pa[ir] Boots for me 24 ^s , given serv-			
	ants at Fulham & for Horsemeat 19 ^s ,			
2.	sp. at Br. Manning's 3 ^s , given M ^{rs} Jane			
7.	2 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e Sessions 11 ^s , Tho. Dun-			
16.	mole's Bill for Shooes &c. 13 ^s 04 ^d , Cut-			
Nov. 12.	berd's Bill for Hay &c. 20 ^s , given Rich.			
	Fuller & sp. at Eltham 12 ^s , sp. at London			
17.	4 ^s , mending Sword & Belt 8 ^s 6 ^d , mourn-			
22.	ing shooes & goloshooes 11 ^s , Coach Hire			
	&c. 14 ^s , M ^r Phillips's Bill for Spirits			
27 : 29.	1 ^l 18 ^s , sp. at Lond. 7 ^s , sp. at Lo[ndon] 5 ^s ,			
	Hamper & Cord 3 ^s , sp. at Lond[on] 5 ^s ,			
	in all	12	11	04
Dec. 3 : 75.	Spent at London 6 ^s 9 ^d , 2 pa[irs] shooes			
8.	10 ^s , spent at Fulham &c. 9 ^s 6 ^d , Mother			
10.	Salmon's servants 11 ^s , Hat for Nich. 5 ^s ,			
	sp. at Farningham 7 ^s , Hacknye Coach fro'			
21.	London 35 ^s , given y ^e Poore of Merworth			
Janu. 5.	20 ^s , given mother's servants &c. 12 ^s , sp.			
8.	at Malling &c. 10 ^s , in all	06	06	03
13.	Pa[id] halfe a yeer's chimnye mony end-			
	[ing] Mich. 75	01	02	00
15.	Pa[id] Nurse Bedell [Knell] one ye[ar's]			
	wages then ended	05	00	00
May 20 : 75.	Pa[id] for Lace for wife 1 ^l 8 ^s 6 ^d , a			
	pa[ir] silke stockings for James 7 ^s , 12			

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		£	s.	d.
1675.				
May 20.	yards of Dammaske at 8 ^s ye ya. 4 ^l 16 ^s , Hat for James w th silver lace 20 ^s , Hat for Nich. 5 ^s , Gloves for me and y ^e Chil- dren 6 ^s 6 ^d , Callico for Curtaines at 12 ^d			
June 26.	ye ya. 48 ^s , Dimmety & Callico 1 ^l 6 ^d , Tape for Wife 10 ^s , in all	12	02	00
Nov. 13 : 75.	Paid for a pa[ir] bl. silke stockings & a pa[ir] bl. worsted stockings for my selfe 20 ^s , 3 ya. bl. Cloath for Coat & breeches 3 ^l , a Beaver hat 3 ^l 1 ^s 6 ^d , 2 plain cravats 7 ^s , pl. cravat & cuffs 10 ^s , Perriwig 4 ^l 10 ^s , 2 caps & bl. ribbon 5 ^s , leather hat- case 5 ^s , M ^r Woodrooffe for make[ing] my mourning sute ; make[ing] Nich's bl. sute & for y ^e Cloath ; Stockings & gloves 12 ^s , in all*			
June 27 : 76.	Pa[id] M ^r Bathurst for 20 yards of Dimmety	01	00	00
Ap. 12 : 75.	Pa[id] for L[ord] Castlemain's Book 4 ^s , Life of Pope Joan 12 ^d , A Collection June 12. &c. 18 ^d , 3 Books 4 ^s , 2 Books 5 ^s 6 ^d , Nov. 15 : 75. Lo[rd] Hollis's 2 Books 2 ^s 6 ^d , Reinolds on y ^e Canti[cles] 2 ^s 6 ^d , Luzan & La Mot's sermons 18 ^d , Rome's Fallibility 25. 12 ^d , Triple Crowne 18 ^d , Dr Cozen's Book 2 ^s , French Memoires 12 ^d , Histor- ian's Guide 12 ^d , Letters of Advice 12 ^d , Dr Hammond's Anno[ta]tions 24 ^s , State of y ^e Empire 2 ^s 6 ^d , Evelin's Discourse 18 ^d , Naked Truth 2 ^s 6 ^d , Netherland His- torian 5 ^s , Geographical Dictionary 12 ^d , Ap. 29 : 76. Tillotson's Rule of Faith 4 ^s , Cooke of May 11. Trees 3 ^s 6 ^d , Tillotson's Sermons 3 ^s 4 ^d , Hale's Contempla[tions] 4 ^s , Doct[rines of] Devills 2 ^s , Dr Stillingfleet's Confer. 2 ^s 6 ^d , Reproba[tion] reprobated 2 ^s 6 ^d , June 8. Parson Smirke 2 ^s 6 ^d , Dr Stillin[gfleet's] 22 : 76. Answ. to Godwin 6 ^s , Assemblies's Anno- ta[tions] 2 voll. 45 ^s , in all	07	02	04
Ap. 75.	Pa[id] Alderman Thomas for stufte for Wife and Children 11 ^l 15 ^s , more stufte			
June 19 : 75.	6 ^s , pa[ir] thred stockings 4 ^s , Lace Cravat & Cuffs 3 ^l , Children's Cloaths 3 ^l , stockings wife & socks 8 ^s 6 ^d , W. Basset for gather- Aug. 4 : 75. ing my quitrents at 2 ^s in y ^e po. 45 ^s , in all	20	18	06
Sept. 14.	Spent at Mallin &c. 9 ^s , G. Sandall for car-			

* Sum not given.

		£	s.	d.
1675.				
Dec. 4.	ry[ing] of things 2 ^l 4 ^s , given M ^r Osmond			
1675-6.	Clark 15 ^s , G. Sandall's Bill 10 ^s , G. Ray			
Feb. 1.	y ^e Farrier 5 ^s , sp. 5 ^s 4 ^d , sp. more 12 ^s 6 ^d , searching S ^r Tho. Nevill's will 10 ^s , sp. at Lon[don] 8 ^s , interrest to M ^r Heyes 12 ^s , Cos. Master fee 20 ^s , M ^r Ramond's fee 10 ^s , search offices 8 ^s , M ^r Bird's bill y ^e attorneye ag. Priestland 16 ^s 3 ^d , giv. Mother Salmon's servants 6 ^s 6 ^d , horsemeat & coach-hire 14 ^s , G. Sandall in full 11 ^s , given M ^{rs} 23 Mar. 4. Highland 2 ^l , sp. 10 ^s , sp. at Malling 5 ^s 9 ^d , given M ^r Brooke 10 ^s , sp. at y ^e Assizes 16. 13 ^s , given M ^{rs} Crofts for lookeing to my wife 30 ^s , clerk's wages 2 ^s , sp. at Mall- Mar. 27: 76. ing 8 ^s 7 ^d , given M ^r Tonstall 5 ^s , sp. at Ap. 6. y ^e Sessions 12 ^s , M ^r Yates's offering 16 ^d , wife at La[dy] Fane's Ch[ild's] Christ- 16. [ening] 7 ^s 6 ^d , shoemaker's bill 5 ^s , sp. at Br. Manning's 7 ^s 4 ^d , stockings for me & May 2. Nich. 5 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Lond. 9 ^s , 2 pa[irs] 6. gloves 4 ^s , Cos. Master fee 10 ^s , pa[ir] 9. shooes 5 ^s , sp. at Lond. 6 ^s , M ^r Ramond 10 ^s , sp. at London 8 ^s , mend[ing] watches 9. 4 ^s , 2 pa[irs] shooes 10 ^s , horse grasse & sp[ent] 11 ^s 10 ^d , sp. at Wrotham 5 ^s , 25: 27. sp. in Essex 29 ^s , Ray y ^e farrier 8 ^s , sp. at June 2. Lond. 8 ^s , 30 ya. girtweb 7 ^s , Nich's shooes 9: 12. 4 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Lond. 6 ^s , given M ^r Ramond 20 ^s , in all..... 26 16 08			
June 14: 76.	Spent at London 12 ^s , pa[ir] gloves 2 ^s , sp. 6 ^s , Jo. Crosse car[rying] goods 5 ^s , horse- grasse & shooes 10 ^s , pa[ir] stockings 21. 4 ^s 6 ^d , 3 pa[irs] socks 2 ^s 6 ^d , given Sister 22. Willet's servants 23 ^s , sp. at Lond. 4 ^s , com[ing] by water to Gravesend and sp. there 25 ^s , sp. at Lond. 8 ^s 9 ^d , sp. at Lond. 28: 30. 17 ^s , shooes for me & y ^e children 8 ^s , lace & buttons for Nich's cloaths 15 ^s , straps & whip 7 ^s , lodging & horsemeat at Lond[on] July 1. 12 ^s 6 ^d , 1 qu. carraway water 2 ^s 6 ^d , sp[ent] 4 ^s 4 ^d , M ^r Phillips's bill for wine & spir- rits 40 ^s , Lady-daye's chimnye mony 22 ^s , to W. Loat 2 ^s 6 ^d , sp. 3 ^s , sp. at y ^e Assizes 4: 6. 10 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e Wells 8 ^s 6 ^d , wife [at] Jo. 22. Crop's christening 5 ^s , G. Perch in full 29. 18 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at y ^e Wells 12 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Aug. 4. Malling 5 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Malling 4 ^s 6 ^d , G. 5: 10. Sanders in full for makeing Nich's cloaths wastecoats & other things 3 ^l 4 ^s 6 ^d ,			

156 EXPENSE-BOOK OF JAMES MASTER, ESQ.

[1676.]		£	s.	d.
Aug. 12.	G. Pet mending locks 5 ^s 6 ^d , Sr Vere's			
18.	keeper 5 ^s , sp. at y ^e Wells 12 ^s 6 ^d , given			
28.	Ge. Baker 5 ^s , M ^r Fane's keeper 5 ^s , Sr			
	W. Twisden's keeper 5 ^s , sp. at Mall[ing]			
	5 ^s 6 ^d , Sr Hum. Miller's keeper 5 ^s , sp. at			
Sept. 2 : 23.	Mall[ing] 6 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at Sessions 9 ^s 6 ^d ,			
Oct. 5 : 21.	manna &c. 6 ^s , shoes &c. 9 ^s 6 ^d , sp. at			
Nov. 4 : 15.	Mall[ing] 4 ^s , given G. Baker seiz[ing]			
	herriot 5 ^s , in all	21	14	01
June 26 : 76.	Pa[id] M ^r Rose, for a new coach, my			
	old coach vall[ued] at 8 ^l & in money			
	27 ^l 10 ^s , besides 12 yards of dammaske at			
	12 ^s ye ya. 7 ^l 4 ^s , curtaines I had before,			
	so in all	42	14	00
Dec. 1 : 75.	Pa[id] for a peece of dimmety 17 ^s 6 ^d , M ^r			
	Dugdale in full for linnen 50 ^s , makeing			
	Fra[nk's] coat 10 ^s , make[ing] James's			
	sute 16 ^s 6 ^d , in all	04	14	00
3 : 75.	Pa[id] for an hat for James 9 ^s , stockings			
	18 ^d , cravats 5 ^s 6 ^d , 4 yards of bl. cloath			
Jan. 5.	serge 36 ^s , a folding bedsted 33 ^s 6 ^d , lace			
May 1 : 76.	for y ^e children 6 ^s , Margerye's bill			
	1 ^l 10 ^s 06 ^d , lookeing glasse for wife 1 ^l 14 ^s ,			
May 1.	Coatman's bill 25 ^s 6 ^d , buckells & shoes			
	for y ^e children 7 ^s 6 ^d , in all	09	09	00
June 30 : 76.	Pa[id] S ^r Charles Bickerstaffe for y ^e			
	reversion of y ^e fee farme rent of y ^e			
	Mannour of Milton [by Sittingbourne] in			
	Kent, after y ^e death of y ^e old Dutchesse			
	of Richmond, being 120 ^l 06 ^s 8 ^d p. ann.			
	1200 ^l ; being tenn yeers' purchase	1200	00	00
30.	Given M ^r Norton for procureing 800 ^l for			
	me 2 ^l , to his man 7 ^s , M ^r Ramond for his			
	advice 2 ^l , Cosen Master for his advice			
	40 ^s , his clerke for ingrossing y ^e deeds 15 ^s ,			
	acknowledging y ^e deeds 5 ^s , makeing y ^e			
	bonds 2 ^s , inrolling y ^e deed &c. 33 ^s , in all	09	02	00
Sept. 29 : 76.	Given to my wife at severall times fro'			
	July 3, 74 till now 2 yeers & a quarter	77	09	00

END OF M^r JAMES MASTER'S EXPENSE-BOOK.

After leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, in July 1647, James Master paid visits to various country gentlemen. At Sir Thomas Pelham's place, Halland Park, Laughton, near Lewes, Sussex, he spent ten days, August 23 to September 4. He mentions passing through Grinstead as he went, and through Godstone as he returned. Mr. Hewett seems to have entertained him for one night while he was Sir Thomas Pelham's guest. Sir Thomas Pelham's mother had been Mary Walsingham, the aunt of James Master's step-father, Sir Thomas Walsingham.

In September 1647 he visited his uncle Bourne, and Sir John Tonstall (probably his step-sister's husband), but only for a day or so; he also went to Richmond.

In October, *en route* for East Langdon Court, near Dover, to stay with his cousin Richard Master (eldest son of Sir Edward), he visited Harbledown and Canterbury. At the old hospital in Harbledown he purchased, for 15s., nine of the wooden bowls, or mazers, that were customarily sold there. Three of these bowls, which he calls "cans," were made of tamarisk wood, and six were of yew. It is interesting to hear of the traffic in these bowls, and to learn the materials of which they were made. During his stay at Langdon Court he went on one day to Dover, and on another to Deal, where he was taken over a ship lying at anchor. Upon a third day he went to St. Radegund's Abbey and there visited Mr. Edolph.

Returning, he spent a night or two at Canterbury Deanery, which was at this time rented by his uncle, Sir Edward Master, M.P. for Canterbury, who was buried in the Cathedral ten months after this, in August 1648. Sir Edward's portrait, by Vandyke, was subsequently hung by James Master as an ornament in his house, Yotes Court. He made his way home through Maidstone and Rochester, to Scadbury in Chislehurst.

His travelling was done on horseback, and he was accompanied by a mounted groom, whose red livery suit and cloak cost £5 in December; a frieze coat for the groom cost 10s., and four holland caps were bought for him at the end of the year. The groom's wages were £4 per annum. Shoeing the two horses for five months (July 1 to Nov. 19, 1647) cost only 9s. Mr. Dell and Mr. Goldwell of Bexley received calls from Mr. Master in November, and in March 1648 he spent two nights in Carshalton. On the 3rd of April, he went *via* Stratford-by-Bow to Cambridge, to make his adieux. Before finally quitting Cambridge, he went on the 10th of April 1648 to see Audley End, the mansion of his step-sister-in-law's father, the Earl of Suffolk, and spent two nights at Newmarket, where racing obtained under the Commonwealth as it does now. The two butlers of Trinity obtained a gratuity of 6s. when he left the College on the 13th of April. It is noted that the young gentleman who took Mr. Master's College chamber, when he left it, was named "Fawnes." Probably this was another Kentish man, one of the family of Faunce, whose descendant is Mr. Faunce De Laune of Sharsted, near Sittingbourne. We may note the purchase of a barrel of oysters and four bottles of Rhenish wine,

as well as a prospective glass or telescope on the 24th of February.

His fees on admission to the Society of Lincoln's Inn in May 1648, as a student for the Bar, amounted to £4 15s., and his commons at Lincoln's Inn cost 8s. per week. One of his amusements then was cockfighting, at which in that month he lost 21s. in two days.

At this time Smithfield was not merely a market for sheep and oxen. Mr. Master bought there, for £13, a little bay nag (May 15, 1648), which in June was sent out to graze in Mereworth Park, for a fortnight, at a cost of 2s. per week. He had paid £20 in the previous November for a tall black gelding, with white star on his forehead and two white feet. In June following he paid £24 for a sand-coloured mare.

In brilliancy of appearance, the gentlemen under the Commonwealth seem to have far exceeded anything we of this age have imagined. Mr. Master bought in May a gold and silver bit, and in June a blue velvet saddle with silver fringe and lace upon it. When riding on this saddle, wearing his white Spanish leather boots (see June 9), his sword having its hilt double gilt (June 13), and his many "points" of ribbon, he must have looked rather unlike the modern idea of a Puritan gentleman of the period.

For the amusement of hawking he purchased (June 24) two common sparrow-hawks, and three days later an expensive goshawk (an "Eyesse Tercell Gentle"). He paid 12s. "for all trimming for myself and my hawk" at the end of July. Next July (1649) also he mentions a sparrow-hawk being brought to him. Other pastimes are indicated by his dining at the cockpit in June, and his expenditure at "the Cherrye Garden" in July. The Cherry Garden was visited by him every July for several years. He attended at Bromley Fair on the 25th of July, and bought there a cheap gelding, wall-eyed, for £6 5s.

In August, as he contemplated buying the manor of Gimmingham in Norfolk, he crossed the Thames at Greenwich, and made a tour through Essex into Norfolk, having with him three horses. He visited Sir Roger North at Rougham, spent one night at Norwich, another at Cromer, and thence went to look at Gimmingham. Returning, he stayed three nights at Norwich, went to Yarmouth, and thence came back to stay at Sir William Paston's. He went back during the first days of September, through Bury St. Edmunds, Newmarket (where he spent a night), and Newport in Essex. Then he went into Sussex, getting his horses shod at Nutley in Maresfield, and made short visits to Sir Thomas Pelham and Mr. Hewett. In the park of the latter a man was killed by a stag, and James Master gave 10s. to the widow. He returned through East Grinstead.

When at home again, at Scadbury in Chislehurst, he went, for shooting probably, to Hall Place in Bexley for one day (Sept. 28) on his first visit to Mr. Robert Austen, who twelve years later was created a baronet, and with whom Mr. Master seems to have been on familiar terms for many years after this. He paid other visits

in October, one to Sir Edward Bathurst, and one to Sir Stephen Scott at Hayes. In the same month he purchased three pounds of tobacco at 3s. 6d. per pound, and made his largest payment for a horse, viz., £40 for a bay mare of Lord Dunbar's breed, six years old.

A dog match drew him to Kingston-on-Thames on the 9th of November, and he there won 13s. in bets. In the following February, he lost 10s. "at a cock fighting."

At this time he was engaged in some legal business. "Mr Hales the lawyer" got a fee of 10s.; "Mr Coleburne the scrivener," first 5s. and later 10s.; and "Mr Woolrich the lawyer 10s." The deeds (of conveyance probably) were drawn by Mr. Coleburne in February 1648-9.

On the 5th of January 1648-9, he purchased a smart pair of green silk stockings for 19s.; and two months later he paid his second visit to Audley End, Lord Suffolk's place in Essex. In the following May he seems to have been, for a few hours, at Mr. Roper's house in Eltham.

In April, he bought 1s. worth of oranges and lemons, three lobsters and a quart of boiling oysters for 6s. 6d., and two pecks of oysters for 1s. 6d. On the 24th of May he purchased in London some "sack." He describes it under two names: 16½ gallons of canary at 5s. per gallon, and 3½ gallons of "backrack" at 4s. 8d.; thus making together 20 gallons of "sack."

In June he lost £3 15s. at cards, in two days. In July he took lessons in singing from Mr. Cook, who charged 25s. for a month's teaching; other lessons were taken from him in October for a month, and again in December for a third month.

Preparatory to paying visits in Berkshire, in August 1649, he obtained a gay suit of "right French scarlet" (as the stuff for the cloak cost 45s. a yard, it must surely have been velvet), lined with taffeta silk, and trimmed with thirty gold and silver flat buttons. Scarlet mohair and scarlet "serge de shaloon" were used for the coat and doublet of this suit, the materials for which cost over £15, and the making £4 15s. Thus gaily attired he visited Sir John Hipposley, at Warfield; then, having baited at Twyford, he went on to stay with Sir Humphrey Forster, at Aldermaston. On leaving Sir Humphrey's he spent a night at Marlborough, and went on to Bath, where he abode for three weeks, visiting the Cross Bath and the Queen's Bath, and losing £4 10s. at cards. While at Bath, he made a day's excursion to Bristol, where he spent 5s. in purchasing "Bristol diamonds," and 10s. in French plums, that is, "7 lbs. of prinellaes." Returning from Bath, in September, he again visited Sir H. Forster, and Sir J. Hipposley (baiting at Maidenhead this time instead of at Twyford), and crossed the Thames at Fulham.

At the end of October Mr. Master ordered a laced coat, made of Spanish cloth (costing 15s. the yard), and trimmed with 19 yards of gold and silver galloon lace, which at 4s. 7d. an ounce cost 50s. 5d. For the making he paid the tailor 27s. 6d., so that this "close coat laced" cost him £5 9s. A French castor hat and a band were obtained for 32s. 6d., and when October began he set

out for Essex, and paid a visit to his cousin Mr. Bourne. Traveling everywhere on horseback, he found it expedient to provide himself with a pair of pistols for his saddle.

During October and November, he twice spent a day at Mr. Roper's in Eltham, and one day he was at Mr. Knight's. He spent three days at the end of November in visiting Yotes in Mereworth, which he determined to purchase later on. Certain writings about the property were now prepared by Mr. Colebourne, the scrivener, to whom he paid 10s. for them on the 1st of February following.

During January 1649-50 he procured a smart waistcoat of watchet satin, trimmed with four yards of gold and silver lace; and he expended 56s. for 96 yards of ribbon. Of this ribbon, 72 yards were made into 96 points; which were subsequently "tagged" for 2s. His white gloves, with 4 yards of ribbon, cost 5s.; but his amber gloves and their trimming were obtained for 4s. These, and a sad coloured cloth suit of "drab de Berry," seem to have been ordered in view of visits which he paid in February to Lord Suffolk's place, "Audley End," and to Newmarket. His journeys upon this occasion were made in coaches. It would seem, from several entries, that, when passing through London, he was able to hire a chamber there, at this period, for the trifling sum of 4s. a week.

In March Mr. Master, upon seeing Lady Ann Walsingham's child, gave 2s. 6d. to the nurse; probably this child was his godson and step-nephew, James Walsingham.

In March 1650, he speaks of giving 10s. to Captain Jaques, and in January 165½ he mentions cousin Jaques. Mr. Master had maternal relatives of this name. His mother's aunt, Elizabeth Cowper, married Mr. John Jaques, and was the mother of Sir John Jaques, who died in 1650.

A new pastime is mentioned in April 1650, when this entry appears, "Lost at scales, 2s." In the following month, legal proceedings were taken by Mr. Master against Sir Andrew Cogan, who owed him money. He employed Mr. Kemp, an attorney, to sue Sir Andrew, and to take out a writ against him.

Asparagus was purchased on the 15th of May; and a week later he united with Sir Thomas Walsingham (his step-father) in purchasing a Dutch goshawke, which cost £5; while a month afterwards he got a "sparrhawke" for 1s.

In each of the months May, June, and July he bought a new horse, and from an entry in July we learn that he sent his bay mare and two colts to graze in Buckhurst Park (near Withyham), paying £2 15s. for their feed during fifteen weeks. His groom's livery is mentioned in the same month as being made of red cloth, faced with ash-coloured baize.

The depreciation of silver money is alluded to frequently in this Expense-Book. We may speak of it, once for all, here, in citing an explanatory entry made on the 30th of July 1650. When he wished to change silver into gold he was obliged to give 21s. 4d. or more for every sovereign. Thus having himself fifteen sovereigns, he obtained for them in silver £16 2s. 6d.; being 21s. 6d. for each sovereign. When, however, he himself wished to change silver

money, amounting to £22, he obtained for it, in gold, only £20 10s., and a shilling over in silver—being charged not quite 21s. 4d. for each sovereign.

An entry on the 8th of August mentions Sir Thomas Piers of Stonepit in Seal (Mr. Master writes the name as "Peirce"), who had married his first-cousin, Audrey Master, a daughter of Sir Edward Master. We may notice, on the 16th of the same month, the use of the word "*vamping*" for repairing a pair of boots; this word "*vamping*" recurs frequently throughout the book. Next day he paid 2s. for "dogges for the hawke;" and a month later bought cloth to line the goshawk's perch. In October, beef was bought for the goshawk, and also a pair of "craines."

For a week or ten days after the 21st of August he was at Halland, in Sussex, staying with Sir Thomas Pelham. There, as usual, he lost money at cards; this time his loss amounted to £6. While at Halland, his horse fell lame; it was named "Weeks," and had been bought for £20 in July. Consequently he bought of Mr. Pelham (his host's eldest son) a grey mare, six years old, giving for it £15 in money, in addition to the lame horse.

In September he spent a couple of days at Oxenhoath with Sir Nicholas Miller. In October he saw the child of his "sister Tunstall" and gave 2s. to the nurse; possibly he was the child's godfather. The mother was probably Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham.

Of the bowling green James Master seems to have been an *habitué*. In October 1650 he records his losses there at £8 18s. 6d. They had swallowed up a bet of £5 10s. which he had won from Sir Humphrey Forster, at a footmatch. At the end of 1651, he enters, at £6 11s., his losses, at bowls and cards, during the year.

Ten days in October were spent at Sir Thomas Pelham's in Sussex by Mr. Master, who in that month caused the woods on the Yotes Estate, at Mereworth to be "viewed" on his behalf by two experts to whom he paid 10s. In the following month he caused the Records in the Exchequer to be searched respecting the title to lands at Peckham and Swanton, adjacent to Yotes. He likewise took the legal opinion of Sir Charles Dalison as to Yotes and Little Peckham, paying him a fee of 20s. Probably by the advice of Sir Charles, he caused searches extending over a term of fifteen years to be made at the offices at the Rolls. Finally, he purchased the property from his stepfather, Sir Thomas Walsingham, for £8000; the sale being completed on the 27th of November. Mr. Master spent four days at Yotes during the first week in December. The legal expenses connected with the conveyance of the estate amounted to £10 2s.

The sport of hawking was enjoyed by our Kentish gentleman at the beginning of November at Mr. Scot's, probably at Hayes Place. He gave half-a-crown to Mr. Scot's falconer. He was entertained at the New Year in Lady Scot's house there, and gave a gratuity of 2s. 6d. to the "musick at my Lady Scot's." He gave 2s. to the music at the same lady's house on the 20th of February. On the 6th of January 2s. 6d. was given to the music at home, at Scadbury.

Christmas boxes had been given to Mr. Roper's groom (at Eltham) and to the smith's and shoemaker's men. New Year's gifts he always presented to the servants of his stepbrother Walsingham, in whose house at Scadbury he was boarded and lodged. This year, in January 1650-1, they received from him 35s. (that is 10s. more than he paid for a week's board for himself and his man).

The sport of "setting" has been mentioned before in his Expense-Book, and on the 31st of January 1650-1 he bought for 7s. a spaniel whelp, "to make a setter." A fortnight afterwards he sent the "bitch into Essex to be taught to set."

In the middle of February he visited Sir Nicholas Miller, at Oxenhoath, and borrowed of him £1000 at 7 per cent; giving to Sir Nicholas a mortgage to that amount upon the West Peckham lands. A lawyer or scrivener, named Brattle, was paid 12s. for drawing the mortgage; and the same gentleman got 10s. when the mortgage was renewed twelvemonths after.

Archery was a pastime observed in April. On the 16th of that month he bought half a dozen arrows, and caused an old bow to be trimmed up. A shooting-glove, brace, etc., were obtained nine days later.

In May a "flight-net" was made. Two pounds of thread with a pound and a half of flax were used for this purpose. In December he bought a cord for the flight-net.

Asparagus and gooseberries were purchased on the 13th of May for 4s.; and eight pounds of heart-cherries for 4s. on the 9th of July.

Ripon claims celebrity for its spurs, although in the present day we seldom, or never, hear them specifically mentioned. Mr. Master, however, tells us distinctly that on the 19th of July 1651 he bought a pair of Ripon spurs for 2s. 6d.

In preparation for a visit of two days in August, to Tunbridge Wells, which was at this time rising into importance and fashion, he paid considerable attention to his headgear. In July he bought a French shag hat and band, on the 19th, for 14s.; a demy castor, on the 24th, for 27s. 6d.; and two days later paid 2s. 6d. "for new dying my hat, and a new lining to it." These, however, were trivial payments in comparison with that of £3 10s. for a French beaver hat on the 7th of October.

From Tunbridge Wells he went on to spend one night with Sir Nicholas Miller, at Oxenhoath, and gave gratuities to the servants there, which amounted to 7s. 6d. At the end of August he visited Mr. Edward Manning at St. Mary Cray; and he began September at his cousin's, at Stonepit, in Seal (Sir Thomas Piers). At Hadlow on the 11th he spent a night, and inspected the Court Lodge at West Peckham, where he ordered repairs to be done.

The responsibilities of property had made themselves already felt; and Mr. Master had to pay a fee of 20s. on the 10th of September to Mr. Turner (a lawyer) for "keeping two court barons" for him.

A contemplated visit for a fortnight to Sir Thomas Pelham in Sussex caused him to order from his tailor a new cloak of Spanish

cloth, a doublet lined with taffeta and adorned with 216 silver buttons, 72 yards of sixpenny ribbon for points, and 24 yards of fancy ribbon (at 1s. the yard) to trim these garments. Flanders lace, costing £3, made him bands and cuffs; 2 yards of lace (costing 23s.) formed his boot-hose tops; the making of these lace ornaments cost 8s.; and at the same time he bought a band, cuffs, and boot-hose tops of plain cambric for more general use. All these were provided at the end of September and beginning of October 1651, and his visit to Sir Thomas Pelham lasted from the 13th to the 27th of the latter month. During that fortnight, he spent £6 there.

Mr. Master returned direct to Scadbury, in Chislehurst, where he gave half a crown to "y^e musick" on the day of his return. Similar gifts are entered on the day after Christmas Day and on the following "Twelfth Day." Evidently these "Puritan" times were not so dull as we are inclined *primâ facie* to suppose.

The interest paid for money was very large at this period. To Capt. Johnson and Mrs. Dubois 8 per cent. per annum was paid for loans of £200 and £300 respectively; and Sir Nicholas Miller got £7 per cent., on £300 which he had advanced to Mr. Master, and also on that other sum of £1000, already mentioned in February 1651. Hence we learn that at this time our Kentish gentleman was using £1800, for the loan of which he paid £131 per annum. At the same time the Chamber of the City of London paid him only 6 per cent., upon £2700 of his, which remained in the hands of the Corporation. We learn the cost of bedding, in November 1651, by the payment of 70s. for a "second-hand" quilt of green silk, and 40s. for six sheets, also at second hand.

The smartness of apparel at this much maligned period is again exemplified, by the payment of 5s. for a pair of scarlet worsted half-stockings (in Nov.) and of 9s. for a pair of sky-coloured silk "tops" in December. In the following February another pair of scarlet worsted stockings was purchased for 6s.

The sword was constantly worn, and its hilt getting discoloured was sent to be "boiled," in November, when, also, a "searchcloth scabbard" was obtained for it.

Another fortnight was spent in Sussex, during December, at Sir Thomas Pelham's, when the sum of £7 1s. 6d. was expended. Three months later a still more expensive fortnight was spent there in February and March 1652, when £11 15s. was "spent." These sums betoken losses at cards.

A grey mare, having been *hors de combat*, was put out for treatment at Bishopstowne, for 8 weeks in the three last months of this year; and then in January she was sent for 11 nights to Halfpeny the farrier to be fired; he got 10s. for this blistering operation. The "Herbert" mare was sold at London in April for £15. Meanwhile her master bought, from Lieut.-General Fleetwood, a "dunne stone nag, eight yeers old," for £32. The General's groom got a sovereign, upon the transaction.

Dancing lessons were taken by our Diarist in January and February 1652; the dancing-master coming to him 8 times, for £1.

Mr. Master spent two days, in January, at Foot's Cray, where

the Walsinghams had property, and where his half-brother, Francis Walsingham, lived ten years later. The first two days of February he spent at St. Mary Cray, with Mr. Manning, who two years later married his sister.

The purchase of a new saddle, of cloth with a fringe of gold and silk, and other horse furniture, in January, preceded his appearance at a horse race (at Carshalton), where he "lost" £2; but in April his losses, at two other "horse matches" there, amounted to £5 and £3 10s. respectively.

A "footmatch," got up by Mr. Howard (probably a son of the Earl of Suffolk), attracted Mr. Master on the 11th of February. To attend it, he spent a night at Barnet; and in betting, or backing the candidates, he lost £3.

Not until March (1651-2) did he pay the costs (£8 6s.) incurred in transferring to him, 9 months or a year before, the fee-farm rent of 3 manors in Lincolnshire, which he then purchased. These manors were called Crowle, Luddington, and Eastoft. They yielded to him an income of £137 per annum, paid by Mr. William Pierrepoint, who seems to have rented them. The local taxes upon this rent amounted, however, to 3s. in the pound.

The conveyance deeds of the property he bought at Yotes and West Peckham cost £5; which sum was paid to Mr. Coleborne in August 1652.

His Kentish property yielded him at this time about £188 per annum. For the West Peckham Court Lodge Farm he received about £75 per annum from "Goodman" John Miller. The tenants of Yotes in Mereworth paid him £105 per annum up to Michaelmas 1651, when he probably took the land into his own hands; after that time he received only £12 15s. from Yotes. Goodman Hony paid £5 5s. per annum for something in or near Mereworth. Goodman Wats and Goodman Fenn paid £3 5s. for other holdings. In addition to this he received (in 1651 and 1652) £162 per annum for interest paid by the Corporation of London. Thus his total income at that time was about £400 per annum. What was the cause of his ceasing to receive the large rent from Yotes does not appear. Soon after this time, he began to call in his capital which was in the hands of the Corporation.

Large repairs were begun at the Court Lodge at West Peckham in October 1651, and continued in 1652. Boards costing £5 10s. were brought from London by water to New Hythe; 2 floors were laid, and the thatch was renewed.

As, in February, black ribbons and cloth for a coat were purchased, and in March a pair of black buckram stockings (costing 8s.), I infer that Mr. Master then probably went into mourning for some relative. In November he paid 16s. for one periwig, and just before Christmas he bought another for 15s., and a pair of "white serge stockings laced" costing also 15s., having purchased, a few days before, 3 pairs of gloves, and 3 yards of black ribbon. On the 18th of April occurs the unusual entry "given at y^e Sacrament 1s." A similar entry appears on April 10, 1653.

Northfleet Fair attracted Mr. Master on the 18th of May, and

he spent there 3s. 6d. In December he attended Sevenoaks Fair. Maidstone Assizes drew him to the county town (where he spent 37s.) on the 29th of July. He dined at Greenwich at a cost of 15s. on the 2nd of August. Twelve days later he spent a night at Epsom. For a new suit, of Spanish cloth clothes, on the 27th of August, he bought 18 yards of silver lace (weighing 14 ounces), and, some ten days later, a pair of green silk "tops."

Three loads of upland hay cost him £8 18s., a quarter of oats 18s., and 200 walnuts 1s. in September. For Spanish tobacco, in November, he paid 7s. a pound.

His visits this year included a short stay with his cousin Richard Master, at East Langdon, early in October, and an expensive week at Newmarket and Lord Suffolk's place (Audley End) in November.

At the close of this year we hear of repairs done at Yotes, and get a glimpse of the rate of wages for artisans. Carpenters and masons earned each 1s. 6d. a day.

Several books were added to Mr. Master's library during 1652. The principal work was Sir Walter Raleigh's *History of the World*, which cost him 20s. Mr. Dalison had this volume still in his library at Hamptons, not long ago, with the autograph in it of "*Ja. Master.*" Alexander Rosse's *Continuation of the History* cost him 15s. Blith's *Second Book of Husbandry*; Perkins' *Reformed Catholick*; Æsop's *Fables* in English; *Cleopatra*, a romance; *The Wild Goose Chase*, a comedy; a book about *Chess*, and another on *Usury*, were all bought during this year.

There is an interesting memorandum respecting Mr. Master's final departure from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1648, which I had not seen when I sketched that part of his life. It runs thus:—"I received, y^e 13 of Aprill 1648, of M^r Bradshaw my Tutor, and M^r Croydon, for y^e Furniture of my Chamber (which cost me £10 15s.) deducting a third part, y^e sum of £7 10s."

He heard Christmas "musick" at Lady Scott's (Hayes Place) on December 13th; and at the house of the rector of Chislehurst, the Rev. Richard Edwards, on the 4th of January 1652-3; as well as at home, at Scadbury (Mr. Thomas Walsingham's), on the 6th; and on each occasion he gave to the performers 2s. or 3s. This music at Christmastide seems then to have been an honoured institution. Sir Leonard Ferby gave him music rather later, at St. Paul's Cray Hill, on the 2nd of February, when the performers got 3s. from Mr. Master. The lady of this house was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Percyval Hart of Lullingstone, who married Sir Leonard Ferby.

The apparel of Mr. Master, on these occasions, may be imagined from entries of the purchase, for £6 10s., of Spanish cloth (for a suit and cloak) on January 20th; the expenditure of £3 5s. upon boots and shoes; 9 dozen yards of sixpenny ribbon for "points;" 2 dozen yards of fancy ribbon; a pair of jessamin gloves (at 3s. 6d.); a pair of sea-green silk boot-tops; and on February 3rd another new periwig (one in November, and one in December, notwithstanding).

In March 1653 he made presents to some lady or ladies, as we learn from his purchase of 6 pair of women's white gloves (9s.),

and a pair of women's green silk stockings, costing the large sum of 16s.

Mr. Master's maternal grandmother died in 1653, I believe, at Fulham. She was Judith, daughter of John Cowper; she married Richard Bourne, on whose death she married Thomas Hill, of Fulham, and she bore his name when she died. To her grandson, James Master, she left £5, in token of remembrance. In consequence of her death he would wear mourning, and we read of his paying 13s. for black taffata boothose in June; and 11s. 6d. for black silk "tops" and black gloves together with 3s. 6d. for 5 yards of black ribbon in July. For making a sad-coloured cloth suit, and coat, with buttons, he paid £6 3s. 0d. in July, but probably the materials were bought in May. In November he paid £11 for making 2 mourning suits, and a third suit of stuff.

He was at London, at Yotes, at Seal, and at Carshalton in April; at Chelsea, Carshalton, Kingston on Thames, and at Hadlow, in May; at Hadlow, at Croydon Fair, and at Yotes in June; at London, and at Fulham (2 nights) in July. In October he spent a fortnight at East Langdon with his cousin Richard Master, having just before attended the wedding of some dependant, named John Hinger.

He this year purchased several books; one by Sir Hugh Plat, one on Physic by Lady Kent; one on the Jewel of Contentment by Burroughs; three medical books by Culpeper; and a volume of travels by Sir H. Blount; as well as an eighteenpenny book about fruits.

His payments for hay were large. A load of marsh hay, in February 1653, cost £3 12s., in March £3 9s.; half a load of truss-bound hay cost £1 17s. in May; for 4 loads of marsh hay he paid £12 8s. in August; and he paid £5 12s. for three loads in February 1654. Thus, during 12 months he bought $9\frac{1}{2}$ loads of hay, at a cost of £26 18s. In 1653, he also purchased $9\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of oats, for £7 18s.; the usual price being 18s. a quarter. For a bay nag, he hired grass, during five weeks, for 18s.; and for a sorrell mare's meat, while "she was at paceing," he paid 8s. in December. Two bushels of beans cost him 8s. in February. He bought a little chestnut nag, in August, for £12 5s.; and a bay stoned nag, of Tedbury breed, in November, from Lord Nottingham for £25. Shoeing his horses in 1653 cost him only 22s. The charge for "breaking" a young horse in September, was £1.

The custom of the period, for goldsmiths to lend money (like bankers) is exemplified by an entry in November. He then borrowed £150 from a London goldsmith named Abbot; and he mentions that he did this at Mr. Abbot's shop.

In September we learn that he purchased a fourth periwig, and that his other three were at the same time freshly curled. These, however, did not suffice. In January 1654 he purchased a fifth periwig, and caused the other four to be freshly curled.

Of music at Christmastide 1653, he mentions only that at Scadbury for which he contributed 10s. His Christmas or New Year

gifts to household servants of his stepbrother (with whom he resided) at Scadbury, amounted to 23s. 6d.

Goloshoes (*galoches*) are mentioned in January 1654. He bought them with a pair of Spanish leather shoes, over which no doubt they were to be worn! These, with new cambric bands and cuffs, 3 pairs of gloves, 3 hats newly dyed, the 5 periwigs, and new "tops" of white serge, he needed for use when paying visits at Bourne (Essex) and at Halland in Sussex (Sir Thomas Pelham's) at the beginning of February. Six months after this Sir Thomas died, in August 1654. Later on, in the spring, Mr. Master spent ten days at Winchester, in May. Next month, new watchet silk "tops" were obtained, and Mr. Master mentions a fresh device for his hair. He paid 14s. for "a new border of haire, and curling 2 others." Immediately after this purchase, he alludes to a visit paid to his "Aunt Raylton," who has not been mentioned before. To her house he went again, in September, for nearly a week, after spending a week with his uncle Sir William Cowper, Bart., of Ratling Court in Nonington. At the end of the same month he spent a week in Essex at his cousin Bourn's, at Bobbingworth. Thence he went on to Lord Suffolk's place, Audley End, where he remained, for ten days, until the 4th of October.

Business called him to Greenwich at the end of October to sell his hoops. At first I mistook these for hops; but, probably, they may have been hoops, made from loppings of his woods at Yotes. He attended Sevenoaks Fair on the 4th of December.

This year in May he spent £22 16s. 6d. in materials for making a chariot. It was lined with serge, that cost 3s. 10d. a yard, trimmed with silk fringe (18 ounces in weight) worth £2 3s.

As to horses, he in 1654 bought a little black nag, 7 years old, for £5 15s. in May; two breeding mares, in August, from Lord Montague; and a bald gelding (with 4 white legs) in November, for £16 4s. The last-named horse he purchased from his half-brother Francis Walsingham of Foots Cray, who at this time could have been scarcely 20 years old.

On the 11th and 12th of July he was at Maidstone for the election of Members of Parliament for the county. It was a very singular election, at which no less than 11 knights of the shire were allowed to be chosen to represent Kent. Never before or since has the county been so largely represented. At the present time (1889) it has eight divisions each represented by one knight of the shire. This Parliament, elected in July 1654, sat for a few months only. Its sessions began in September and it was dissolved in the following January.

The books purchased by Mr. Master in 1654, were (i.) *Cleopatra*, Part. II.; (ii.) an English version of Justin Martyn's *History*; (iii.) *Diana*; (iv.) *Zootomia*, by Ric. Whitlock; (v.) *The Academy of Eloquence*; (vi.) *On Infant Baptism*, by Mr. Carter; (vii.) a book written by Mr. Cawdrey; (viii.) Lambert's *Justice of the Peace*; (ix.) *The Complete Ambassadors* (an expensive volume, costing 10s.); and (x.) *On Architecture*, by Sir Henry Wotton.

Beaver hats appear among his expenses in March 1654, when he paid £2 6s. 6d. for a French demy castor with silk band; again, in the following March, he bought for £2 5s. 0d. a similar hat.

He began the year 1655 with a visit of ten days to the new owner of Hawland, in Sussex, Sir John Pelham (whose father had died in the preceding August); and while there he seems to have ordered a sporting dog, which was sent up to him in March.

His sister Elizabeth [Betty] had been married to Mr. Edward Manning, at Chislehurst, on the 7th of July, 1654, and for her wedding, I expect Mr. Master had bought 13 bottles of Rhenish wine, which are entered on the 1st of July 1654, as costing £1 5s. 0d. In April 1655, our friend seems to have gone to reside with his sister and her husband, at Kevington, in St. Mary Cray. He paid to Mr. Manning 20s. for a week's board for himself and his man on the 5th of April 1655. On the 29th of March he made farewell presents to the servants at Scadbury, and to the Rector (Mr. Edwards), upon his quitting the parish. After this, he seems to have made their house his home; although, occasionally, he boarded on the same terms, in the house of his Aunt Raylton. His sister's first child, named like his father Edward Manning, was christened on the 25th of April 1655, and probably the infant's uncle James was one of his godfathers. At all events Mr. Master gave to the two nurses 10s. on the occasion, and distributed 20s. among the other servants of the house.

Jessamin gloves were provided by him for the occasion. We have seen previous entries of "Jessamin gloves," but in August 1654, and again in May 1655, we find mention of "Jessamin butter" and hair powder together. No doubt the butter was a scented pomade, for use on the hair.

On the 14th of April 1655, he mentions his purchase of a pair of French scissors (*cizers*). His ignorance of the orthography of the name indicates that they were then a novelty, introduced from France.

For the first time handkerchiefs are mentioned in May 1655. These were probably for use upon the neck, as they had buttons. Six handkerchiefs were made, from an ell and a quarter of holland costing 9s., and there were purchased with the holland "3 garnish of handkerchief buttons" costing 3s. Another treble set of buttons was bought in June. Very smart was the suit of clothes which Mr. Master ordered in this month of May. It was made of gold drugget, costing 12s. the yard, and 17 yards were used for suit, and coat and doublet. They were made by Mr. Snead the tailor, and cost altogether £14 2s. 0d.

In London he dined at the Ordinary, on the 4th of June 1655; but the charge was only 3s. 6d. In the same month a Collection was made, on behalf of the Waldenses, or the "Poore Protestants of Savoy," and to that he generously contributed £3. In September he contributed £1 towards "ye Propagating of the Gospel in New England." The purpose and the very name of our Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was thus anticipated, fifty years before the Society was formed.

ST. ANSELM'S CHAPEL, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

(FORMERLY THE CHAPEL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL.)

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THIS chapel, upon the south side of the choir's south aisle, stands above the crypt-chapel of St. Gabriel, the paintings in which were described by me, and fully illustrated, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., pp. 48-80.

Late in the year 1888, Canon Francis J. Holland generously undertook to restore St. Anselm's Chapel, and to fit it up for the use of such small congregations as would assemble, for instance, at early morning administrations of the Holy Communion.

In the course of the work necessary for carrying out his purpose, certain discoveries have been made which are of interest. Especially deserving of mention and of record, is the uncovering of a painting, in distemper, of St. Paul, shaking off the viper into the fire at Melita.

The work, which Canon Holland had undertaken, was found to require far greater labour and much longer time, than he or any one could possibly have anticipated. Before describing it in detail, it may be well to recall to the reader's memory what the chapel contains. It formed part of Ernulf's and Conrad's work at the commencement of the twelfth century.

On the north side of this chapel stands the elaborately carved tomb of Archbishop Simon Mephram, who died in 1333-4 on the 11th of February. The record of his inter-

ment states that he was buried in the Chapel of St. Peter which is situated on the south side of the High Altar.*

To admit of the insertion of Archbishop Mepham's tomb in 1334, the lower portion of the round shafts were cut away from the east and west piers of that arch by which the chapel opens into the south aisle of the choir.

Probably the beautiful "Decorated" window, in the south wall of this chapel, was inserted in some degree as a memorial of Archbishop Mepham. It was placed there in 1336, and part of its cost was defrayed by certain friends (who contributed £8 : 13 : 4); the remaining cost (£34 : 3 : 10) being defrayed by the Prior, Richard de Oxenden,† who was elected to be Prior while Simon Mepham was Archbishop.

Twelve years later, Archbishop Bradwardine "was buried (says Somner, p. 133) in St. Anselm's foresaid chapel, by the south wall." Thomas Bradwardine was never enthroned; he lived only five weeks and four days after his consecration, in 1349.

The chapel has an eastern apse, in which originally stood three windows. The roof of the whole is vaulted in stone, but various cracks, in the vaulted roof and in the walls, shewed that before the chapel was fitted up anew, for present use, its fabric should be overhauled and made strong.

When close examination was made, as Canon Holland tells me, it was found that in the north wall adjacent to the choir aisle, there had been weakness, and a settlement, at a very early period, in fact soon after its erection. Perhaps the thrust of the choir roof had caused the mischief, or the foundations were insecure; or, perhaps, from both causes combined, there had ensued crushing of the stone-work in the north wall, and even the columns of the mural arcading had

* "Quadam capellâ Sancti Petri nuncupatâ ex parte australi summi altaris," as quoted by Wm. Somner (A.D. 1640) in his *Antiquities of Canterbury*, p. 133, where he says Mepham was "laid in a tomb of black marble upon the north side of St. Anselm's Chapel; that so called at this day, for when he was buried there it had another name" [St. Peter's Chapel, in the margin].

† See Battely's *Appendix to the Supplement* (of Somner's *Antiquities*), p. 1, Ex archivis Eccles. Cant.: "Memorandum quod anno 1336, facta fuit una fenestra nova in Ecclesia Christi Cant.: viz.: in Capella SS. Petri et Pauli apostolorum, pro quo expensæ fuerunt ministratæ"... £42 : 17 : 2. "Summa £8 : 13 : 4, data fuit a quibusdam amicis ad dictam Fenestram. Reliqua pecunia ministrata fuit a Priore."

suffered from similar crushing. It became apparent that, to remedy the mischief, a later Norman arch was inserted within the original Norman arch, between the chapel and the apse. A strong wall faced with ashlar was also, then, built up against the northern part of the apse and of the chapel. This wall, Canon Holland says, started from the northern part of the eastern window of the apse, and was continued to the northern pier of the arch opening from the apse to the chapel. The space between this buttressing wall and the north wall of the apse, was solidly filled in with concrete, and pieces of broken masonry. On the surface of this later buttressing-wall were found evident traces of fire.

It is highly probable that, when these buttressing additions were made to the north side of St. Anselm's Chapel, further support to its foundations was obtained beneath its floor, by completely walling-up the arches of entrance to the apse of the crypt chapel of St. Gabriel.

Before touching the later work inserted during the Norman period, to counteract the mischief caused by roof-thrust or bad foundations, Canon Holland caused an outside buttress to be rebuilt, the arches to be reset, and two massive iron girders (filled in above and below with solid masonry) to be inserted in the main wall of the Choir aisle, adjacent to the chapel.

Then the upper part, of the later-Norman buttressing wall, was very carefully removed, and behind it was discovered the painting representing St. Paul at Melita. This painting must have been hidden from sight for more than seven centuries. It had been executed upon the original wall of the apse, soon after the chapel had been erected. Canon Holland states that the colours when first uncovered looked marvellously fresh, and, it was evident that the whole of the original wall had been highly adorned with colour; red, blue, and rich chocolate being the prevailing tints.

When the roof plaster in the apse was knocked away, the original Norman vaulting was found above it, but in such a shaky and dangerous condition that it became necessary to take off the outer roofing of the apse, and to pour in "grout" before dealing with the Norman vault itself. No less than

sixty pails of grout were thus poured in, to fill up cracks and to solidify the masonry of the vaulting.

Two skilled workmen, under the able superintendence of Mr. Gaymer of North Walsham, were occupied during fifteen weeks in "restoring" this vaulting. They removed all the faulty mortar, they reset the Voussoirs, or vaulting slabs, of Kentish ragstone, and thus, by slow degrees, they completely restored the vault. The vaulting of the apse is now singularly beautiful and almost unique.

It is Canon Holland's intention to fill the windows of the chapel with stained glass (to be made by Clayton and Bell), and to insert a reredos or altarpiece, for which Mr. Pearson has furnished the design. A new pavement of Hopton Wood stone has already been laid down, and the chapel will soon be an example of most perfect "restoration."

The most interesting portion is certainly the mural painting which Canon Holland's work has brought to light, after it had been hidden for more than 700 years.

The painting is thus described by that good authority, Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., in a letter with which he has favoured me:—

"The tempora painting, of St. Paul at Melita, has a special interest, inasmuch as that, so far as I know, the subject is unique in the mediæval art of this country. Still more interest perhaps attaches to it, from its merit, as a work of art which must probably be attributed to the middle of the twelfth century.

"It is equal to anything I have seen abroad of that period, and it reminds me of some of the best mosaics in Italy. The date of its execution can scarcely be far from that of the paintings in St. Gabriel's Chapel, in the Crypt. Yet the art is so much better, that it bespeaks a more intelligent and advanced hand.

"The drawing of the extremities, especially of the foot, is a long way in advance of any example of that period, known to me in England; and this is always a test of an artist's power. The drapery is well cast, and gracefully treated. The colouring is generally good, and delicate throughout. The blue background, which was much affected



The Phototype Co., 363, Strand, London.

ST. PAUL AND THE VIPER.
(MURAL PAINTING, OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY, IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.)

during the twelfth century, and in the early part of the thirteenth, is here rather too powerful, arising perhaps from the fact of its being a pure colour, and unbroken. Time, however, may have modified the shades that go with it, and thus make it too prominent.

“The tinting upon the adjoining capital is so excellent, that it reminds one of an illuminated letter in one of the best manuscripts.”

Mr. Waller has not drawn attention to the artist's treatment of the hair, and head, of St. Paul. How great an advance, in art, his treatment thereof betokens, in comparison with that displayed in the crypt-paintings, immediately beneath St. Anselm's Chapel, may be seen by referring to the plates given in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XIII., from the paintings in St. Gabriel's Chapel in the crypt. They will be found, in that Volume, opposite pages 65, 67, 73, 75, 77, 79, and 81.

In 1774, St. Anselm's Chapel was in use as two vestries; one for the Minor Canons, and one for the lay-clerks.

It may be observed that, in spelling Archbishop Mephām's name, I do not use the “o,” which in modern times has been inserted before the “p,” therein. That letter “o” was never used in his name during the fourteenth century. His name was spelt as Mepeham and as Mephām. The latter form is adopted by Archbishop Parker, Lambard, Somner, Ducarel, Gostling, and Hasted. The Saxon name of the Kentish village was sometimes spelt “Meapaham.”

DISCOVERIES IN ST. ANSELM'S CHAPEL, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

BY J. BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, LL.D.

AN examination of the north or interior wall of the chapel dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, now commonly called St. Anselm's Chapel, shews that at some time after the completion of the building it required to be propped, to save it from falling, a fate which was threatened by cracks appearing in many parts of the vault and walls. To secure the building the architect strengthened the quasi-chancel arch—that which divides the apse from the area of the chapel—by erecting concentrically within it another, and of course a smaller, arch. He also filled up about a fifth part of the arc of the apse with a solid mass of hewn stone, built against the north wall of the chapel; this mass of masonry abutting against the eastern pier of the added arch above mentioned. As this added arch is, equally with the original chancel arch, Norman in character and decoration, it must be inferred that the defects in the building appeared very soon after its erection, and that the expedients for strengthening the walls were found to be necessary before the great fire of 1174; immediately after which the two Williams introduced a new style of architecture, in the restoration of the ruined choir adjoining the chapel. In 1889, by the generosity of Canon F. J. Holland, alterations were made in this chapel, and, in order to display the whole apse, the buttress wall (north-west of it) was removed. By its removal a painting, representing St. Paul shaking off the viper, was uncovered high up on the north, interior, side of the chapel. It is desired to prove the age of this painting, if possible, by evidence derived from the order of superposition of the two layers of masonry of which the wall consisted before the recent alte-

rations; that afforded by the style of the painting will be considered by Mr. Waller.

The buttress wall and the chancel arch may be assumed to be of the same date, being two contiguous pieces of masonry built to counteract the same defect in the building; and the arch having been shewn to have been added not later than 1175, the wall may be set down as of the same date, and the picture, therefore, which it covered, of an earlier one. In fact, it would appear that as soon as the chapel-walls were completed they were decorated with the painting in question, accompanied, doubtless, by others; or, at least, by one other; for, seeing that SS. Peter and Paul were the jointly invoked patrons, it may be taken for granted that some well-known episode in the life of St. Peter would be represented in a position symmetrical with that occupied by the portrait of St. Paul.

Another piece of evidence, not so satisfactory and conclusive as that noticed above, is to be found in the fact that at some time a fire has swept through the arch from east to west, and has calcined the freestone of the arch-jamb and also of the buttress wall; the mark of the fire passing evenly and without a break from arch to wall, thus shewing that both arch and wall occupied their modern positions when they underwent the action of the flame. On the recent removal of the wall it was also seen that the lately adjoining stones of the jamb and of the wall were reddened to exactly the same depth, a result which could only have arisen from the calcination having been caused in both by one and the same conflagration. Now, if this conflagration were known to be that of 1174, the evidence of date afforded by the architectural style of the arch above noticed would be more than confirmed, for it is certain that the fire of 1174 could not calcine a wall built after that date.

But it is necessary to confess, first, that only the very lowest part of the wall and jamb is burnt; secondly, that the fire appears to have been small and local. This latter point is inferred from the fact that there is a *focus* of not more than a foot in width, a point of greatest intensity of heat, just at the base of the jamb-shaft, where the stone has been burnt

until the surface has *scaled* ; whereas towards the east, on the buttress wall, in which direction the wave of flame can be traced, the effects of the fire become fainter and fainter in proportion as they recede from the *focus*. The question then arises, Was not this one of the bivouac fires, which tradition charges against Cromwell's soldiers, who are said to have desecrated the church ? Similar marks of fire attributed to this origin are to be seen on the bases of the two western piers of the cathedral's central tower.

At the utmost, however, this evidence from the fire is only a piece of superfluous confirmation, if confirmation it is, seeing that the added masonry is purely Norman in style, and that no pure Norman features were introduced after the great fire.

THE ROMAN STATION OF VAGNIACÆ AT SPRINGHEAD, NEAR GRAVESEND.

BY GEORGE M. ARNOLD, ESQ.

GIBBON,* in his able summary respecting the union and internal prosperity of the Roman Empire in the age of the Antonines, writes thus:—

“ All these cities were connected with each other and with the capital by the public highways, which, issuing from the Forum of Rome, traversed Italy, pervaded the provinces, and were terminated only by the frontiers of the empire. If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication from the north-west to the south-east point of the empire was drawn out to the length of 4080 Roman miles. The public roads were accurately divided by milestones, and ran in a direct line from one city to another with very little respect for the obstacles either of nature or private property.”

It is the design of the present paper to shew that a link in this great chain of communication was the route from Rochester through Southfleet to London, and that the Roman station of *Vagniacæ* was situate upon it, where the three parishes of Northfleet, Swanscomb, and Southfleet meet, at a place which for many years has been known as Springhead.

We find the word *Vagniacis* once only in the Itinerary of Antoninus, where it occurs in the second Iter. The somewhat similar term *Vagnaca* occurs in the fifteenth Iter of the supposititious Richard of Cirencester, in a circular route from London to Southampton and back by the eastern coast of Kent.

The only derivation, of which I had heard, for this name, is the adjective “Vagus,” indicative of wandering; possibly in relation to a stream “meandering.” Nothing

* *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. i., c. ii.

specially favourable or adverse to its application to this locality has, I am bound to state, come to my knowledge; but recently Sir Edwin Arnold has suggested “*stagni aquæ*” or the “marsh waters;” the quantity of marshland would not, however, have been particularly noteworthy or distinctive at Springhead. At the inception of such a station there may have been no houses nor any settlement then existing, for we find, at twenty miles from *Maridurnum* (Carmarthen), a station denoted simply as *ad vigesimum*, equivalent to “at the twentieth milestone.”

To the north of the road, however, there was a British *Oppidum* lying in the forest of Swanscomb, through a part of which forest this Roman way is believed to have held its course.

The initial V is not very unusual in Latin proper names of places; of the 160 names which occur in the Itinerary I should suppose some twenty commence with that letter.

Taking *Vagniacæ* as a nominative plural, it does not appear that many stations possessed a similar noun of multitude as cognomen. The next station, however, was *Durobrivæ** (Rochester), the name of which may denote camps by a running water, and be well applied to the Roman stations (Strood and Rochester) on opposite banks of the River Medway, and it is probable that the station *Vagniacæ* may have derived its plural name from being divided more or less into two by the fleet, or stream, which, taking its rise at Southfleet, flowed to Northfleet (hence the two names), and there discharged itself into the River Thames.

* By some writers *Durobrivæ* is rather regarded as equivalent to *fluminis trajectus*, a ferry, which presents the same idea of duality in the two banks. The Roman remains in and about Rochester have never been adequately treated of, but we cannot hastily dismiss it from our attention, because, as will be seen in the sequel, it will be very material to start from the proposition that it occupied the station mentioned in the second, third, and fourth Itinera of Antoninus as *Durobrivis*, the dative of *Durobrivæ*. This claim can scarcely be disputed. In Gibson's comment on the fifth Iter he writes: “Though the name of *Durobrivæ* occurs before both in the second, third, and fourth Iter of Antoninus, it may not be unworthy of notice that all antiquaries have agreed in those three Iters, fixing that station at Rochester in Kent, though it is not quite answerable in its distance from London to the milliary numbers of the Itinerary, which places it twenty-seven miles from the last-mentioned city, whereas it is about thirty, which in the main answers to twenty-seven of the Itinerary according to Horsley.” *Durobrivæ* in the fifth Iter was fixed by Camden at Dornford, by Gale at Brig Casterton, and by Gibson at Caistor in Northamptonshire.

Another explanation of this plural form may be found in the circumstance that the Springhead Valley bifurcates (so to speak) toward the south; the one hollow running in the direction of Southfleet Church, and the other to the south-east toward Hazells and Northfleet Green Farm; and these twin-terminals of the Fleet might well occasion and account for the plurality of the nominative *Vagniacæ*.

At the period of Cæsar's* invasion it may well have been that this station *Vagniacæ* was non-existent as a populated place; there is no need to suppose that it, any more than *Londinium* itself, was of any considerable importance. Neither *Vagniacæ* nor *Londinium* finds any mention in Cæsar's *Commentaries*.

The probability is that we owe it, together with the main Roman military roads of Britain, to the efforts of Julius Agricola, Proprætor in A.D. 78 under the Emperor Vespasian, a consideration which raises the question of the probable date of the Itinerary of Antoninus. Horsley thinks it should be (as to the British portion) ascribed to Caracalla, since he spent some years in Britain, and was present at York at the death of his father Severus, February 4 A.D. 211. If it were ascribed to Antoninus Pius other questions would arise.

This Roman military way naturally leads our thoughts to London, and there to the relic of the "London Stone" in Cannon Street. It is clear that the island of Britain became a province of the Roman Empire under Claudius Drusus, A.D. 45, and it is I believe unquestioned that London became a

* The object of this paper being limited to a claim "that the road by Springhead was an integral part of the great line of communication between the Kentish coast and London, and that Springhead itself was the station upon such line called *Vagniacæ*," it would answer no useful purpose to mix the inquiry with any question as to the routes taken by Julius Cæsar upon his two successive incursions into the county of Kent, for there is no necessary connection between them. The British roads or trackways had at the period of such invasion neither the directness of line nor the solidity of construction of those which were afterwards formed by the conquerors. Whether Cæsar's passage of the river was over the Thames at "Cowey Stakes," or really over the Medway, at Aylesford, or elsewhere, is a question which is still left to the research of the antiquary. Let me say, however, in memory of one who lived near to Springhead (Mr. A. J. Dunkin), who dearly cherished the renown of *Cantium* and its four kingdoms, and who contended that Julius Cæsar's most extended progress from the sea-shore was still confined within the confines of Kent, that his contention carries with it many arguments that are worthy of notice.

colony about the time that Julius Agricola was in Britain, under the Emperor Domitian A.D. 85, when it soon began to lay the foundations of that pre-eminence which, once acquired, it has ever since maintained. A strong reason for the compilation being ascribed to a later date is that it comprises Constantinople, and some other places which were not founded till long after the last of the Antonines. Mr. Wright gives the date as A.D. 320.

Taking our stand at the London Forum in the middle principal street, or Prætorian way, afterwards known as Watling Street, we should observe the four military ways which anciently led out from their common centre in the City.

I. The first of these, with which we are most concerned, being the Trajectus or ferry over the River Thames, from Stoney Lane in Southwark, entered London at Dour (water) Gate (*alias* Dowgate) and directed its course to London Stone (in Cannon Street).

II. The second Watling Street, or the Prætorian way, directed its course from south-east to north-west, through London City to Newgate.

III. The third, Ermyrn Street, directed its course from south-west, northward to Cripplegate, taking its way by Highbury Barn to Stroud Green.

IV. The fourth, the vicinal way, led through Oldgate (later Aldgate) by Bethnal Green to the Trajectus or ferry at Old Ford.

Thus these four military ways passed through the four original gates of the City, Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, and Dourgate. During the government of Julius Agricola (under the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian) the civilization of the Britons, after the Roman manner, made great advances both in apparel and in the erection of houses and of temples, with all other symptoms of the possession of material resources and of advancing knowledge, accompanied by the cultivation of arts and sciences.

The Roman road to Dour Gate, from the Kentish coast, proceeded with the directness of an arrow from the sea coast to Rochester, whence, if my readers will consult the

annexed plan, (reduced from the Ordnance Survey,) they will see that it continued its course up Strood Hill, and running onward parallel with Crutches Lane to the north of the village of Cobham, reached Springhead at a distance somewhat under, and not over, ten miles, and thence towards London, its ultimate terminus.

I do not mean to contend that the Continental route was then, as now, wholly from Dover to London; because it is clear, from the incidental statements in such authorities as Lucan, Tacitus, Ammianus Marcellinus, Ausonius, and others (whose testimonies have been gathered by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his interesting work on the great Kentish *Castra*), that Richborough was the chief marine portal of Britain, so much so that *Rutupiæ* gave its name to the whole British coast opposite Gaul, and even to the neighbouring sea itself.

It is not, however, a matter which affects our inquiry; since, whether we take the Continental trajectory to have terminated at that port, or at Dover (*Dubris*), the Roman way in both cases is short and direct to *Durovernum* (Canterbury), and thence it continues its westward course to the capital.

Before proceeding further let us set down those parts of the second, third, and fourth Itinera which immediately concern us, using the English names of the probable sites for the purpose of better elucidating the argument.

ITER II.

From the Great North Wall to Richborough 481 miles.

To London	-	-	-	407 miles
To Noviomagus	-	-	-	10
To Springhead	-	-	-	18
To Rochester	-	-	-	9— 37 „
To Ospringe	-	-	-	13
To Canterbury	-	-	-	12
To Richborough	-	-	-	12— 37 „
				<hr/>
				481 „

ITER III.

From London to Dover 66 miles.

To Rochester	-	-	-	27
To Canterbury	-	-	-	25
To Dover	-	-	-	14
				<hr/>
				66

ITER IV.

From London to Lymne 68 miles.

To Rochester	-	-	-	27
To Canterbury	-	-	-	25
To Lymne	-	-	-	16
				<hr/>
				68

Westward of Springhead, the direction of the road to *Londinium* under the second Iter has been a matter exercising the arguments of the learned with very conflicting results. Some are for continuing its course with the same directness through Dartford. Others contend for a south-western deflection to Holwood Hill at Keston, or to Woodcote near Croydon (alleged sites of the intervening station of *Noviomagus*) turning thence to the north to reach London.

Touching this digression to *Noviomagus*, so palpably out of the direct route to London, it has been alleged that the swamps between Dartford and Crayford, arising from the converging of two rivers, the Darent and the Cray (not then embanked), created so boggy a tract that the Roman way was necessarily diverted by it towards the south-west, and further that the magnitude (thirty acres) and importance of the enclosure at Keston, assuming it to be *Noviomagus*, justified such a diversion. Whatever may be ultimately decided as to the true site of *Noviomagus*, there is nothing which need be held fatal to the claim of Springhead to be the site of the antecedent station, on the way from Dover to London.

Hasted, writing of the camp at Keston, says :

“Others have supposed this to have been the remains of *Noviomagus*, the first Roman station from London towards Dover; in support of which they urge that the ancient Roman road, instead of going through Deptford as the present one does, directed its course much more southward, making a circle to avoid the marshes between Lambeth and Deptford, which were then passable with much difficulty from their lying so very low; and as the river was not then embanked were overflowed upon all spring-tides, as they are now upon all extraordinary ones.” (Vol. ii., p. 39, octavo.)

Here we may turn aside to see what other places have claims to be the station of *Vagniacæ*. They are chiefly Northfleet, Crayford, and Maidstone, all in Kent. For the latter there is the high authority of Camden, who connects the word *vagus* with the River Medway, upon which Maidstone stands, and because he thought it complied with the true distances in the Roman Itinerary. He was supported in this by Bishop Gibson, his translator, also by Mr. William Burton and Dean Gale; and in Ainsworth's *Dictionary* I observe it is stated as a matter of fact.

We have no instances, however, whatever of Maidstone being so designated in the archives of antiquity.

On the other hand, Mr. Somner, Bishop Stillingfleet, and Dr. Harris fix *Noviomagus* at Crayford and *Vagniacæ* at Northfleet. In favour of Springhead we possess the later, and therefore probably the riper, researches of Mr. John Thorpe and Mr. Roach Smith. In Thorpe's *Custumale Roff.*, p. 249, we read: "But what renders Southfleet most remarkable is that here was the *Vagniacæ* of the Romans, their second station from London, according to the Itinerary of Antoninus."

His authority is confirmed by Hasted, who says:

"Somner and some others have placed the station of the Romans called *Vagniacæ* at Northfleet, not far distant, but the objection to this is that the valley between Northfleet Hill, leading to the bridge, and the opposite hill westward from it, was at that time a broad sheet of water . . . therefore it is reasonable to suppose . . . the Romans shaped their course more to the southward towards Southfleet, where it was more narrow, and where they had the benefit of a fine spring which rises there, still known by the name of Springhead." (*Hist. of Kent*, ii., 423.)

Mr. Roach Smith, to my mind, has solved the whole dispute by a judicious and natural solution, which, accepting its statements, involves no contradiction of the great Antonine record. It is as follows. In *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 171, he says:

"*Noviomagus* therefore it may be inferred was not situated upon the nearer and direct road to *Durobrivis*. It must then be placed at some spot southwards, where a road going to it and then proceeding to *Vagniacæ* would give an additional ten miles. If we try to adopt the opinion of Gale and others we have a difficulty in the distance, which would much exceed the required eighteen miles, and then the retrogression to Rochester to regain the direct route. If we place *Vagniacæ* at Springhead we are supported by all the requirements for such a station, in extensive foundations of buildings and in antiquities of a general character; and also the distance on the direct military road to Rochester. As regards *Noviomagus* being located, as proposed by Mr. Kempe, at Keston, there is the same objection as to distance. It is probable the place has yet to be discovered so as to answer this requirement. But although it appears to me that we are more justified in placing *Vagniacæ* near Springhead, yet I have no doubt a Roman road ran near or through the site of Maidstone, probably direct from London to the *Portus Lemanis*."

The painstaking and courteous Hon. Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society, the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, in the same work (Vol. XV., p. 68), writes :

“The learned Camden in his *Britannia* sought to identify Maidstone with *Vagniacæ*, a Roman station mentioned by Antoninus as forming one stage on the second Iter or route given in his Itinerary. He says it stood twenty-eight miles distant from London, between *Noviomagus* and *Durobrivæ* (Rochester), on the road to *Durovernum* (Canterbury). He founded its identification mainly upon a fancied resemblance between the Saxon name of Maidstone and the word *Vagniacæ*. We cannot endorse Camden’s conjecture, although it was adopted by many learned writers after him.” . . .

The Rev. Beale Poste, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I., p. 154, says :

“Many who read these pages will be doubtless aware that in fixing a determinate site for the Roman military station, *Vagniacæ*, I am assuming to do that which has never been attempted to be done by the old antiquaries, as Camden, Gale, Burton, Leland, or Lambarde, or by the moderns, as Gibson, Gough, Reynolds, Hasted, Thorpe, or Hatcher, or even been supposed by Newton himself, the learned historian of the place. This undoubtedly is so ; for though a fair proportion of those eminent persons in the antiquarian department of literature may have thought generally that the Roman station was at Maidstone, yet none of them have advanced so far as to point out in what quarter of the present town the precise spot was situated.”

But to maintain his thesis the reverend author has to contend that the Roman way, from the Rutupine coast to London, traversed the route to Rochester and then started off to the south to Maidstone, and thence to *Noviomagus* at Keston, by Wrotham Heath and Oldbury Camp, by the mere statement of which detour the essential weakness of the theory is manifested.

Again, speaking of “the Roman way,” he says, “When the road has crossed (the Medway) at Radford (quarter of a mile below Maidstone) it ascends the gradually rising ground for 300 or 400 yards, and having reached a species of plateau, or level, it joins nearly at right angles the ancient Roman road, proceeding in one direction to Rochester, and in the contrary direction communicating with the Weald. . . . I venture to place *Vagniacæ* at the junction of the two roads of which I have just spoken.” (*Ibid.*, p. 156.) He

places another *Vagniacæ* at Aylesford, and thus justifying a plural nomenclature adds, "that in some states of the tides the traffic would cross the river at Radford (Maidstone) and at other times by the ford at Aylesford." (*Arch. Cant.*, I., 174.)

It has often been wished that the numerals of the Itinerary could be verified with the original MS., but it appears there were no less than nine excellent editions in existence prior to 1711, and Dr. Gale, in the Preface to his Commentary, says that in these the variation in distances is very inconsiderable, that in Iter II. the only variance consisted in the fact that at *Luguwallum* the Oxford copy for twelve reads fifteen; and at *Deva* Bentley's edition for twenty reads ten.

That the embarrassment arising from the difficulty of tracing the route through *Noviomagus* has been real and has provoked many attempts to solve it, is evident from the circumstance that the Rev. John Landon, Curate of Southfleet, in the last century proposed that, after exhausting the ten miles from *Durobrivæ* to *Vagniacæ*, the march should still be continued for another eight miles by overlapping and re-including the prior ten miles traversed, thus making up the eighteen; and that this enumeration would then yield a situation on the River Cray, which he would style *Noviomagus*. In this view he was partly followed by Mr. A. J. Dunkin, but the following extract from Mr. Landon's interesting letter to Mr. Hearne, the eminent antiquary, will throw additional light upon our inquiry:

"There were lately found in Mr. Pedder's Barkfields (or perhaps more properly Bagfields, from 'Vag,' the first syllable in *Vagniacæ*) in Southfleet two small silver pieces. . . . There is upon one of them a very fine and bold profile of a woman's head with 'Plautilla' round it very plainly to be read; the reverse we have not made out. The other seems to be something emblematical of Rome, but the hammer having in some places struck too nigh the edge, the letters are not very legible. I do not remember whether I ever told you that near the place where these pieces were found there was some few years ago a very fair milestone discovered. It stood upright in the ground with its crown about four or five inches below the surface. I measured it soon after it was dug up. It was two feet and a half long, two of its sides were sixteen inches each, the other two fourteen, its corners were chiselled, but its faces were very

rustic. However, upon one of the sides was a very fair X cut, which was undoubtedly to shew that it stood ten miles from some particular place. Now if we only suppose the Romans in placing their milestones reckoned upwards, that is to say, from *Durobrivis* to *Vagniacæ*, ten miles, and place the stone there, then this would be a convincing proof that *Vagniacæ* must have stood near where this stone once did, because the distance between *Vagniacæ* and *Durobrivis* is always called ten miles, and this I believe is very nearly the distance between *Durobrivis* and the place where the stone was once found."

We do not find any elucidation of our subject in the *Notitia*, written about A.D. 450, nor in the celebrated Ravenna Geographer's Treatise, about the middle of the seventh century, and the same negative remark applies to the other authority upon such subjects as this enquiry, viz., "Peutinger's Table," written probably at a period between Constantine and Theodosius the Great; but let us quietly re-examine the case in favour of Springhead (confining our attention to Itinera II., III., and IV.). Here we find the Iter from *Londinium* to *Durobrivæ* stated thrice in succession to be only twenty-seven miles, which by this shortest length of measurement must be drawn through Springhead, the most direct and shortest route, for in no other direction could the distance be comprised within such limits, thus from London to *Vagniacæ* $17\frac{1}{2}$, from *Vagniacæ* to Rochester $9\frac{1}{2}$ —27 miles.

In reference to Roman as well as other milestones, only complete miles, and no fraction of a mile, are inscribed upon them, nor are fractions given in any part of the Itinerary, and hence when we come within half a mile of a new distance the stone would equally accord with the next following number.

And surely these three Itinera, when placed side by side, remove all the difficulty which arose from the interposition, in the second Iter, of the station called *Noviomagus*. The compiler well knew his subject, and has said in effect, as explained by Mr. C. Roach Smith, if you proceed and pass through each station under Iter No. 2 it will involve the detour through *Noviomagus*, and this will make the distance between London and Rochester ten miles more than the thrice-affirmed twenty-seven miles—thus London to

Noviomagus, 10 ; Noviomagus to Springhead, $17\frac{1}{2}$; Springhead to Rochester, $9\frac{1}{2}$; total 37, which is not an incorrect computation, if we assign Keston or Bromley, or some proper place in their neighbourhood, as the equivalent of *Noviomagus*.

As to the continuation of the Roman way to Londinium, Hearne writes : " On the Dartford Brent it is very visible, keeping its course south-east, and entering the enclosures appears again where the plough has not levelled it at different places " (*Custumale Roff.*, p. 150). So, again, Hasted (vol. ii., p. 292) : " The Roman road shews itself very conspicuously on the south side of the high road between Dartford and the Brent " ; and I have myself understood, from Mr. Roach Smith, that he had a reliable account of the opening in the High Street of Dartford of an indubitable Roman military way constructed with paviers or squared stones ; a fact to which I assign much importance, and I am anxious therefore to put it upon record.

If any one will stand at Bexley Heath or Shooter's Hill, and look along the London and Dover road, climbing and descending hill after hill from Dartford through Welling to Blackheath, he will exclaim, " If those were not the lines of a true Roman way all ordinary experience is at fault. " A straighter road, and one more regardless of the undulations of the country (and it embraces a section of some eight miles), could not be traced.

A Roman way from Richborough (the early port), and from Dover (the later port), to London, if once shewn to extend from Canterbury direct to the summit of Shooter's Hill, needs no further safe-conduct from me to conduct it surely to the Dour Gate of the Metropolis.

The claims of Springhead would not, however, be complete, as being the site of *Vagniacæ*, in the absence of Roman remains discovered upon the spot ; and these have been considerable.

It appears that the Rev. John Landon took away with him many Roman coins found at Springhead, when he left the neighbourhood and accepted preferment in Lincolnshire ; and we know, both from Hasted and from Hearne, that large

and continued discoveries were made by Mr. Pedder, a former lessee of Springhead, comprising bronze articles and parched corn; and that Roman coins found at Springhead were in the possession of one Lane a beerhouse-keeper at Betsham (a hamlet of Southfleet); there are also interesting Roman sepulchral remains from Springhead, now at the British Museum, where they were deposited by a former rector of Southfleet, the Rev. Peter Rashleigh; and in my own collection, (wholly made during the present century by Mr. Silvester and his son, the late and present occupiers of Springhead,) I enumerate some 1400 Roman coins, ranging from Augustus to the departure of the Romans, besides bronze fibulæ, stirrups, bells, rings, a fish hook, and pins; while in iron there are horse-shoes (part of a mass of some 500 which were found in a heap), a horse's bit, spur, spears, a billhook, and other implements, and since this paper has been in hand I have met with the foundation of a Roman building yet to be explored.

Part of Mr. Rashleigh's discoveries consisted of a Roman family cemetery, enclosed with walls of masonry, some fifty feet square. It is in respect of these that in 1801 he wrote to the Society of Antiquaries as follows :

"The field in which these remains were found adjoins the Watling Street Road, at the corner of which Mr. Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, vol. i., p. 271, supposes a Roman *milliare* to have been found, and which Dr. Thorpe conjectured to have been the ancient station of the Romans called *Vagniacæ*; this is likewise near the Springhead, which flows down into the Fleet at Northfleet Bridge, and which was supposed to have been formerly navigable for vessels."

To conclude, let me add that the topographical situation was admirably calculated for a station in all that concerned openness of country, pure water supply, river communication open to the sea, besides its incidence upon the *Via Militaris*, which in its passage through Swanscomb Forest skirted the old British *Oppidum* on the right, as indeed it had similarly skirted on the left the Kentish settlement in Cobham Park.

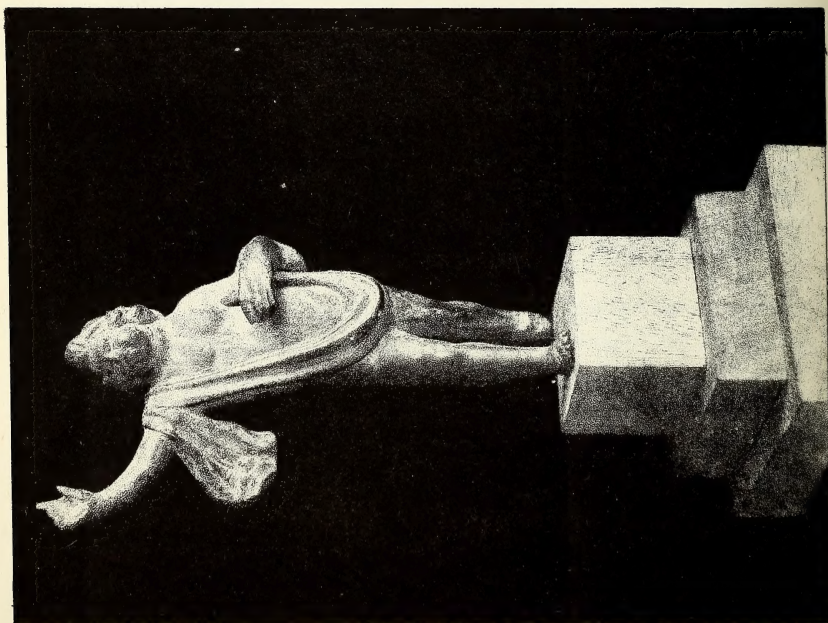
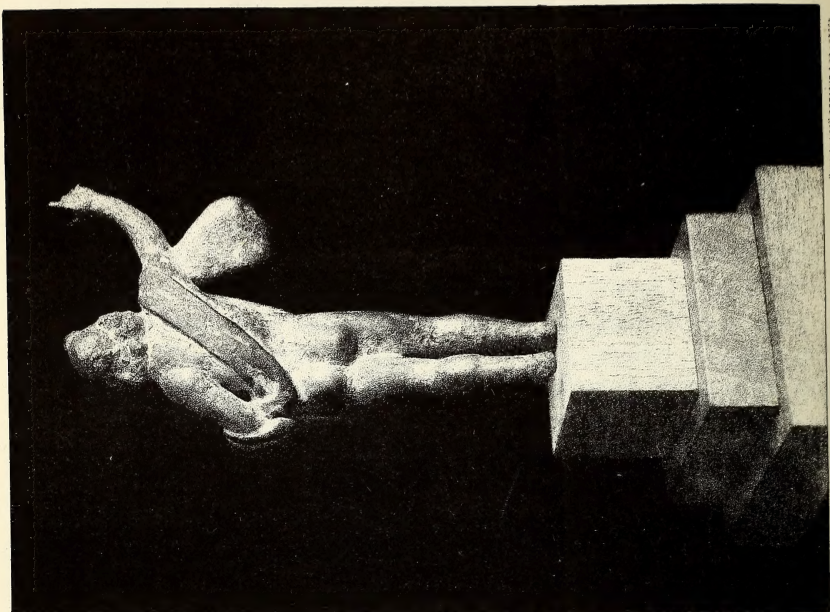


PLATE I. ROMAN STATUETTE OF BRONZE (5½ INCHES HIGH) FOUND AT FRINDSBURY.

ON ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT FRINDSBURY.

BY A. A. ARNOLD.

IN the last volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. XVII., pp. 189–192) a short account was given of Roman remains found near Quarry House, in the parish of Frindsbury, near Rochester. Although nothing very important has since been found, it may be well to place on record an account of the various objects which have come to light since the previous report. It was explained, in the former paper, that the excavations of chalk which are going on at the Frindsbury Quarry are made in sections. A strip of land, about twelve yards in width, is marked out along the whole length of the hill side, and when this has been excavated, the operation is repeated, and another similar strip is commenced. In excavating each strip the site of the Roman house, which lies about 140 feet from the old Quarry House, is cut through and exposed. Up to June 1889, about twenty-four yards in width, or two such strips, have been excavated since attention was first called to the spot, by Messrs. Tingey, the proprietors of the works.

One of the first and probably the most interesting of these discoveries was made in March 1888, at the bottom of a hole or pit about twelve feet deep. There, a bronze statuette of a “genius” or wingless Cupid was met with (Plate I.). It is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and was found almost entire, the left foot only being broken off. The right hand is elevated and extended. Inside the palm a ferruginous stain, or trace of iron, suggests that originally the hand clasped some object of that metal. The left hand is rather out of proportion to the rest of the limbs, but in other respects the figure is graceful and artistic. A statuette, almost in the same attitude, and of nearly the same size, was found at Colchester, about the year 1848, and was figured in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. iv.,

p. 60. That Cupid or Bacchus holds a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and probably our figure did likewise. Mr. Wm. Tingey has caused the statuette to be mounted on a suitable pedestal, and retains it in his possession.

In the same hole with this statuette there were found two coins of third brass; one of Probus, the other of Tetricus the younger. A few months later, a coin of Allectus was also discovered near the same spot. As these coins are all of the latter part of the third century, it may be inferred that this figure became buried about that period.

Among other Roman articles a considerable number of bone and ivory pins were met with. Some are rather elaborately carved; others are plain, and of the usual type; about thirty were perfect, the others being in pieces.

Underlying all the above remains, at the base of the pit before mentioned, was found a plough-share, or coulter, weighing about 9 lb. 10 oz. (Plate II., fig. 1). It was much oxydized, but differs little from the shape of those at present used.

A quantity of fragments of earthen ware, principally of the sort known as Upchurch ware, some smaller pieces of Samian, and many tiles were found; but on none that passed through my hands could I find any maker's stamp or name.

There was also the handle of an *amphora* of large size, of the common pale stone-colour. A year later, a piece or segment of the side of a large vessel of the same colour and texture was turned up, to which that handle had possibly belonged.

Besides these fragments, there were quantities of pieces of mortar, which was undoubtedly Roman, with tile in some cases still adhering to them. There were also found some much-worn horse-shoes, of a cumbrous form, and considerable weight. On looking at these shoes one is irresistibly reminded of the line in Virgil:

“Quadrupedemque citum ferrato calce fatigat.”

The horn of a deer, cut so as to be used as a tool, and neatly perforated at the base for a string or cord for its suspension, was also found.

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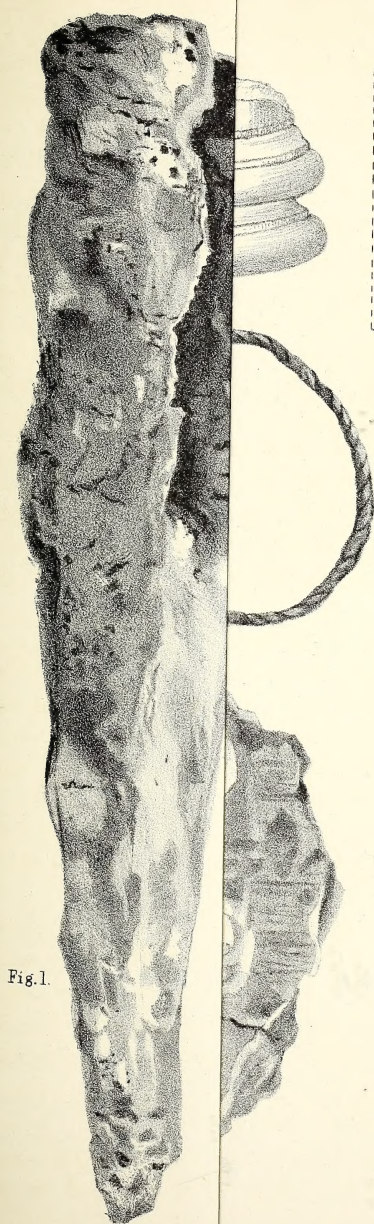
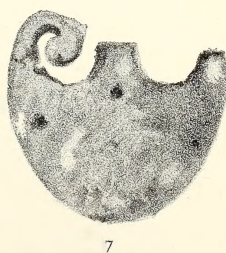
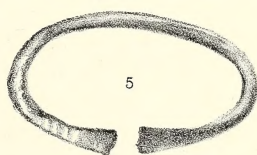
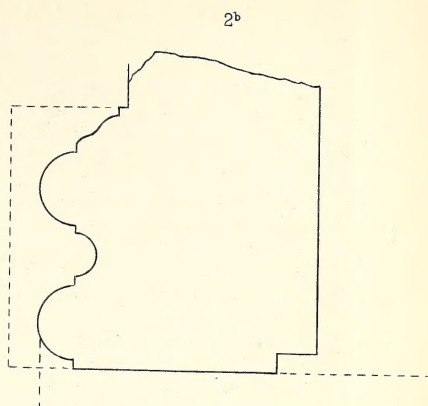


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In April 1889, the excavators were again approaching the

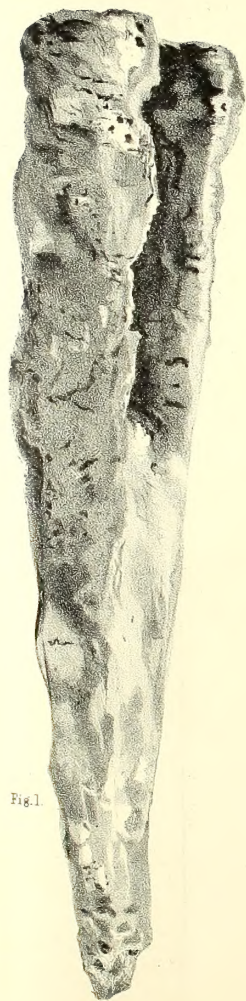
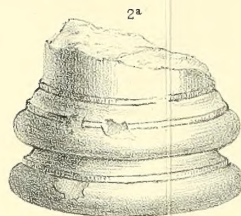


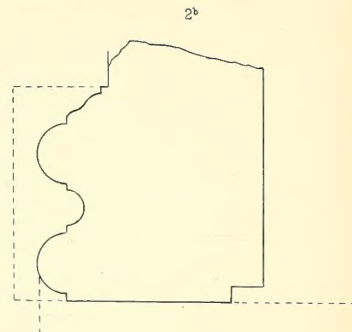
Fig. 1.



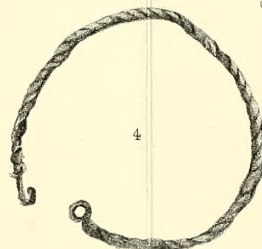
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2^a



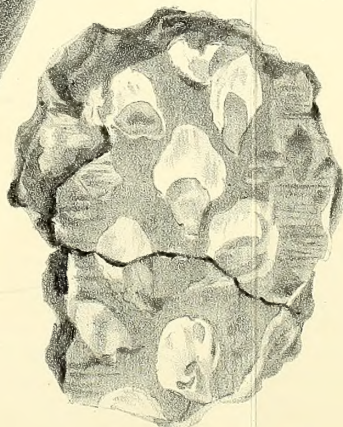
2^b



4



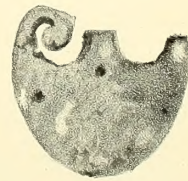
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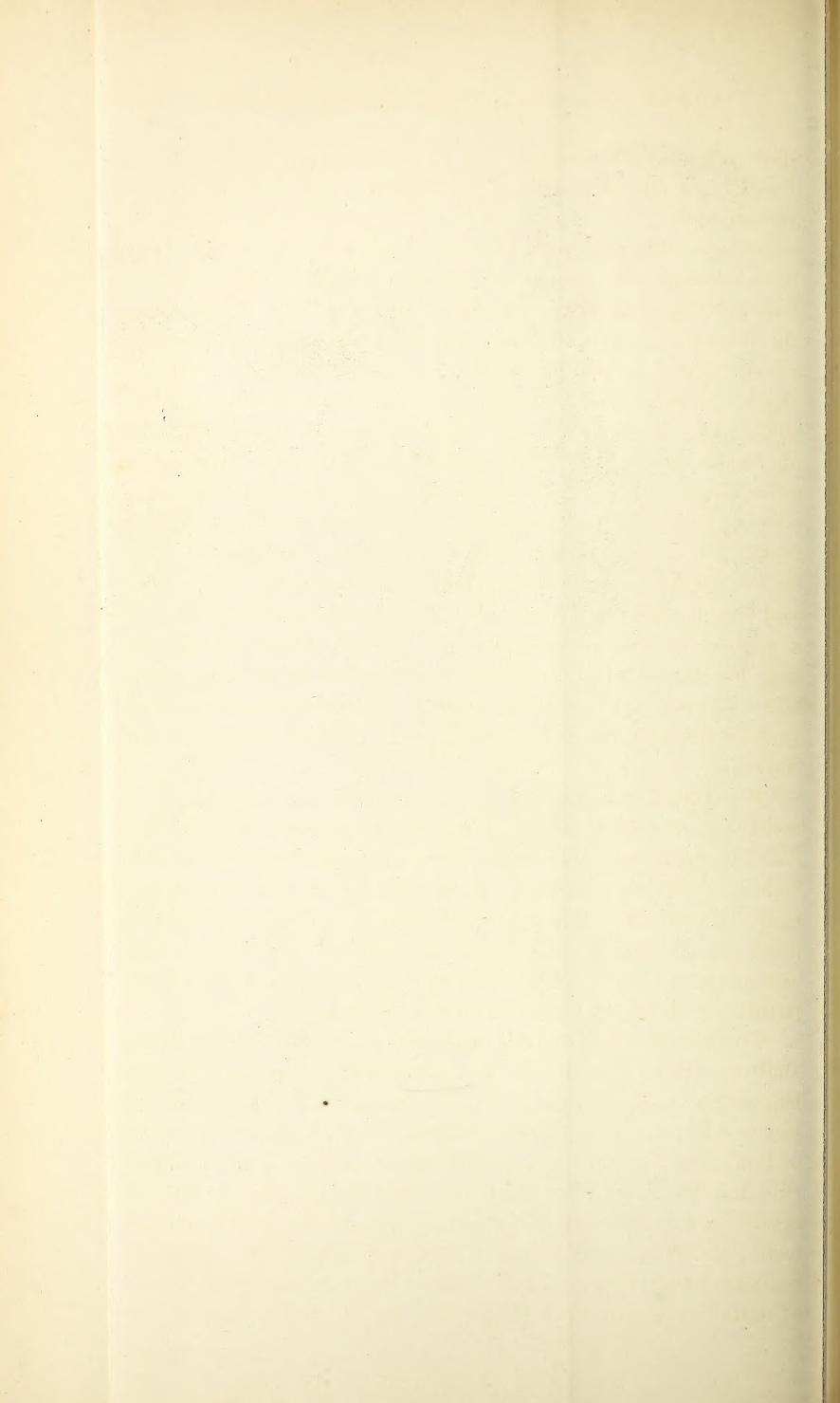
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5



7



spot which had yielded these discoveries, and Messrs. Tingey kindly allowed every facility for watching the operations.

On the 29th of April, after several previous visits, I went to the spot, accompanied by the Rev. G. M. Livett and Mr. George Payne, F.S.A. In the course of their excavations the workmen disclosed what had evidently been the floor of a room; it was bedded with a two-inch layer of beaten chalk, covered with innumerable pieces of flue and other tiles, and also with pieces of plaster, some bearing traces of fresco, as well as with mortar and rubbish. Along the outer edge of the floor we found the remains of a wall, with its inner face quite perfect for a length of about five feet. The angle rested apparently upon a large block of chalk; and close to this block, built up with the rubble and rough stone of which the wall was composed, we found a section or fragment of a stone capital (Plate II., fig. 2*a*, 2*b*). We hoped to find more of the remains of the house, but the wall ended at this point, and it was pretty evident that we had reached, or rather passed, the extreme corner of the building.

We found no trace of anything like a tessellated pavement, not a single tessera. The only suggestion of anything like luxury or refinement were some small remains of coloured fresco. The tints on some of the pieces remained perfectly bright and fresh. The pattern on one fragment represented, upon a red background, detached white blossoms, of an acacia-tree probably (Plate II., fig. 3); other fragments were painted with broad bands of various colours.

The nature of the earth seems to shew that there was a shallow ditch, outside the Roman building, through which the refuse and sewage of the house passed. Numbers of pieces of pottery have been found; a considerable quantity of bone and ivory pins, one of which contrary to the general rule has no head, but is pointed at both ends; a bronze needle in excellent preservation; a bronze pin with squared head; the fragments of a pin, or ornament, of jet; pieces of Samian ware; fragments of bronze fibulæ; and other pieces of metal; a bronze ring (Plate II., fig. 6) and a metal disc

or badge (fig. 7), pieces of handles; and other fragments, the purpose of which is not very clear.

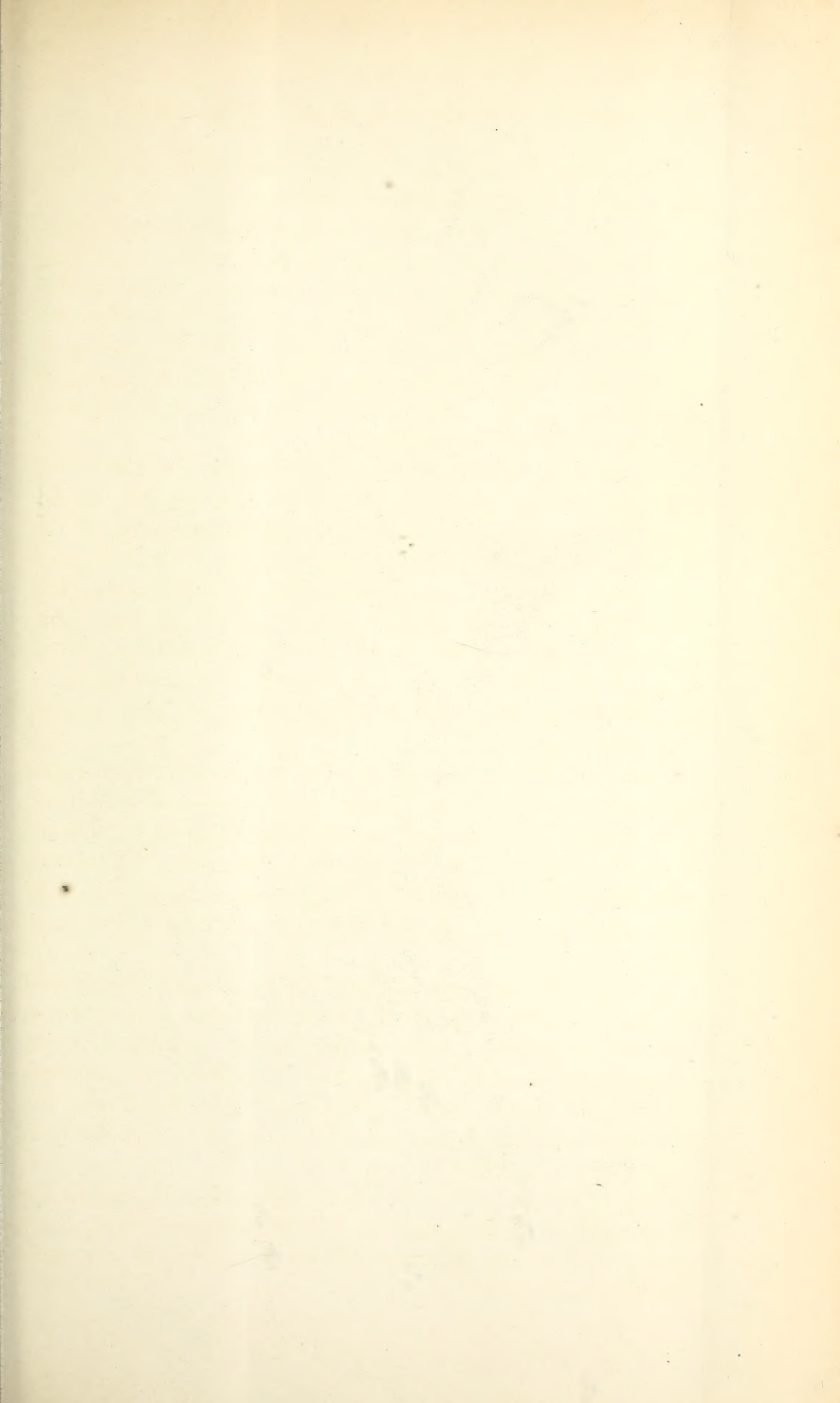
On the 24th of May 1889, Mr. Tingey kindly brought to me two armillæ of bronze (Plate II., figs. 4, 5), one twisted, the other plain, and a coin which had been found on the previous day. The coin is a large brass of the Empress Faustina the younger. The armillæ are very similar to examples figured in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. ii., p. 101. A smaller one was found with other fragments in July following.

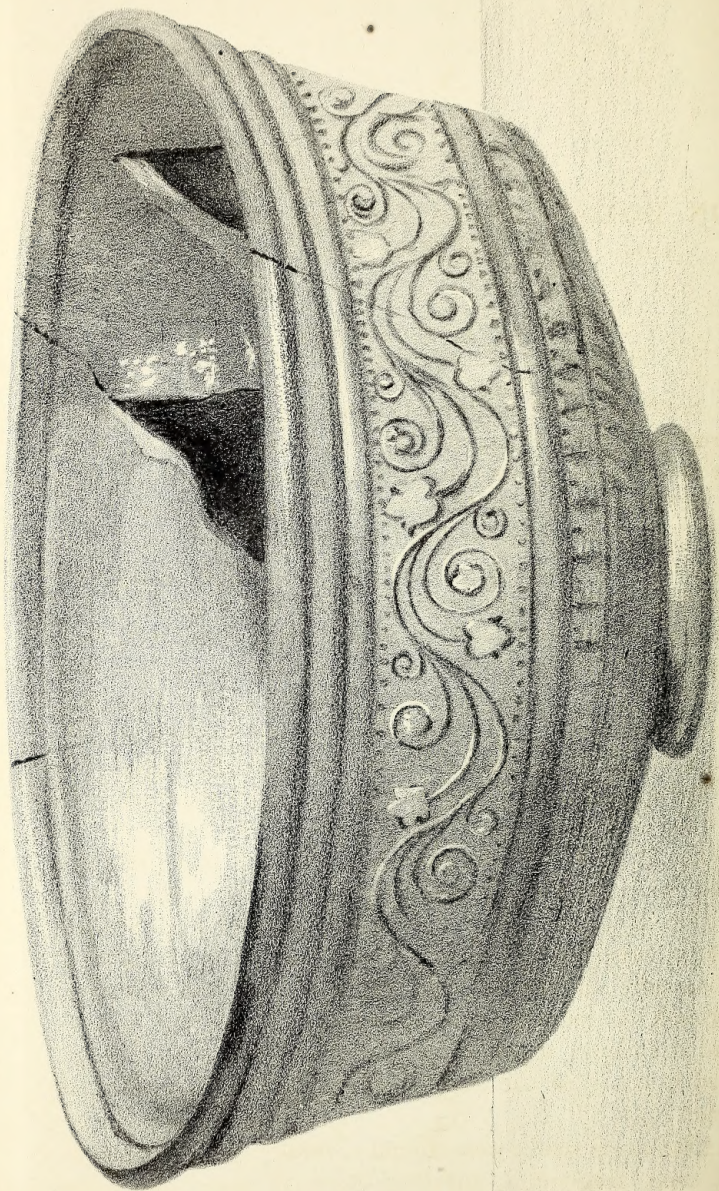
In the early part of 1889 a British coin was also found here. It was presented by Mr. Tingey to Dr. Evans, the learned President of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Numismatic Society. He pronounced it to be a new type of coin, previously unknown to him. The inscription on it was "DVBNO"; on the obverse was a boar with ring ornaments; on the reverse a man on horseback. Dr. Evans believes it to be a coin struck under Dubnovellaunus, a British prince who was contemporary with the Roman Emperor Augustus.

Among other coins which were found here, during the year 1888-9, was one of Trajan and another of Domitian, both of large brass (the latter was in excellent preservation), and a third brass of Æmilianus, with the reverse "Apol(lini) Conservatori." A Quern, of conglomerate stone, was also dug up; it was perfect, but has since separated into fragments.

A vase of Upchurch ware, of rather elegant shape and curiously marked, was found, at a little distance from these Quarry House works at Frindsbury, in the autumn of 1888, at another part of the chalk pit, on, I believe, the property of the Rochester Bridge Wardens. Mr. Meadows, the Manager of the Beaver Cement Company, favoured me with a drawing of it (Plate II., fig. 6).

The digging at the quarry is still going on, and under Messrs. Tingey's obliging care for the preservation of every object of interest, we are quite sure to learn if any such should be found.





Roman Bowl of Samian Ware.

Found in Rochester, in September, 1888.

ON ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED IN ROCHESTER.

BY A. A. ARNOLD.

THE South-Eastern Railway Company have been engaged, intermittently, since August 1888, in making approaches to their new Bridge across the Medway at Rochester. Messrs. Ball and Gammon are the contractors for the work; and Mr. Ball, a member of our Kent Archæological Society, has taken great care to preserve all objects of antiquarian interest which have been brought to light during the work.

A beautifully made bowl of Samian ware (Plate III.) was found, in September 1888, near *Horsewash*, formerly known as *St. Clement's Lane*, a narrow roadway parallel with and close to the river. The spot where it was found lies, Mr. Owen Ball kindly informs me, about seventy feet from the river front, and at a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet below the surface.

Near to this was also found a singular plate of thin bronze, having a slightly raised boss or handle in the centre, with rivet holes near the four corners. Probably it formed the lid of some box or casket. It is too thin to have been used as part of the flue or furnace arrangements of a hypocaust, as was at first supposed. A plate of bronze (found at Colchester) shewing a similar handle, or boss, is figured in vol. v. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, p. 89.

At the same works were found several pieces of Samian ware, mere fragments, but they bore, in some instances, their makers' names. So far as these were decipherable, they are as follows :—

ALBANI
 (B?) RAVCI.—M
 (NV) MIDI
 MARTIALIS.
 OFROMNI
 SEVIRI. M
 DOCCI. M.A

I have also to record two other recent discoveries of Roman Remains within the city of Rochester.

The first was communicated to me by Mr. Banks, the City Surveyor. He had been so obliging as to take accurate measurements of the foundations of the city wall, where it was cut through, near the Common, by the works of the South-Eastern Railway in the early part of the year 1889. The workmanship and the mortar were mediæval, and all the remains down to the very foundation were clearly of that age; but Mr. Banks then called attention to a fragment of the wall, near *St. Clement's Lane*, which he had preserved when the wall was cut through during some drainage works in 1887. The mortar in this instance is undoubtedly Roman, and goes to support the theory that, to some extent at least, at this point, the city wall occupies the site, or rests upon the foundations of the Roman work.

In Fisher's *History of Rochester*, p. 3, the writer states that there is reason to think that a great part of the present wall of the city is on its original foundation, and that this place was first fortified by the Romans. It is, he adds, particularly in the portion towards the west end of the North Wall that Roman bricks have been used, and are conspicuous. It was close to this point that the mortar and fragments of wall were obtained by Mr. Banks.

A second discovery took place on the 11th May 1889, when one of the sons of Mr. Frederick Wingent found, near Epple Lane, at the foot of the Castle Hill, Rochester, a coin of the Empress Helena, wife of Constantine. It was in excellent preservation, of the kind known as third brass. On the reverse is "*Pax Publica*," with a female figure holding an olive-branch, and the hasta.

I am the more glad to be able to record these few dis-

coveries, within the city of Rochester, as the recent publication by the Society of Antiquaries of Mr. George Payne's valuable archæological map of Kent, called attention to the fact that, as Mr. Payne writes, "there is not a single discovery of Roman remains recorded from Rochester." In a note to his introductory chapter Mr. Payne has, however, added a brief reference to some of the discoveries I have just mentioned, and to others related to him by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., and by Mr. Irvine. His topographical index annexed to the map, which focuses within seventeen pages of easy reference all the recorded antiquarian discoveries in Kent, from the time of Lambard to Roach Smith, is a monument of patient labour and research for which Kentish archæologists, yet unborn, will thank him. He refers to the discovery during the last century of Roman coins, and of urns and lachrymatories on Boley Hill outside the city wall (see Fisher's *History of Rochester*, pp. 281-2, and Thorpe's *Antiquities of Rochester*, pp. 147-148), but even these few exceptions do not explain, they serve only to emphasise the remarkable fact, that notwithstanding the importance of Rochester, as a Roman fortress and station, and its occupation by the Romans for about four centuries, "not one fragment of sculpture, and not one lapidary inscription" left by them, is recorded as having been discovered within this city.

MEDIÆVAL REMAINS AT ROCHESTER.

BY A. A. ARNOLD.

Arch beneath the approach to Rochester Castle.

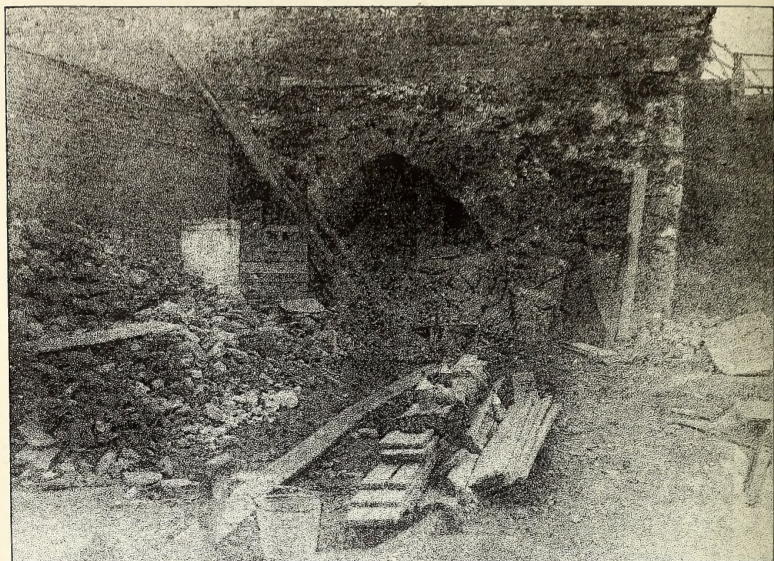
MANY of the members of the Kent Archæological Society present at the annual meeting held at Rochester in 1886, will remember the "Notes for a Perambulation" of that ancient city, written by the Hon. Secretary, Canon Scott Robertson; but probably few penetrated to the place he there described as an "enclosed rubbish-yard," at the top of Two-post Alley, or inspected the remains of a small pointed arch which he mentioned as one of the arches which supported the road to the main gate of the castle.

In the course of the summer of 1888, this yard was cleared from the accumulated rubbish, ruinous old wooden buildings, and fragments which had covered it; and so a better view was obtained, for the first time, of what remained of that arch and of this part of the old castle ditch. It is now again entirely hidden from view; a very substantial and handsome building—the Rochester Liberal Club—having been built, which covers the whole site.

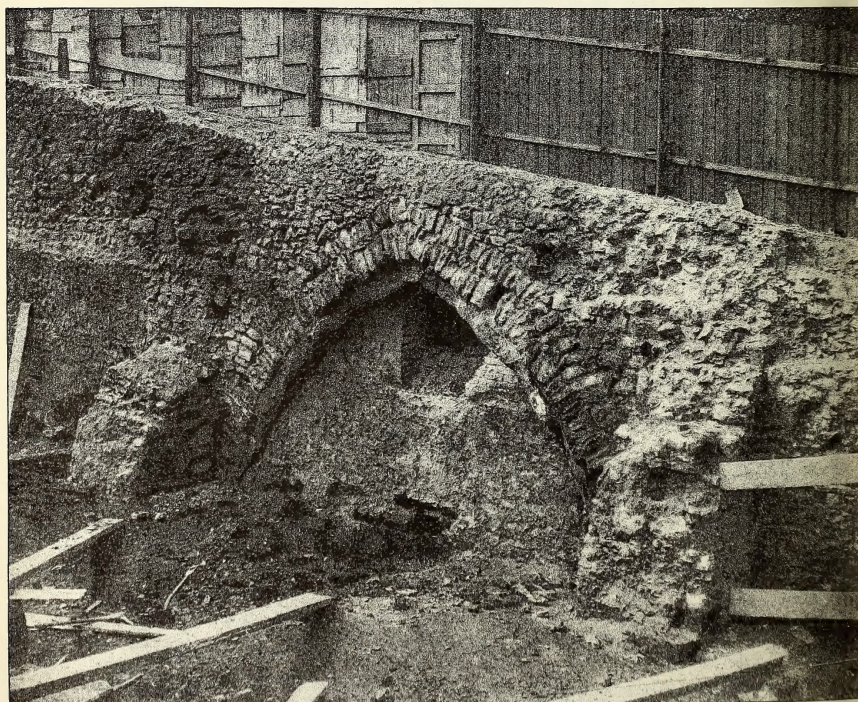
When the site was cleared, some photographs and drawings were made, and the accompanying illustrations prepared from them will give a better idea of the remains than any description which I could offer.

In the *History of Rochester*, published by Fisher in 1772, the writer of that most careful and valuable work says, in his description of the castle:

"Three sides of the castle were surrounded with a deep broad ditch, which is now nearly filled up. On the other side runs the River Medway. The entrance into this fortress is from the north-east. Part of the portal still remains. On each side of this is an angular recess, with arches in the outward walls that command the



ARCH NO. 2, IN CASTLE WALL.



ARCH NO. 1, UNDER CASTLE BRIDGE.

"INK-PHOTO" DEBRAUE & CO. LONDON.

IN THE MOAT OF ROCHESTER CASTLE.

avenues to the bridge of the castle to the right and left. Over the gateway and the recesses was a large tower, from this entrance is an easy descent into the city, formed on two arches turned over the castle ditch. This descent from the castle terminated in a street which, in the *Registrum Roffense*, is called Venella, and was the grand avenue from the High Street to the castle, which no doubt procured it the name of Castle Street,* which it appears by a Court Roll to have retained so low at least as 1576."

The descent from the castle, as will be seen from the above extract, was a steep roadway formed on two arches turned over the castle ditch, and the lower of these arches is shewn as No. 1 in our Plate; the remains of the more central and probably the more spacious arch under the roadway, spanning the moat, have altogether disappeared. The lower archway, shewn in our illustration, was formed of large blocks of chalk, with some rag-stone.

I regret to say that no exact measurements were taken, but the width of the arch in its broadest part may be approximately stated at 12 feet, and the height about 8 feet. It was impossible to get more than a few feet into the interior, which was filled with rubbish. The ditch, on the south side of this road or causeway, now forming the site of the new Liberal Club, had been to a great extent levelled, and wooden buildings had been standing there for probably a century and a half; they were altogether removed in 1888.

The excavations which I have mentioned exposed not only the arch under the Castle Bridge, but also another arch supporting the remains of the castle wall, at the rear of the site. It is one of those arches often described as "an arch of construction," of which other examples are to

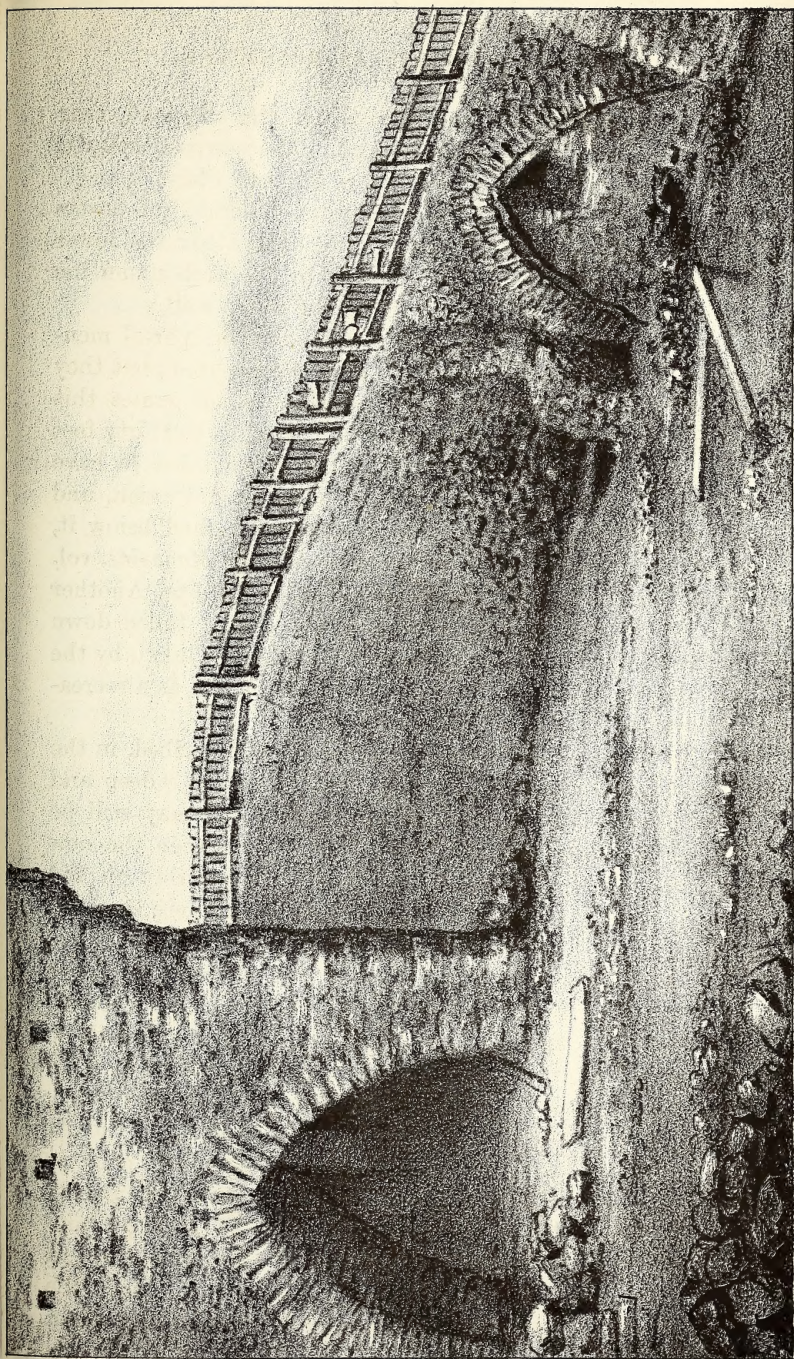
* The Castle Street was afterwards called Castle Lane; the portion leading to the street has for many years been a way for foot-passengers only, and posts having been erected—probably to prevent other traffic—it has acquired the euphonious appellation of "Two-post Alley." The upper part of the thoroughfare, nearer to the castle, where it widens towards Boley Hill, forming a shoulder or "epaulement" to the works (see the annexed map), obtained probably from that circumstance the name of Epaule, or commonly Epple Lane, by which it is sometimes, even now, called. The lane near, now known as King's-head Lane, leading from the King's Head in the High Street, past the ancient enclosed burial-ground to Boley Hill, is undoubtedly the lane which, in the grants from Ethelbert to the Church of Rochester (see Hearne's *Textus Roffensis*, pp. 63 and 85), is called Doddingherne.

be seen in Rochester; one especially in the city wall, near the gardens abutting on Crow Lane. The newly-discovered arch of construction is shewn as No. 2 in our Plate.

The new building of the Rochester Liberal Club covers the whole site, which was cleared and excavated; the lower walls effectually block up all access to the arch under the castle bridge, but not to that under the castle wall.

The entrance gateway to the castle and the portal mentioned in the *History of Rochester* have disappeared; but they are seen on the old map or plan which accompanies this paper. A great fragment of the wall, said to be thirty feet high, and about twenty feet in width, is recorded to have fallen on the 19th March 1806, with a dreadful crash, and to have entirely destroyed a coach-builder's shed below it, then occupied by Mr. Butcher (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxvi., p. 274), which at that time stood on this site. Another part of the entrance gateway was, I think, taken down about 1871, when the castle gardens were first taken by the City Corporation, and thrown open to the public as a recreation ground.

The moat or ditch round the castle is described, in the above extract from the *History of Rochester*, as "deep and broad;" and how true that description was may still be judged by viewing what is now left of it between the new Rochester Bridge Chamber (which stands probably on the mouth, or nearly on the mouth, of the ditch, where it joined the river) and the top of "Two-post Alley." Some handsome new houses, and the Rochester and County Club, have been lately built on the upper ridge overhanging the moat, and there is a rapid and deep dip between the back of these houses and the rear of the houses in the High Street. This is still more apparent on the highest point of this ridge, where, if the garden-doors (made in the thickness of the old wall) are open, it is seen that the descent to the moat is still very steep, and sharply defined. Even under the altered circumstances, this view gives a good idea of the depth and imposing proportions of the moat, as it must have been in the thirteenth century. The other part of it, above the castle bridge, passing along the back of Boley Hill, through

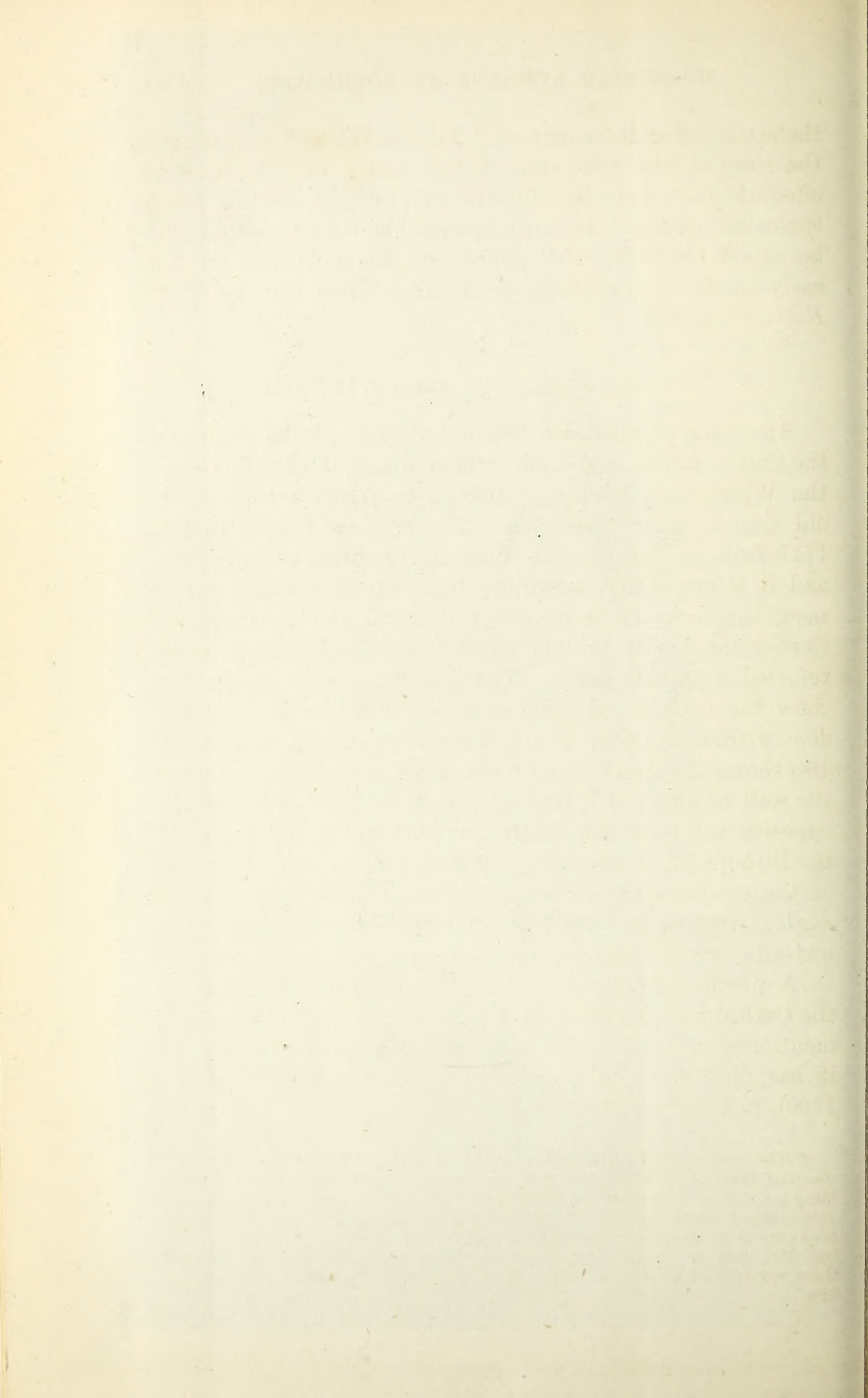


SPRAQUE & CO. LITHO. 22, MARK LANE, CANON ST. LONDON, E.C.

No. 1.

No. 2.

IN THE MOAT OF ROCHESTER CASTLE—ARCHES : (1) UNDER CASTLE BRIDGE ; (2) IN OUTER WALL.



the castle grounds known as "Baker's Walks," and so into the river at the west side of the castle, have been more effectually levelled; but for the greater part of this route the course of the moat can very easily be traced. What may be called the Boley Hill portion of the moat was levelled early in the last century, as we learn from the *History of Rochester*, p. 281.

Map of Rochester, dated 1717.

In order to illustrate this description of the moat and the Castle bridge, and their surroundings, I am allowed by the Wardens of Rochester Bridge to annex a copy of an old map in their possession. The original was revised in 1717 from a survey made some thirty-three years earlier, and it shews better, certainly, than any map I have before seen, the proportions of the moat, and the access to the Castle, the Castle bridge, Castle Street, and other points referred to in this paper. The map was merely designed to shew the houses and other possessions of the Bridge Wardens within the city, and is interesting in that respect; it also shews the South gate of the city,* which stood between the wall of Boley Hill House, now Mrs. Aveling's, and the opposite wall belonging to the gardens of the old palace of the Bishops of Rochester. The arch of this gate is marked in the earlier copy of the map made in 1684 at a different angle; namely, as crossing the road from east to west, instead of from north to south, nearly.

A precinct-gatehouse, beside the south-west entrance to the Cathedral, as shewn in the accompanying old map, is mentioned in books of the last century; but the memory of it has died out. In the *Kentish Traveller* (edition dated 1790), p. 148, we read:

* The author of the *History of Rochester* says in 1771: "The south gate was near Boley Hill, in the road to St. Margaret's; the hooks on which the gate hung are still in the wall at the north-east corner of Mr. Gordon's garden; the gate is about *nine* feet wide; the arch was taken down in the year 1770." The hooks are gone, but the wall at this point still shews where the gates stood. The late Mr. Phippen, in his *Sketches of Rochester*, 1862, absolutely denied that there was ever a "south gate" here. Our map would no doubt have convinced him.

"The almonry of the convent was at the South West extremity of the church. It is now the house of the fifth Prebendary, and this stall is annexed, by Act of Parliament, to the Provostship of Oriel College in Oxford. *There was within memory a gate, adjoining to the gable end of this house, which enclosed this part of the precinct, now called College Green.*"

In the *History of Rochester* (edition 1772) we find two allusions to this gate. On p. 97, speaking of the house of the fifth Prebendary, it is said, "from the dangerous state of the adjoining gatehouse" it was removed. Again, we read on p. 99:

"*Besides the gate at the end of Dr. Clarke's house, there were three other gates, belonging to the precincts of this priory, viz., the Cemetery Gate, which seems to be that which is now called 'College Yard Gate.' . . . St. William's Gate was another avenue into the precincts. . . . The Prior's Gate was where the grammar school now (1772) is.*"

The remarkable tree* upon Boley (Bully) Hill, beneath which the local courts used to be held, is also prominently shewn upon our old map.

Dr. Thorpe, compiler of the *Registrum Roffense*, resided in a house, near the pump in the High Street, which is marked with the figure 9 in our copy of the old map.

It will be observed that the old bridge shewn in the map stands further south than the existing modern bridge, which starts from a site near the word "Kay" in the old map.

The extent of the old Crown Inn and its yard is well shewn upon the old map; on our copy of it the Crown Inn is denoted by the figure 12.

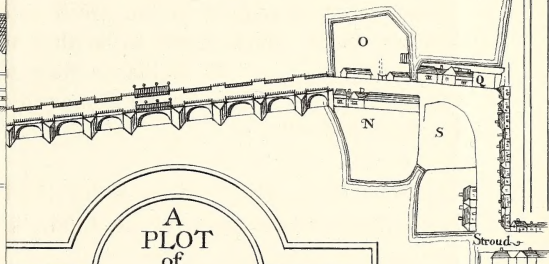
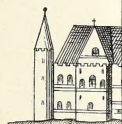
Satis House is shewn (No. 8 on our copy of the map) as it must have been when Queen Elizabeth visited Mr. Watts there. It was altered and "restored" by Mr. Brooke.

Boley Hill House (No. 6 on our copy of the map), formerly occupied by the Gordon family (mentioned in the note above on the last page), is now the residence of Mrs. Aveling.

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVII., pp. 183, 186, 187.



Medway



A PLOT of

*all and every the Messuages and Tenements
belonging to Rochester Bridge, in y^e County
of Kent, situate in y^e City of Rochester, wth
the names of y^e Tenants holding the same by
Lease, from the Wardens & Assiliants of
the said Bridge; As they were surveyed Ann^o
Domini 1717. By George Russell of ~
Rochester ~*

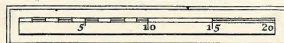
Tenants Names.

Tenants Names.

A Edward Moys.
B Town Hall, City.
C Pyor.
D Will^m Flood.
E Iohn Allen.
F Will^m Head.
G Iohn Bing.
H Iohn Burgis.
I Fowler.
K Collins.

L Wineprels.
M Io. Buncket.
N Fra. Iohnson.
O Bridg Yard.
P Iohn Bryan.
Q Iohn Wallfall.
R Rob^t Baldwin.
S Richard Wood.
T Iohn Olive.
V Hen. Turner.

1. Cathedral.
2. St Nicholas Chur.
3. College, or Chert.
4. Precinct Gatehou.
5. The South Gate.
6. Boley Hill Hous.
7. The Court Tree



~ Scale of Perches ~

“The almonry of the convent was at the South West extremity of the church. It is now the house of the fifth Prebendary, and this stall is annexed, by Act of Parliament, to the Provostship of Oriel College in Oxford. *There was within memory a gate, adjoining to the gable end of this house, which enclosed this part of the precinct, now called College Green.*”

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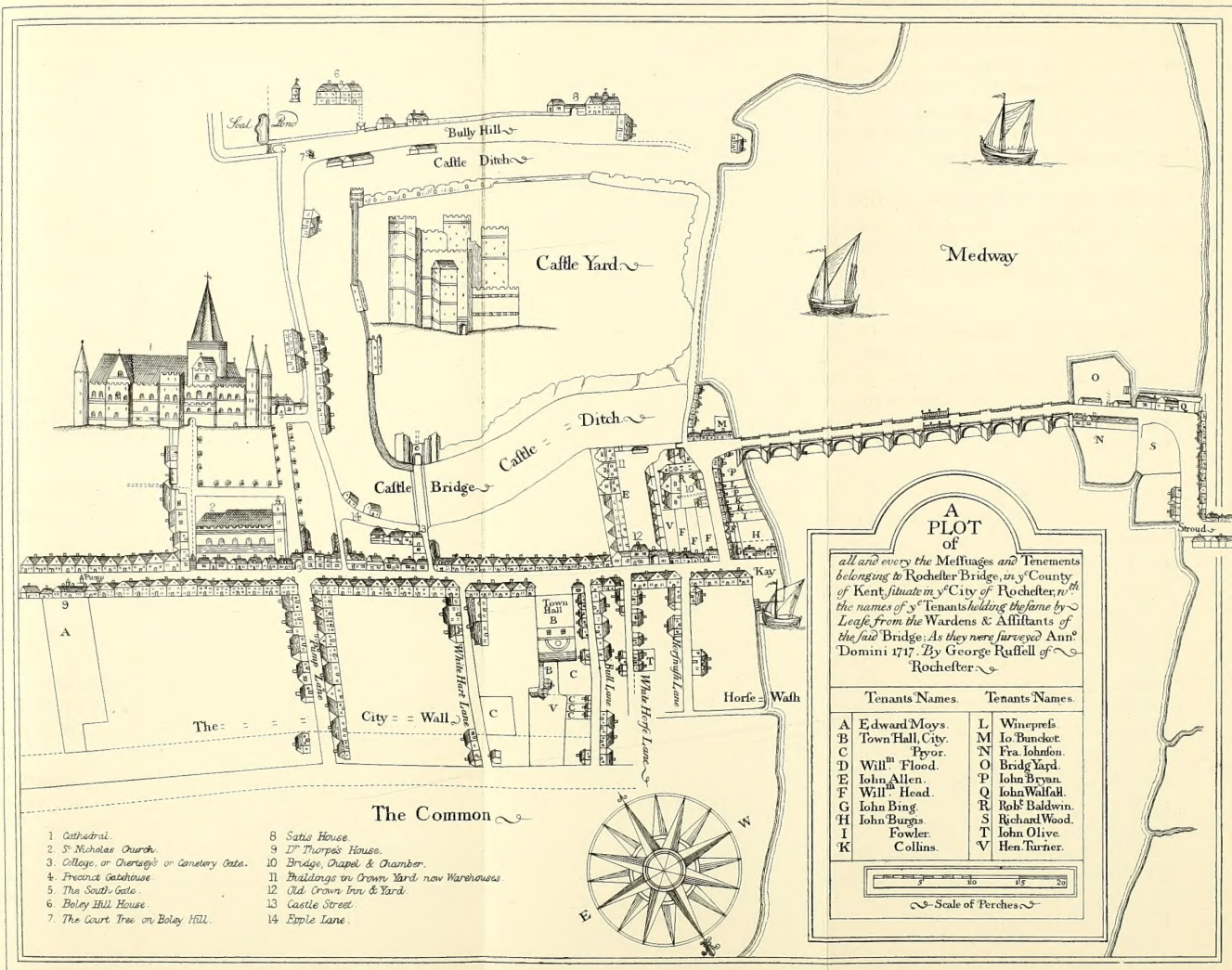
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Foundations of a Wall of the Priory.

In a separate paper in this Volume reference is made to the assistance rendered to the Kent Archæological Society by Mr. Banks of Rochester, the City Surveyor. In the following instance we are also indebted to him. He carefully measured and made a plan of the foundations of the mediæval wall, which was found under the vacant piece of land between the High Street and the south side of the choir of Rochester Cathedral. It was thought, by some, that the foundations of the old *City Corn Cross* might be found there, and so in 1887 an examination was made. If any fragment of the *Corn Cross* had been found, it might probably have been rebuilt by the City, as the Queen's Jubilee Memorial. There was, however, no vestige of the Cross. What Mr. Banks did find was the lower part of the wall, of stone and chalk, "*de petra et calce*," which was built by the Monks of St. Andrew in pursuance of the licence granted in the 19th of Edward III. near the gate of St. William, between the city and the garden of the Priory (see Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, pp. 552-3). Mr. Banks uncovered this work for a length of about eighty-five feet. It lies fifteen feet from the outer side of the new retaining wall against the High Street, the top is about three feet below the present surface. Mr. Banks describes it as a rubble wall, built of rough irregularly shaped pieces of stone. The base appeared to be composed of large blocks of chalk; the rubble work, of which about three feet remains, was about five feet high, its base being about eight feet below the surface; both the chalk and the rubble are set in mortar, and the chalk base spreads a little wider than the rubble wall.

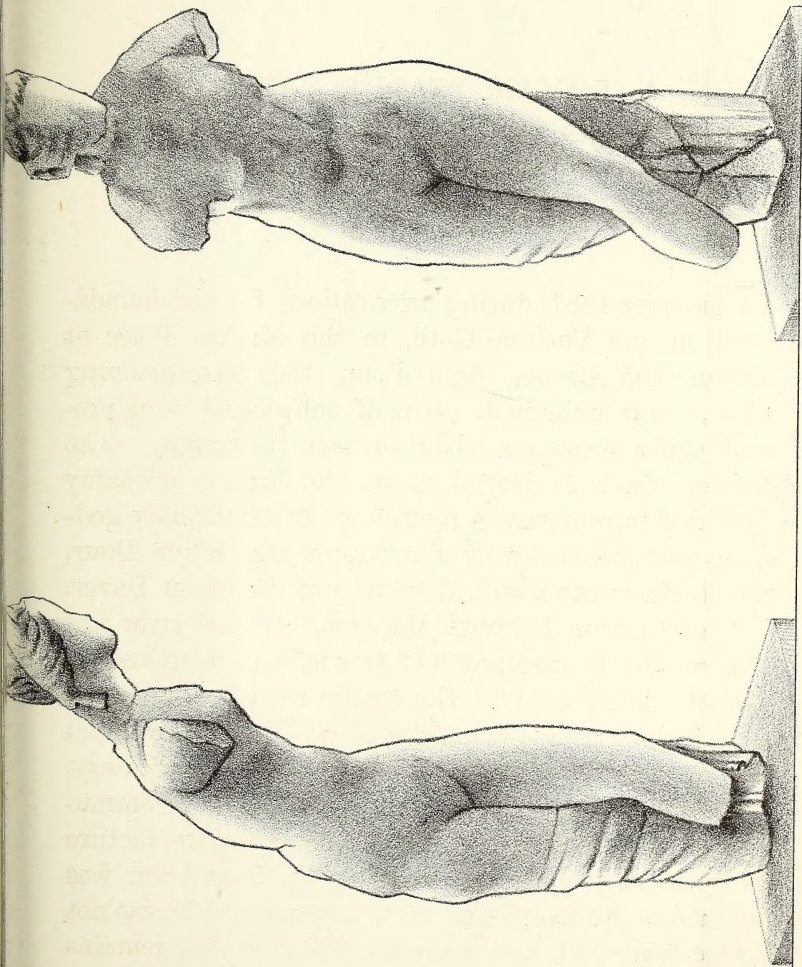
ON A ROMAN STATUE AND OTHER REMAINS IN THE DOVER MUSEUM.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A., F.L.S.

IN the year 1887, during excavations for the foundations of the Carlton Club, in the Market Place at Dover, the statue, figured on the accompanying plate,* was exhumed. It is of oolite, and in its present state measures about 4 feet in height. The figure, which is draped about the legs, is probably intended to represent a nymph or some tutelary goddess, who presided over the sea or the River Dour, which rises near Ewell, flowing into the sea at Dover. The connection between the name of that river and *Dubris*, the Roman name of Dover, is unmistakeable. The mutilated state of the statue rendered it impossible to give an adequate idea of its beauty or original outline, as the surface had entirely decayed away. This interesting discovery, which was kindly communicated by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., is a novel feature in the history of Dover, shewing that the town was adorned in Roman times in a manner which was not before suspected, and leads us to expect that remains of a richer nature will be met with in the future.

We are indebted to a member of our Society, Mr. Lambert Weston, of Waterloo Crescent, for finely

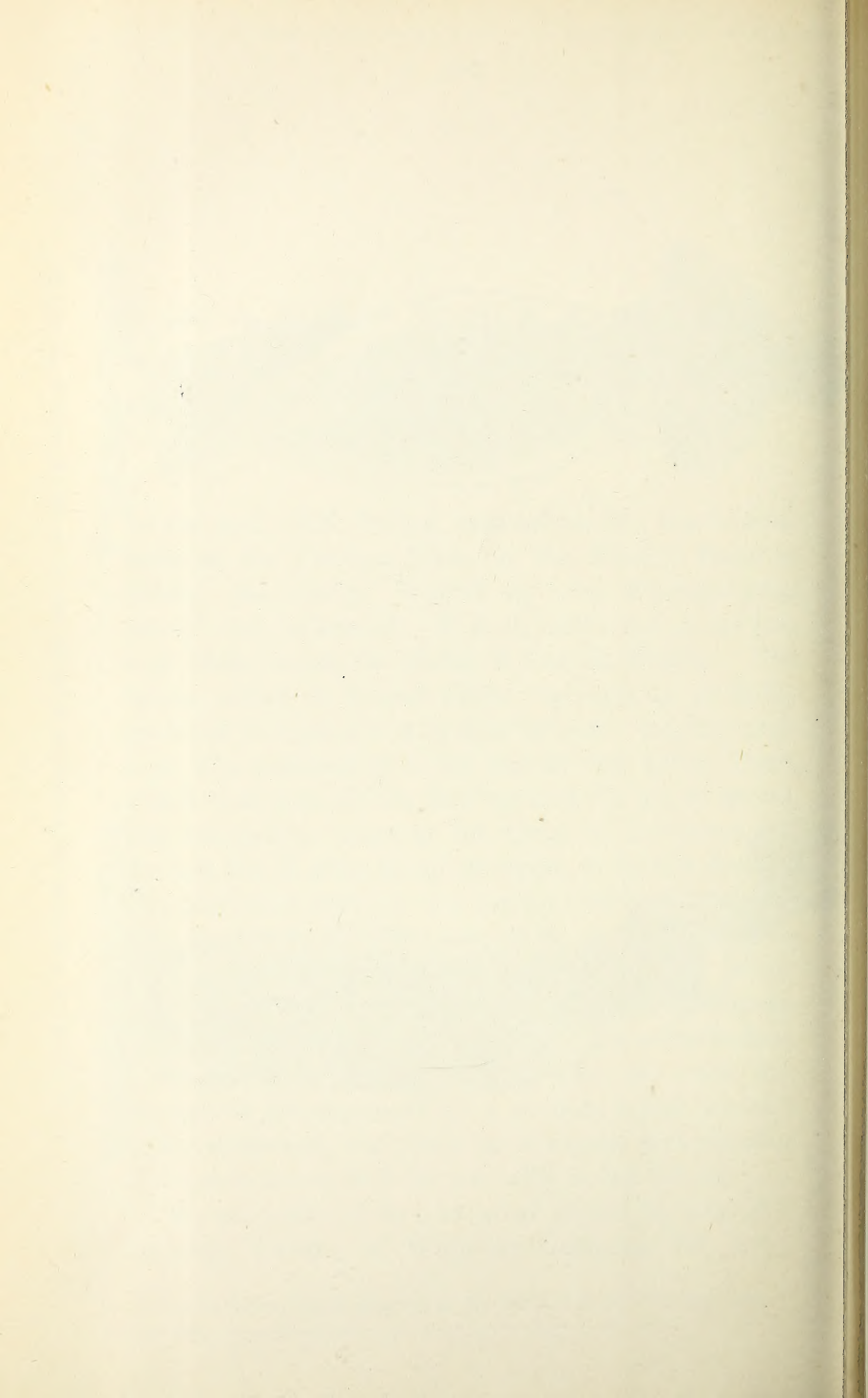
* From a drawing kindly prepared by Mr. Barnard Rook, of Sittingbourne.

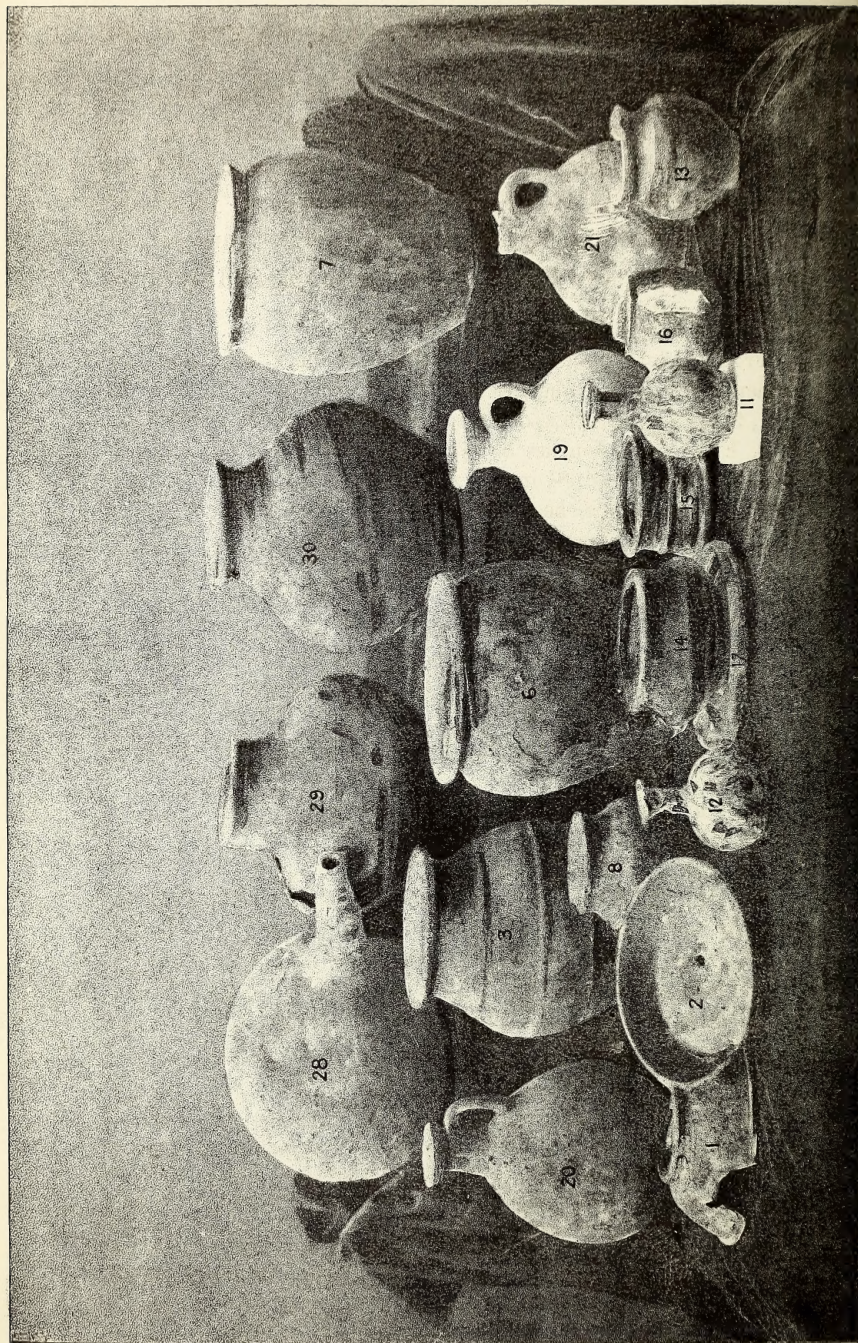


BAERNARD ROOK, DEL.

SPRAGUE & CO., LITHO, 22, MARTIN LANE, CANON ST., LONDON, E.C.

REMAINS (4 FEET HIGH) OF A ROMAN STATUE, DUG UP IN THE MARKET PLACE, DOVER.





ROMAN VESSELS FOUND AT DOVER

executed and tinted photographs of other objects, which have been added to the Dover Museum during the past few years. A brief account of some of these was furnished to the Royal Archæological Institute, by Dr. Astley and Mr. William Clayton,* but the following descriptive list of them, accompanied by illustrations, will doubtless be welcomed :

From a field, in the rear of Dover College, adjoining land formerly belonging to the Priory.

- 1, 2. SAMIAN PATERÆ, one stamped OSIN, the other C.IN.T.VSS.A.
3. URN, black, 8 inches \times $7\frac{1}{2}$.
4. URN,† dull red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches \times 7.
5. URN,† red, 9 inches \times 6.
6. URN,† red brown, 9 inches \times 8.
7. URN,† red brown, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches \times 8.
8. URN, black, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches \times 4.
9. MORTARIUM, stamped S A V (*urnus*).
10. LIMPET SHELL† of very large size.
11. GLASS VESSEL, globular body, 4 inches \times $3\frac{3}{4}$; neck, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch high.
12. GLASS VESSEL, globular body, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches \times $3\frac{3}{4}$; neck, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch high.
13. URN, black, 4 inches \times $3\frac{1}{2}$.
14. URN, brown, 3 inches \times 5.
15. URN, brown, 3 inches \times 4.
16. URN of Durobrivian ware, exterior roughened like oatmeal cloth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches \times 3.
17. PATERA, black, stamped IVINOF.
18. PATERA, black.
19. JUG, with handle, cream coloured, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches \times 6.

* *Arch. Journal*, vols. xvi., p. 297; xxiv., p. 279.

† Contain calcined bones.

‡ The peculiar custom of burying single shells, with the dead, is not uncommon; shells being regarded as charms, hence they are sometimes found pierced for use as amulets. Among the shells hitherto met with in graves are cowries, nerites, limpets, and snails. These are referred to in the *Nenia Britannica*, in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, in the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, also by Sir R. C. Hoare. They were found in the Deveril Barrow by Mr. Miles, as recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and by the late Rev. William Vallance at Sittingbourne.

- 20. JUG, with handle, red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches \times $5\frac{1}{2}$.
- 21. JUG, with handle, red, 7 inches \times $5\frac{3}{4}$.
- 22, 23. Two BRONZE ARMLETS, round.
- 24—26. Three BRONZE ARMLETS, flat, with fluted edges.
- 27. BRONZE ARMLET, twisted.
- From Castle Hill, Dover, by the Water-works.
- 28. Bottle-shaped VESSEL, red.
- 29. URN, black.
- 30. URN, black.

The following vessels were found at Buckland, on the Dover and Folkestone Road, on property which formerly belonged to Mr. Kingsford :

A. URN, red, mended with bronze rivets, contained bones and a bronze fibula.

B. URN, brown, with bones, projections on the sides of the vessel.

C. URN, cream ; ornamented with diagonal lines.

D. GLASS PHIAL, in the form of a candlestick ; the base of which was $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, the neck about 1 inch wide, and the height 7 inches. This type of glass vessel is uncommon in Kent ; there are three or four examples in the magnificent collection of Mr. George Joslin, at Colchester.

E. VASE of black ware.

F. VESSEL of red-brown ware, with two handles. [This was not found at Buckland, but in excavating on the premises of Sir R. Dickeson, in the Market Place at Dover.]

G. NECK of VESSEL of yellow ware.

H. URN, black.

I. VASE, black.

J. VASE, red.

K. URN, blue-black.

L. VASE, blue-black.

M, N. CUPS of black ware.

O. VASE, black.

P. BOWL, black.

Q. VASE, yellow ochre.

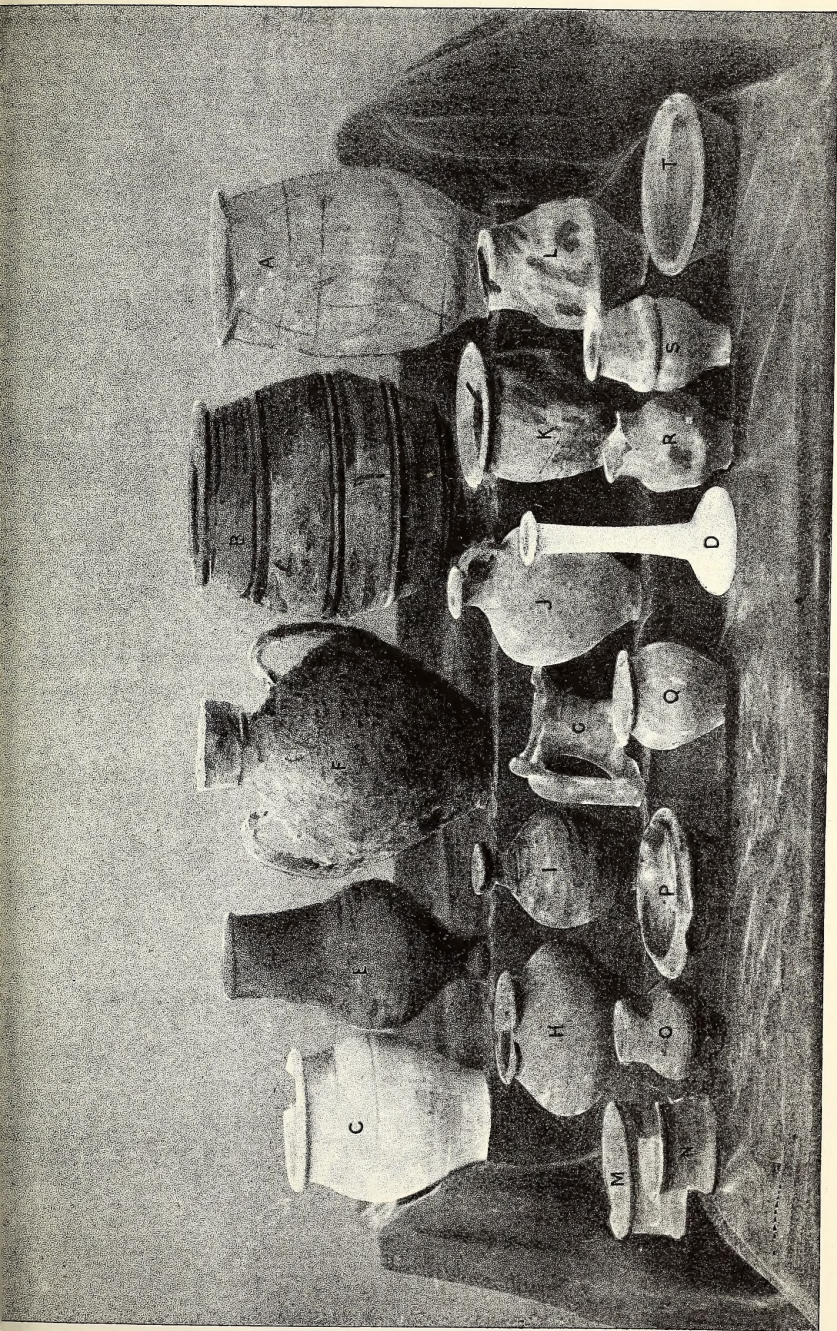
R. VASE, indented, grey.

S. VASE, grey.

T. PATERA, black.

DOLIUM ; it contained a Samian patera stamped CNNTOS.

FRAGMENTS of pateræ stamped FRONTINI—HABHISF.



ROMAN VESSELS FOUND AT BUCKLAND, NEAR DOVER

The House of Commons, at the end of the year 1801, was informed by the Secretary of the Admiralty, that a vessel, named the "HMS Porpoise," had been sent to the coast of Africa, with a view to the discovery of a new trade. The vessel was commanded by Captain Boscawen, and was accompanied by a Mr. Boscawen, a gentleman of the name of Boscawen, who was a member of the House of Commons. The vessel was sent to the coast of Africa, with a view to the discovery of a new trade, and was accompanied by a Mr. Boscawen, a gentleman of the name of Boscawen, who was a member of the House of Commons. The vessel was sent to the coast of Africa, with a view to the discovery of a new trade, and was accompanied by a Mr. Boscawen, a gentleman of the name of Boscawen, who was a member of the House of Commons.

The foregoing articles are of Roman date and apparently all belonged to sepulchral deposits. Taken in conjunction with other discoveries which have been made in and around Dover from time to time, they shed further light on the past history of the locality.

Mr. Gordon, the Curator of the Dover Museum, kindly informs me that Anglo-Saxon interments have recently been met with, in excavating foundations on the Priory Hill, at Dover. With human skeletons, there were found swords and spears in a fragmentary condition. At the head of one grave were many limpet shells; and in another, jasper (?) stones.

Mr. G. Wilks, Town Clerk of Hythe, has obligingly communicated particulars of nine Anglo-Saxon graves, found on opening a chalk quarry, up the hill between Folkestone and Dover. The details of these discoveries may be looked for from his pen.

ON A BRONZE LIGULA FOUND AT DARTFORD.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.



DURING the Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society, at Dartford (July 31 and August 1, 1889), Mr. Ernest C. Youens, of that town, placed at the writer's disposal an excellent drawing, by his brother, Mr. C. T. Youens, of a Roman *ligula*, or spoon-shaped instrument, for ointment probably, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of unusual form, which is in his possession. The handle is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and the blade $2\frac{1}{4}$. It was discovered, in company with bones, in 1887, near the Walnut Tree Tavern, on the western side of Highfield Road, Dartford. The blade, or broadest portion, is over half an inch ($\frac{9}{16}$) wide; and the stem is over a quarter of an inch ($\frac{5}{16}$) thick at its stoutest part. This specimen is of bronze, richly inlaid with silver, and banded with jet, or a similar black material. It may be compared with one, somewhat similar, that was found in a Saxon grave, at the foot of Star Hill, Rochester,* which Mr. Roach Smith considered to be of Roman workmanship.

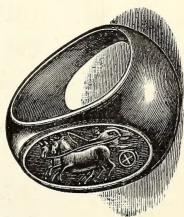
* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., pl. xxxiv, fig. 3.

ON A ROMAN RING FOUND AT MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE.

BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

IN February 1889 relics of an interment were met with during excavations for brickearth, in fields occupied for the purpose by Messrs. Wills and Packham, at Milton-next-Sittingbourne. The site of the discovery lies about two hundred yards to the right or south of a footpath leading from the Milton National Schools to Kemsley Downs, and about three hundred yards to the north of the Roman cemetery, discovered some years since at Bex Hill,* in Milton.

The workmen state that the discovery consisted of a human skeleton, lying east and west, with head to the west, accompanied by a glass vessel, which was destroyed, a buckle of gilt bronze, an iron spear-head, and a massive gold finger ring, set with a red carnelian, on which is cut a winged Cupid driving a chariot drawn by two horses, thence called in Latin a "*bigæ*," and in Italian a *biga*. As this subject is not dissimilar to that which occurs on early Greek coins of Syracuse, it is probable that the ancient lapidary drew his design therefrom. The drawing, from which the accompanying woodcut of the ring is engraved, was kindly prepared by Miss S. Bowles. The subject



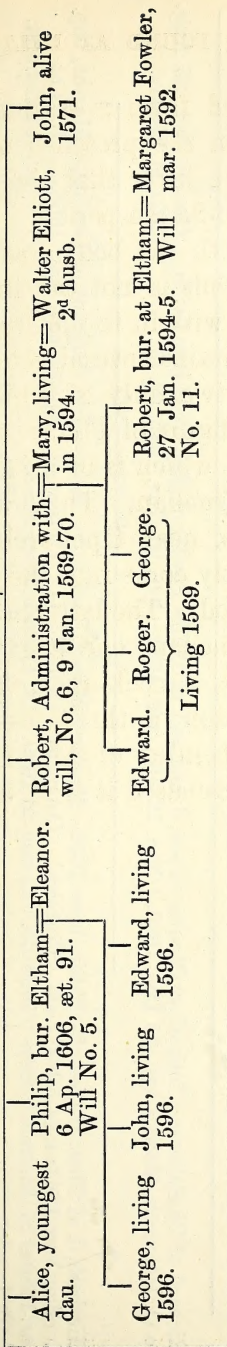
* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., pp. 164-173.

of the *intaglio* is engraved from a sealing-wax impression of the seal. From the presence of a spear-head with the remains, we infer that the interment was made during the Anglo-Saxon period. The interment of a Roman jewel with the body was a circumstance not unfrequent. This is not the first Roman *intaglio* that has been met with in the Milton locality. The writer's collection contains several molten rings, set with engraved stones, two only of which can be deciphered; upon one is a figure of Plenty, with a cornucopia; and upon another, which is of iron, is a figure of Minerva cut on a red carnelian. These were found on the Slay Hills saltings, near Upchurch, as were also two which have recently come into the possession of Mr. H. Wickham of Strood. The latter are of silver, both being set with red carnelian; one bears the figure of Perseus; and the other, a cock upon two ears of wheat. For the preservation of the Milton *intaglio* we are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Humphrey Wood of Chatham, who purchased it from a dealer in that town.

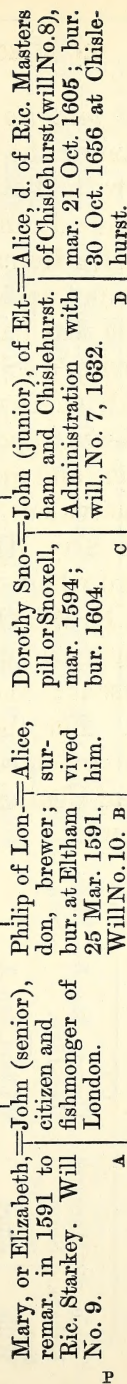
Pedigree of the Kentish Family of Stubbs.*

(Entered at the College of Arms A.D. 1880.)

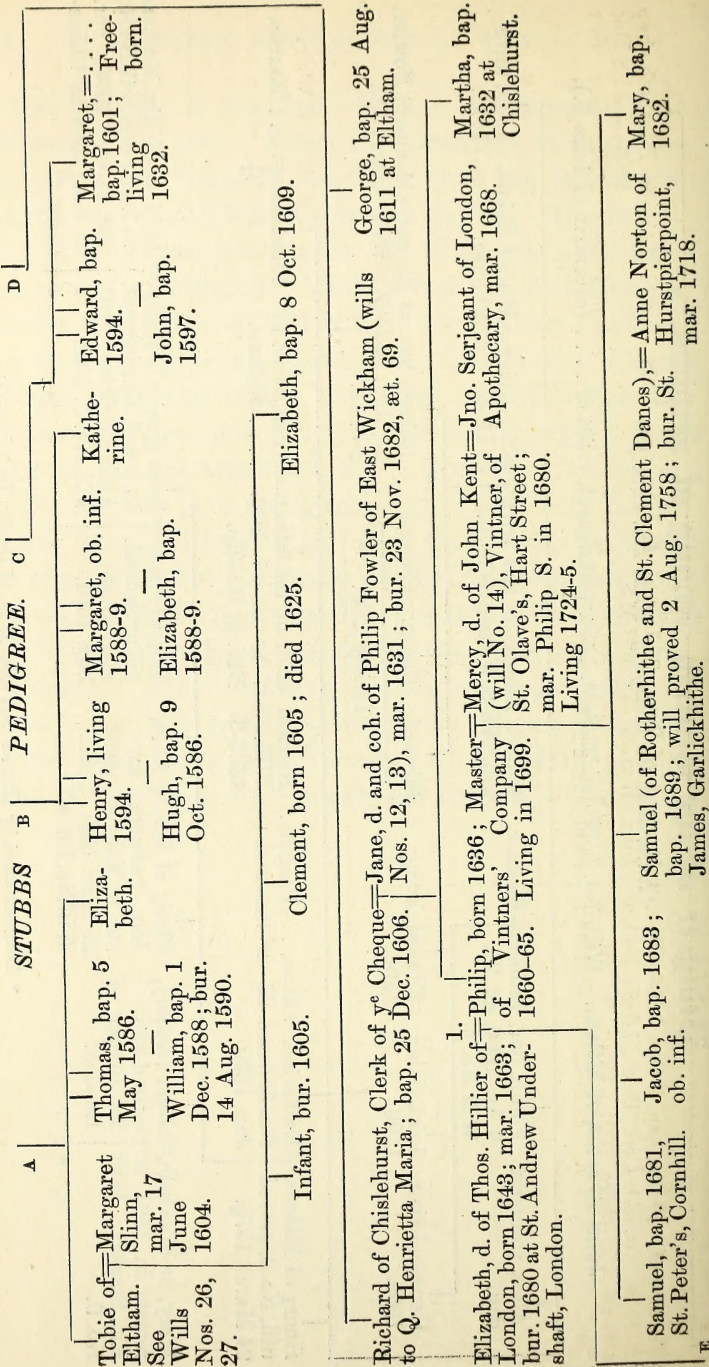
JOHN STOBBS of Eltham. Will, No. 1, proved 22 Sept. 1556. = Margaret, relict of (executrix of John S.).



Henry of Eltham, = Katherine, will, = Haighte, Richard, ex'or of his father. = Anne, relict of Elizabeth. = Bourne.
will, No. 2, proved No. 3, dated 25 2^d husband. Will, No. 4, proved Feb. . . . Nelham. $\frac{1}{2}$
24 March 157 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 1590. 1585-6. Bur. at Ruislip.



* Communicated by HENRY STUBBS, M.A., of Danby, Ballyshannon.



Thomas of Philip, bap. 2 Oct. 1665; Wad.—Mary, d. of Rev. Fort St. ham Coll., Oxon, 1683; Fellow there 1691; Chap. to Bp. of George, Chichester; Rector of Woolwich East (1694); St. Alphege, London Indies, (1699); St. James, Garlickhithe bap. 1664; (1705); Launton, Oxon (1719); died 1699. Archdeacon of St. Albans (1715); Will No. First Chaplain to Royal Hos- 15. pital, Greenwich (1719); died 13 Sept. 1738, æt. 73; bur. at Greenwich. Will No. 16.

3. Lucas of H.M.S. *Bristol*; bap. 1667; died un- mar. 1691-2. Will No. 18.

4. John, bap. 1668; bur. 1672.
5. Richard, bap. and bur. 1669.
6. Richard, bap. 1670; bur. 1682.
7. John, bap. 1673-4; ap- prenticed to father at Vintners' Company 1689.
8. Charles, bap. 1678; bur. 1685.

9. Elizabeth, bap. 1666; died 3 Dec. 1722; mar. Rev. Ambrose Bonwick (will No. 19) of Headley, Surrey; buried 1722 at Mickleham.

William of Rochester and Doctors—Mary Gascoigne of Suffolk, Commons; Registrar of St. Albans died before 15 Dec. 1764; and Rochester. Will, No. 20, bur. in Rochester Cathed- proved 17 March 1790. 21. dral. Brother's will, No.

Philip Maria, died 1786. Will No. 17.

Charles, born 1706; = Rebecca, d. of Robt Walrond of London; mar. 1733; died 1764, æt. 50; remar. John Kerby of Northampton.

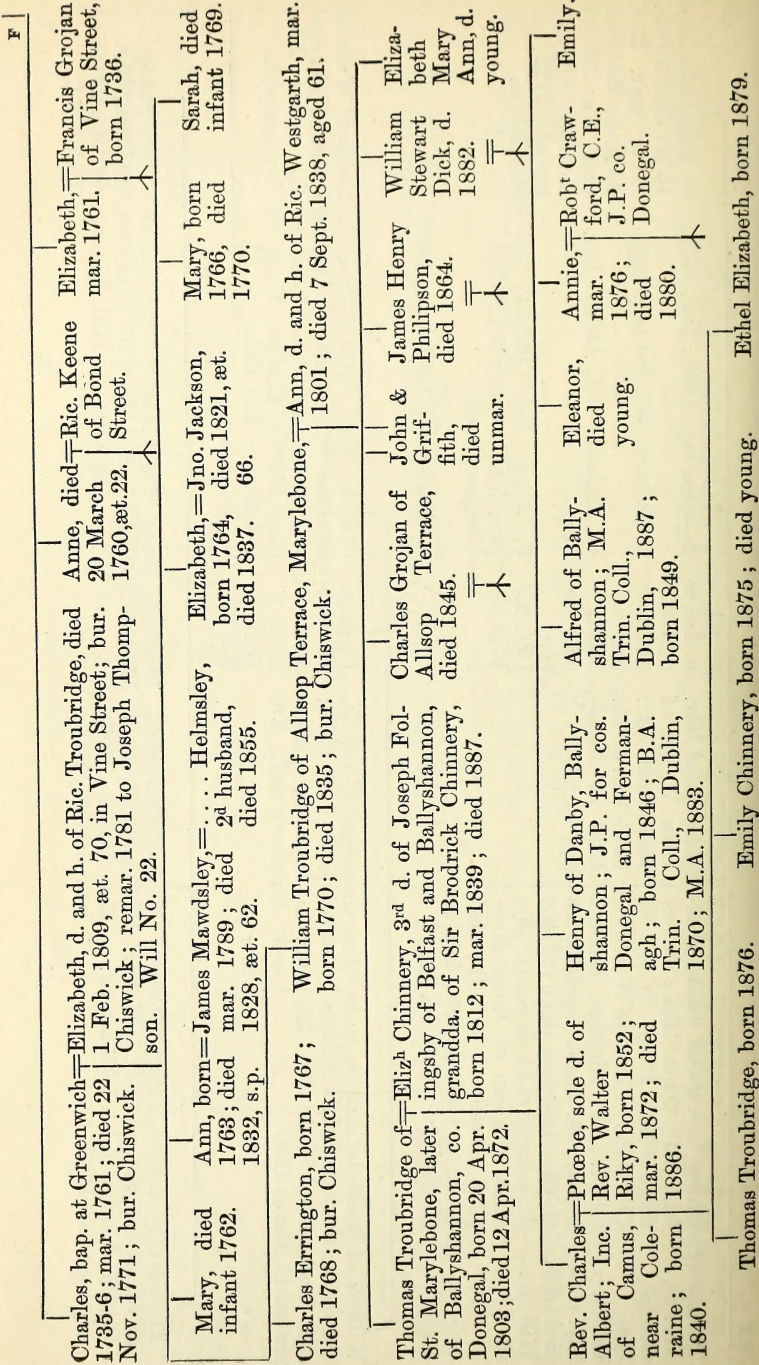
Thomas of St. Albans, = Mary Roberts, of Staple Inn, and of mar. 1771; bur. Ch. Ch., London. Ad- 1836, æt. 90. m'on granted 1776.

Mary of Rochester, of Somers Town, of Bow Street. Will proved 30 May 1805.

Elizabeth, living 1768 at Roches- ter.

Sarah, mar. = John Dufour of Stamford Hill, Middx. ing 1793.

Three young children, bur. in Rochester Cathedral.



THE KENTISH FAMILY OF STUBBS. WILLS, AND EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY STUBBS, J.P.,

OF DANBY, BALLYSHANNON.

FROM THE CLOSE ROLLS.

1. Recognisance dated 25 May 1586. *John Stubbes* Citizen & Fishmonger of *London* to *John Carter* Citizen & Fishmonger in the sum of £300. The Condition being that said Stubbes his heirs &c. shall observe perform &c. the Covenants Grants Articles &c. comprised in a pair of Indentures between him said John Stubbes & the said John Carter dated 20 Feb. last past.

2. Recognisance dated 14 March 1586. *John Stubbs* Citizen & Fishmonger *London* to *Robert Withers* Citizen & Vintner of *London* in the sum of £1000. Whereas the above bounden John Stubbs by Indenture of Bargain & Sale dated 2 Dec. last past and made between him of the one part and the above named Robert Withers of the other part, granted sold &c. to the latter "All that newe bricke messuage or tenement with the appurten'nces late in the tenure or occupac'on of the sayd John Stubbs set and being in the parrishe of *Eltham* in the Countye Kente" and other property (Lands &c.) there, purchased by him said John. He said *John Stubbs & Mary* his Wife if they claim any right title &c. to the said property shall do all such reasonable acts deeds &c. as shall be necessary or required.

3. 1595. Indenture dated 2 Oct. 37* Elizth between William Ellyot of *Eltham* co. Kent Gent. *John Stubes* son of *Philip Stubes of Eltham* aforesaid Yeoman & *Margaret Stubes* of *Eltham* Widow late the wife of *Robert Stubes* of *Eltham* aforesaid dec^d of the one part and John Restone of *Eltham* Gent. of the other part for the sale in pursuance of the Will of the said Robert Stubes dated 31 Dec. 1594 37th Elizth for the sum of £46 to the said John Restone of a Messuage or House in *Eltham* and 1 parcel of Land there in *Easfield* containing half an acre.

4. 1611. Indenture dated 5 May 9 James I. between *Toby Stubbles of Eltham* co. Kent Yeoman son & heir of *John Stubbes* late of the City of *London* Fishmonger dec^d, *Henry Stubbes* of *Eltham* aforesaid Baker and *Hugh Stubbes* of *Eltham* Tailor sons of *Philip Stubbes* late of *London* Brewer dec^d brother of the said John Stubbes of the one part, and Richard Slynne of *Eltham* aforesaid Yeoman of the other part, for the sale in consideration of £70 to said Richard of "All that messuage or ten'te" &c. "and garden plott or small orchard" in *Eltham* aforesaid now or late in the occupation of John Smyth Labourer also of "all that messuage or ten'te" now or late in the occupation of Roger Allen Labourer with three roods of Land more or less "lying at *Easte feilde* in the p'ishe of *Eltham* aforesaid."

5. Indenture dated 18 May 1612 between *Henry Stubbs of Eltham* co. Kent Yeoman & *Alice* his Wife of the one part and *Walter Parry of Eltham* aforesaid Yeoman of the other part for Mortgage of £40 on "All that messuage or ten'te called the *George*" &c. in *Eltham* now in the tenure or occupation of the said Henry Stubbs.

6. 12 May 1635. Recognisance. *Richard Stubbs* of *Chiselhurst* in the County of Kent Gent. to *Adrian Evans* Citizen & Clothworker of London in the sum of £140.

INDENTURES.

a. Indenture dated 20 Nov. 33 Cha^s I. (1647) between James Bens of Chatham co. Kent Shipwright & Mary his wife, *Jane Stubbes* of Chesles [*Chislehurst*] Kent Widow & Elizabeth Fowler of East Wickham in Kent Singlewoman being the daughters & co-heirs of Philip Fowler late of East Wickham aforesaid dec^d of the 1st part, and Dame Christian Leigh of East Wickham aforesaid Widow of the other part. The said James Bens & Mary his Wife in consideration of the sum of £75, the said *Jane Stubbes* in consideration of the sum of £5, and the said Elizabeth Fowler in consideration of the sum of £80 to them paid by the said Dame Christian Leigh according to the last Will & Testament of the said Philip Fowler bearing date on or about 23 June 1636, discharge the said Dame Christian from the said sums and grant sell &c. to her that Messuage &c. in Bexley and those Three Parcels of Land to the same belonging.

b. Indenture dated 12 Aug. 1663 between James Bends of Chatham co. Kent Shipwright, *Philip Stubbs* Citizen & Vintner of London, Robert Cooper of Bexley in said co. Kent Yeoman son & heir of Robert Cooper late of Bexley aforesaid dec^d & Elizabeth wife of the said Robert Cooper party to these presents of the 1st part, and John Briscoe Citizen & Fishmonger of London of the other part, for the sale of property in Bexley to the said John Briscoe.

c. Indenture dated 16 Nov. 19th Charles II. between *Robert Stubbs* of Stamford co. Lincoln Gent. son & heir of *Elizabeth Stubbs* dec^d late wife of *John Stubbs* of Bernards Inn co. Midd^x Gent., the said Elizabeth being surviving daughter & heiress of George Barnewell late of the City of Rochester co. Kent Gent. dec^d, of the one part, and John Brooke of the said City of Rochester Tallow Chandler of the other part, relating to property in S^t Nicholas parish in Rochester &c.

d. Indenture dated 10 Feb. 1667 between *Robert Stubbs* of Barnard Inn London Gent. of the one part, and John Marloe Gent. Alderman of the City of Rochester co. Kent of the other part, relating to property in Stroud in the said co. Kent.

FROM THE KENT FINES.

Fine levied at Westminster in Trinity Term 2nd Edw. VI. between *William Stubbys* Plaintiff and Thomas Mathewe & Alice his wife Defendants of 1 Messuage 1 Garden & 6 acres in *Northflete* purchased of Thomas & Alice for £40.

1553. Fine levied in Hilary Term 7th Edw. VI. between *John Stubbys* Plaintiff and John Hodder & Margaret his wife Defendants of 1 Messuage with appurtenances in *Chesylhurst* purchased of said John & Margaret for £40.

1555. Fine levied at Westminster in Trinity Term 2nd & 3rd Philip & Mary between *Henry Stubes* Plaintiff and William Skelton Defendant of 2 Messuages 1 Barn 2 Gardens 6 acres of Land & 6 acres of Pasture with the appurtenances in *Eltham* purchased of said William for £40.

EXTRACTS FROM ELTHAM PARISH REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

- 1584 July 4 John Burne son of Richard.
- 1586 Thomas stubes the sonn of John baptiz. y^e 5 of may.
- „ Hughe stubes the sonn of phillip baptized the 9 of october.
- 1588 Willia. stubbes the sonn of Jo. bapt. the same day (1 Dec.).
- „ margaret stubes the daughter of phillip bap^tz. eode^y (15 Dec.).
- „ Elizabeth stubbes daughter of phillip bap. the 25 of January.
- 1592 Jane starky the daughter of Richard baptiz. the 27 of dece^rber.
- 1594 Edward stubbes the sonn of John baptiz. the 27 of october.
- 1596 Phillip richardson daughter [*sic*] of richard bapti. the 14 of may.

- 1597 John Stubbes the sonn of John baptiz. the ii of September 1597.
 1601 margaret Stubbs filia Johannis Stubbs bap. 22 noue^b.
 1605 Elizabeth Stubbs the dafter of Hendry stubs baptized the 5 of may 1605.
 „ Clement Stubbs the sonne of Tobi Stubbs baptized y^e 30 of nouember 1605.
 1606 Richard Stubbs the sonne of John Stubbs baptized the 25 of December being
 Christmas Day 1606.
 1607 Marget Stubbs the Dafter of Hendry baptiz. the i of nouember 1607.
 1609 Elizabeth Stubbes the dafter of tobi baptized the 8 day of october 1609.
 1610 Ann Stubbes the dafter of Hendry baptized the first of nouemb. 1610.
 1611 George Stubbs the sonn of John Stubbs baptized the 25 of Auguste 1611.
 1613 Phillipp Stubbs the soone of Hendry Stubbs baptiz. the 15 of may 1613.
 1616 Ann clarke bap. 9 Jan.
 „ the weeke before a dafter of Binds baptized.
 „ more a sonne of hendry Stubbs baptized.
 1637 Nathaniell filius Philipp Stubbs Octo^{br} 4th 1637.
 1638 Maria filia Philippi Stubbes Decemb^r 30th 1638.
 1640 Anna filia Philippi Stubbes Nouemb^r 25th.
 1644 Philippus fil. Philippi Stubbes Jann. 23.
 1646 Henricus fil. Henrici Stubbs Jul. 26.
 1647 Esther filia Henrici Stubbes Jan. 16.
 1651 Anna filia Henrici Stubbs Junij 1^e.
 1656 Infans inbaptiz. Henerici Stubbs 6 Aprilis.

Marriages.

- 1591 John Slauter Alse stubes married y^e 28 of noue^b. 1591.
 „ Richard starky Elizabeth stubes married y^e 3 of April 1591.
 1592 Robart stubes marget Fowler married y^e 9 of Aprill 1592.
 1594 John stubbes & doryt. Snopill (or Snossill) married y^e 12 of may.
 1595 Richard Richardson & margaret stubes were married the 11 of nouember
 1595.
 1604 Toby Stubbs & margaret slinn were married the 17 of June 1604.
 1605 John Stubbs married m^r masters Dafter of Chisselhourst at the tower the
 2^o of octob. 1605 and payed the Dutyes here Also to me.
 1619 Richard webbe & Elizabeth Stubbes married the 11 of April 1619.
 1635 Philip Stubbs et An Nicholson nupti fuere No^b^{ris} 30th cum licentia
 Facul^r.
 1645 Henricus Stubbes et Esther Owen Sep^rb^r 2^d.
 1655 Robertus Rose et Anna Stubbs de Eltham 7 Decemb.

Burials.

- 1584 Ales stubbes the wyfe of phillip buried y^e x of August.
 1588 Marget stubbes y^e daughter of phillip buried y^e 24 January.
 1590 Willia. Stubbs y^e sonn of John buried y^e 14 of August.
 1591 Phillipp stubbes was buried y^e 25 marche 1591.
 1594 Robart stubbes buried y^e 27 of January 1594.
 1596 Edward Snopill buried the 6 of marche 1596.
 1604 M^{rs} Stubbs the wyfe of John stubs buried the 7th of September 1604.
 1605 A child of toby stubs buried the 6 of september 1605.
 1606 Ould m^r Phillip stubs buried the 6 of April 1606.
 1608 margret Stubbs the dafter of Hendri Stubbs buried the 22 of January
 1608.
 1618 Stops sonn buried the 26 of marche 1618.
 1625 July 12 "buried of the sicknes"
 first a man from m^r Ridwels
 secondly clement Stubbes.
 1627 goodwyfe stop buried the 20 of octob. 1627.
 1629 Elizabetha filia Richardi Slyn generosi sepulta fuit 7 die Decembris.
 1631 Henricus Stubbes sepultus fuit 15 die (July).
 1637 Nathaniell filius Philippi Stubbes No^{br} 14.
 1646 Philippus Stubbs Octo. 14.

1646 Anna Slyn vidua Dec. 28.

1656 Infans Henrici Stubbs 27 April.

1668 uxor Henrici Stubbs sepulta 8^o Novemb.

(John Stubbes was Churchwarden of Eltham 1599 and John Stubes in 1614.)

EXTRACTS FROM CHISLEHURST REGISTERS.

1632 Martha Stubbes daughter of Richard Stubbes and Jane his wife Christened one the 18th day of Aprill.

1656 Robert Rose & Widdoe Stubbs married by Justice Palmer the 4th of december 1656.

1656 M^s Alce Stubbs buried the 30 day of october.

1682 nouember the 23 Jane the widow Stubs bur^d.

FROM PARISH REGISTER OF ST. PETER'S AD VINCULA, LONDON.
John Stubbes married to Alice Maisters the xxith of Octob^r 1605.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS OF ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, LONDON.

"Thomas Stubbs the sonn of Phillup Stubbs and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 6th day of Nouember 1664 by m^r Saker."

"Phillip Stubs sonn of M^r Phillip Stubs and Elizabeth his wife was baptized y^e 2^d day October 1665."

"Elizabeth Stubs dafter of Phillip Stubs and Elizabeth his wife was baptized the 25th day of September 1666."

"Lucas Stubs the Son of Phillip Stubs and of Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized on the 27th of October " 1667.

"John Stubs Son of Phillip Stubs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized the 13th of October " 1668.

"Richard Stubbs Son of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized on the 26th of September " 1669.

"Richard Stubbs Son of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized on the 25th day of december " 1670.

"John Stubbs Son of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized on the 2^d of January " 1673.

"Charles Stubbs Son of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his wife was Baptized on the 27th day of October " 1678.

Burials.

"Richard Stubbs Son of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Buried on the 6th of October " 1669.

"John Stubbs Son of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Buried on the 7th day of July " 1672.

"A Female Still Borne Child of Phillip Stubbs & of Elizabeth his Wife was Buried on the 8th of February " 1675.

"M^{rs} Elizabeth Stubbs Wife of M^r Phillip Stubbs was Buried on the 28th day of July " 1680.

"Rebecca Hillier Widdow died in the house of M^r Phillip Stubbs & was Buried the 14th of September " 1680.

EXTRACT FROM REGISTERS OF BATTERSEA.

Marriage in 1680.

"Nouember 2^d M^r Phillop Stubs And M^{rs} Marci Seargant."

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS OF ST. PETER'S, CORNHILL.

Baptisms.

1681 Aug. 21 Samuell son of Philip & Mercy Stubbs.

1682 Aug. 1 Mary dau. of Philip & Mercy Stubbs.

- 1683 Aug. 1 Jacob son of Philip & Marcy Stubbs.
 1689 Sept. 8 Samuells son of Philip & Mercy Stubbs.

Burials.

- 1682 Mar. 30 Richard son of Philip Stubbs in the South Isle.
 1683 Sept. 1 Jacob son of Philip and Ma . . . Stubbs in the middle Isle.
 1685 Apr. 1 Charles Stubbs in y^e South Isle.

Marriages.

- 1719 May 28 W^m Stubbs of St Mary Magdalene Bermondsey co. Surry &
 Hannah Story of y^e same. Licence.

FROM GREENWICH PARISH REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

Charles son of Rebecca & Charles Stubbs was baptized in Greenwich Church in Feb. 1735 New Style (1734 Old Style).

FROM BROMLEY REGISTER OF BURIALS.

- 5 Feb. 1759. Mary Stubbs, widow of the College, aged 95.

FROM ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

14 July 1771. Thomas Stubbs of St. Andrew's Holborn co. Midd^x Bach^r & Mary Roberts of the same Sp^r marr^d by licence. Witnesses Tho^s Jones, Elizth Jones.

FROM THE VINTNERS' COMPANY'S REGISTERS.

- 1 Dec. 1646. Philipp Stubbs fil. Rich. S. de Chesles in Com. Kant po : Joh'i Kent p' 9 annos a Mich'm's ult.
 Philip Stubbs was Master of the Company from 1660 to 1665.
 14 Oct. 1679. Thomas Stubbs son of Philip Stubbs Citizen and Vintner of London apprenticed to Philip Stubbs Citizen and Vintner of London for 7 years.
 6 Feb. 1688. John Stubbs son of Philip Stubbs Citizen and Vintner London apprenticed to Philip Stubbs for 7 years.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

14 June 1631. Richard Stubbs of Chislehurst co. Kent Gent. Batch^r aged about 24 & Jane Fowler Sp^r aged about 18 dau^r of Philip Fowler of East Wickham co. Kent Gent. who consents—To be marr^d at St Faith's or at St Sepulchre's London.

28 Oct. 1663. Philip Stubbs of the Parish of St Andrew Undershaft London Vintner Bachelor aged about 28 years & Elizabeth Hiller Maiden aged 20 years daughter of Thomas & Rebecca Hiller of the Parish of St Dionis Backchurch London Citizen & Upholsterer who are consenting—To marry at St Olave's Old Jewry.

28 Oct. 1680. " Philipp Stubbs of St Andrew Undershaft Lond. Vintner aged about 44 years and a Widdower " and " M^{rs} Mercy Sarjeant of St Catherine Creechurch Lond. aged about 34 years and a Widdowe "—to be married in y^e parish Church of Battersey in Surry.

29 Jan. 1717-8. Samuel Stubbs of St Mary's Rotherhithe co. Surry, Batch^r, aged upwards of 28, and Anne Norton of Hurstpierpoint co. Sussex, aged upwards of 21—To marry at the latter.

12 May 1733. Charles Stubbs of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, aged 27 years & upwards, Bachelor, & Rebecca Wallrond of St James Westminster, Middlesex, aged 20 years, Spinster, with the consent of her mother Elizabeth Wallrond Widow—To be married at St Alphage's East Greenwich or St Alphage's within Cripplegate London.

31 January 1761. On which day a Licence issued for the Marriage of Francis Grojan of the Parish of S^t James, in the liberty of Westminster, in the Co. of Midd^x, a Bachelor, of the age of 25 years, with Elizabeth Stubbs of the same parish, aged 21 years & upwards, a Spinster—To be married in the Parish Church of S^t James aforesaid.

14 March 1761. Charles Stubbs of S^t James' Westminster co. Midd^x Batch^r aged 25 & upwards and Elizabeth Troubridge of S^t Marylebone in same co. Spinster aged 21 & upwards—To marry at the former.

13 July 1771. Thomas Stubbs of S^t Andrew's Holborn co. Midd^x Bachelor aged 21 & upwards and Mary Roberts of the same parish Spinster aged 21 & upwards—To marry there.

23 May 1781. Joseph Thompson of the Parish of S^t James Westminster in the County of Midd^x Widower & Elizabeth Stubbs of the Parish of S^t Bridget's otherwise Bride in the City of London Widow—To marry in the Parish Church of S^t Bridget's otherwise Bride.

WILLS.

No. 1. WILL OF JOHN STOBBS, of Eltham.

In the name of god Amen. I *John Stobbes* of *Eltham* yeoman hole of mynde &c.—my body to be buried in the Churchyarde of Eltham—to the highe Aulter of Eltham iij^s iiij^d—to the mother Church of Rochester xij^d. Item two dussen of brede and a kilderkyn of Ale to the pore people of Eltham—to my godchildren both boyes and gerles my blessinge and grotes apece—to Margaret my wif the newe howse &c. as longe as she is wedowe—unto my Sonnes Henry Philip Richard Robert and John Stobbes my ij howses on Chestlest heth in the p'ryshe of *Chestlehurst*—to Alice my youngest Doughter ij of my best Bease It'm I bequeyeth to Elizabeth Borne my dowghter one of my best bease—to Alice my wife's Dowghter a yonge Bullock—to John Littlegrome one of my best Bullocks—to John and Philip Stobbes the Sonnes of Harry Stobbes betwene them one bullocke—unto my wif vj bease and all Rest of quicke Cattell aboute the house and all the Rest of my goods to be deuided to my wif and my Children in equall porc'ons—Margaret my wif and Richard my Sonn Exo^{rs}. John Rolte and John Ale Overseers. Witnesses John Rolte John Alee and Edward Eliott. No date. Proved 22 Sept. 1556.

No. 2. WILL OF HENRY STOBES, of Eltham.

14 Dec. 1571. I *Henry Stobes* of the p'ishe of *Eltam* yeman—my body to be buried in the p'ishe church yearde of Eltam so nye unto my frends as mayebe—unto Catheren my wyfe all my howses and Lands and all the reste of my goods bothe moveable and unmoveable so longe as she kepethe her my wydowe also if Katheren my wyfe do marry that then she shall have my howses that I dwell in wth the lands belonginge thereto also then my two howses at Chesselhurst shall Remayne unto my iij sonnes and also my howses at Eltam wth th'app'ten'nc's thereto belonginge after the decease of my wife to remayne unto my thre sonnes that is to seye John Stubes Phillipe Stobes and John Stobes the yonger unto them and their haiers of their body lawfully begotten rem^r to Agnes and

Margaret my daughters to them also at the Daye of the mariage of my wife the one halfe of my moveables as yt shalbe praised by my overseers—unto every of my godchildren iiij^s—unto the power at the daye of my buryall iiij dozen of bread and a stande of eale to be given at the Church—^sd wife sole Ex't^x. Phillope Stobs Richard Stobs and John Stobs my brothers Overseers. Witnesses John Rolte Richard Felton John borne wth others. Proved the last of March 1571.

No. 3. WILL OF KATHERINE HAIGHTE, of Eltham, widowe.

January 1590. To *Henrie Stubbs & Hugh Stubbs* the children of my sonne Phillipp Stubbs, and unto *Elizth Shawe* the dau^r of Henry Shawe the elder, & unto William the son of Henry Shawe the younger, all my goods are to be equalle devided amongst them. To *Tobie Stubbs* and *Thomas Stubbs*, sons of my late son John Stubbs, & to *Elizth Stubbs* his daughter what the mother hathe in her hands allreadie; and to my son Phillipp Stubbs, & to Henry Shawe the younger. I give to my sonne John Stubbs that which he did owe unto me, that I paid for him unto Rob^t Sonne fishmonger, and to Thomas Harince grocer, both citizens of London. My best hatte to Alice the wife of my son Phillipp Stubbs. To Katherine, the daughter of John Borne deceased, a sawcer and porringer. To Jone Hodgekins dau^r of *Elizth Barker*, the wife of John Barker citizen, a joyned chaire. To Richard Browne, blacksmith, of Eltham, a mattriss wth flocke bolster, & a plaine bedstead. To the poor of Eltham, bread and Kilderkin of beare. I make the five children above-named my executors; and my overseers of this my last will Phillip Stubbs, Thomas Swifte, Henry Willet, James Swifte, and my goods being praised, after the legacies above specified are performed, I will that my goods be divided into five parts, to remanie in the hands of the said overseers of my will to the behoofe of the five children aforesaid to be paid unto them when they all come to lawful age. I give to *francys Shawe*, the dau^r of Henry Shawe the younger, one of my best Kyne, to be delivered unto her father presently after my death, or so much money as the cowe be valued at the day of her marriage, or at . . years of age. I will that my sonne Phillipp Stubbs have th^e use of my my household Stuffe, condicionallie that he do enter into sufficient bonds unto my overseers to sell howses landes that was bequeathed to him, his children also to restore the said goods or the valewe thereof, as they shall be praised, unto my said overseers, at what tyme me they shall demande them, to the behoof of the said children. Witnesses: Tho^s Swifte; Phillipp Stubbs, the older; James Swifte; Phillipp Stubbs, the younger. The marke of Katherine Haighte.

Codicil.

The iiijth day March 1590. I give to my son Phillipp Stubbs the corn wheat & oats with a parcell of ground & five paire of Geese. To John, & his wife *Elizth*, Stubbs a pair of Geese. To James Swifte vicar of Eltham a paire of Sheets. I give to Margaret Shawe two gownes a petticoate & Kirtle.

No. 4. WILL OF RICHARD STUBBS, of Ruislip.

12 Dec. 1585. I *Richard Stubbes*—my bodey to be buried in the p'ishe Church of Ryslipp—to my wyve's daughter Margaret Nelham x^u at the day of her marriage but if she dies before she be married then same to be equally devided between James Nelham her brother and Elizabeth Burne my syster's daughter—unto my wyve's eldest sonne John Nelham my best cloake—my seconde beste Cloake unto James my wyve's sonne and also a Taffata dowblet and a new velvet Capp—to Richard my wyve's youngest sonne xx^s in golde—unto Will'm Nelham my wyve's sonne xx^s—unto Isabell Barmoy my servaunte x^s—to Richard Turnor our comon servaunte in the Confectionary x^s also unto his fellow servaunte Thomas Vause v^s—unto Annes my wiefe all my goodes and Cattalls whatsoever' unbequeathed and she sole Ex't^x. Witnesses Leonard Davies Anthony Barkell Raphe Redinge and Will'm Kyrton. Proved 19 Feb. 1585-6 in the Commissary's Court, London.

No. 5. WILL OF PHILIP STUBBS, of Eltham.

From the original will, which is much damaged, there being no registered copy:

I *Philip Stubbes* of *Eltham* in y^e County of Kent yeoman—to be buried in the p . . . church or churchyard of Eltham aforesaid—to . . . my welbeloved wiefe . . . my lands and tenements goods Chattells Cattell ymplements . . . wthin the p'ish of Eltham in the said county—And the Rent . . . haue and take to her owne p'per use during her naturall life So as she the said . . . put in security and be bound for keeping of my howses &c. in good and sufficient reparac'ons—if not s^d lands &c. unto my lovinge sonnes George Stubbes and John Stubbes equally betweene them during the life of s^d Ellenor my wife paying to her £10 a year, s^d lands &c. after her decease unto my three sonnes George John and Edward Stubbes equally amongst them to be devided—s^d sons George & John Ex'o^{rs}—my lovinge freinds William Elliot and John Phillips Overseers, to whom 3^s 4^d apiece. Dated 16 May 1596. Signed by a mark. Witnesses Robert Groo . . . Bartholomew Graue and Richard Peacocke. Proved 27 April 1606.

No. 6. WILL OF ROBERT STUBBS, of Eltham.

11 Nov. 1569. I *Robert Stubbes* of the parishe of *Eltham* in the Countie of Kent yeoman—my bodie to be buried in the parish Churcheyarde so nighe unto my freinds as can be—Item Pawle Bushebre oweth me xx^s iiij^d Item Richarde Bore ow'th me l^s Item Robert Ale oweth me fyve nobles and fortie pence Item Harry Stubbes my brother oweth me vj^s of the last payment of my parte of the howses at Chesilhurst Item Mr Cockes oweth me 9^s Item olde Moyger oweth me xxvj^s viij^d and xx^d Item William Hamsher oweth me v^s Item Walter Burchett oweth me ij^s Item Wharton of Depford oweth me iiij^l Item Person of grennwiche oweth me for v lodes of wood after ij^js vj^d the lode Item Tyse oweth me xl^s that

he borrowed of me. Debtes that I owe—unto Mr Rowe iiii^l Mr Reding xiijs and John Bourne xv^s x^d—unto my foure sonnes that ys to say Edward Stubbes Roger Stubbes George Stubbes and Robert my sonnes the house that olde Moyger dwelleth in to be equally divided betwext them. Witnesses Harry Stubbes Philippe Stubbes John Bourne John Grassewith & others. On 9 Jan. 1569 Adm'on with same g't^d to Mary Stubbes the Relict.

No. 7. WILL OF JOHN STUBBS, of Chislehurst.

March the 29 day 1632. *John Stubs* of *Chilslyehurst* perfect in heart & mynde doe geue all my moueables wthin doores and wthout wholye to Alse Stubs my wyfe to her descretion to dispose of as shee pleaseth. Item I geue unto Margret *Feedorne* (? *Freborne*) my daughter and her two children five pounds to be paid at three moneths after my discease.

By mee JOHN STUBBS.

Robert Goslridge.

The marke of + Edward Marten.

Christopher Carter.

The mark of Alse Rose.

Adm^{on} with same granted to Alice Stubbes widow the relict. No date given.

No. 8. WILL OF RICHARD MASTERS OF CHISLEHURST.

I Richarde Maisters of . . . in y^e Countye of Kente one of his Maties yeomen of . . .—my bodye . . . of Ewell in the countye of Surrey to be buried—to my wiffe Alece all my Lande Liinge in the countye of Kent for life rem^r to my daughter Alece Stubs and hir . . . lawfullye begotten—Other two daughters Joan and . . .—to my daughter Elizabeth Barker all that my Lande colled . . . in y^e parrishe of ffootcraye and to her heirs rem^r to her other two sisters—to my brother Henrye Maisters—Wife Alece sole Ex't^x & residuary Legatee. Dated 28 June 1608. Signed by mark. Witnesses Edward Webb Thomas Tyllye & John Lee. Proved 22 July 1608. (From the original will, which is very much injured by damp, there being no registered copy.)

No. 9. WILL OF RICHARD STARKEY.

1587. 31 Jan. 30th Elizth. I Richard Starkey of Eltham in the countie of Kente Cooke—to my daughter Marye Starkey a flock bedd wth a payre of sheets &c.—to my daughter Emerye a flocke bedd a payre of sheetes &c. &c.—to my daughter Jane Starkey a cow a standing bed in the chamber wth the fetherbedd &c. &c.—to my daughter ffrauncis Starkey a cow a standing bedd &c. &c.—these my youngest daughters under 16—to my godsonne and graundchild John miles 5^s—to my godsonne Richard the sonne of Thomas Batt 12^d—to my godsonne Richard wilcoxsonne 12^d—to *Elizabeth Stubbes* my wiue's daughter a bullocke that is now almost two yeares olde—to *tobie Stubbes* and to *Thomas Stubbes* my wiue's sonnes

10^s a piece and to Tobie I giue a rapier— Wife Elizabeth sole Ex't^x & resid^y Legatee—m^r Jeames Twist our vicar oue'seer to whom 5^s for his pains—The debtes I doe owe are these It'm to Tobie Stubbes xx^s It'm to *Thomas Stubbes* xx^s—Memorand' that whereas my daughter ffrauncis is deceased her legacies to said wife. Signed by mark. Witnesses Jeames Tauyst Henry Collinson William Higgess Thomas Phill Roger Ashell & Robert Weekes the two last being marksmen. Proved in the Consistory Court 18 May 1598.

No. 10. WILL OF PHILIP STUBBS, junior, of Eltham.

20 March 1590. I *Phillip Stubbes the younger of Eltham* in the Countie of Kent—to be buried in the parish churchyard of Eltham so nigh unto my friendes as may be—unto Alice Stubbes my wiffe all my goodes moveable and unmoveable and for my houses and land that was bequethed unto me by my father which lieth and is within the parish of Eltham aforesayd for life if she keep s^d houses in repair, if not, and after her death to my two sonnes Henry Stubbes and Hughe Stubbes equally, if they both die S.P. then to my daughters Katherin and Elizabeth Stubbes equally, also to s^d dau^{rs} £5 a piece when 21—s^d wife sole Ex't^x. Overseers James Twist and my uncle Phillip Stubbes unto whom I bequeth x^s a peece for their paines. Witnesses James Twiste and Philip Stubbes. Proved 12 May 1591.

No. 11. WILL OF ROBERT STUBBS, of Eltham.

I *Robert Stubbes of Eltham* in the Countie of Kent Victualer—my bodie to be buried in the Churchyard of Eltham—to my mother Marie Elliott the Wiffe of Walter Elliott tenne poundes—to Henrie Stubbs the sonne of Phillip Stubbes deceased 20^s—to Hugh Stubbes the sonne of the foresaid Phillip 20^s—to John Burne the sonne of Richard Burne of Eltham Blacksmith 20^s—my house wth the orchard yardes and other edificies about the same wth a p'cell of land lyinge in Eastefeild by estimac'on halfe an aker to be sold to pay debts legacies and burial expenses wth fower shillinges to be given to the poore and foure dozen of bread and the rem^t of the money arising therefrom to my cosen John Stubbes the sonne of Phillip Stubbes the elder—to Alise Parrie now dwelling wth my mother Elliott 5^s to be paid also out of money rec^d for s^d house—to John Kettle my sword and dagger and to Richard Bourne all my apparell except my best cloke—all my goodes moveable and ymoueable unbequeathed to my wiffe Margaret Stubbes—she sole Ex't^x. Overseers William Elliott and my cosen John Stubbes the sonne of Philip Stubbes. Dated 30 Dec. 1594. Witnesses James Twist Thomas Lawghton Phillip Stubbes and Richard Bourne. Proved 14 Feb. 1594.

No. 12. WILL OF PHILIP FOWLER.

28 June 1636. I Phillip ffowler of Eastwickham in the County of Kent yeoman—to be decently buried in the Parrish Church of

Eastwickham aforesaid—vnto my eldest daughter Mary Bean the wife of James Bean of Chatham Shipwright £70 and the Lease of the Windmill standing in the Parrish of Addington in the County of Surrey she paying to the heirs of Sir Francis Leigh after his decease the yearly rent of £4—also to said Mary the greene bedd and bedsteed with the curtaines and valians &c. &c.—vnto my youngest daughter Elizabeth Fowler £80—Lands Goods & Chattells except as aforesaid to be sold by Overseers after death of Wife Jane for the payment of said legacies and the overplus arising therefrom to bee equally devided betweene the children of Mary Bean and *Jane Stubbs* my daughters which are now att this pⁿte tyme lyving—vnto my second daughter Jane Stubbs the yellow bedd and bedsteed with the curtaines and vallians the rug boulster and blancketts belonging therevnto—more vnto my said youngest daughter Elizabeth fowler my silver boule silver salt and all my silver spoones—vnto my Cosen William Robinson my Seale ring which I vsually weare upon my finger—vnto the poore of the parrish Eastwickham abouesesaid 20^s—Loving *Wife Jane* sole Ex't^x & residuary Legatee—Loving friends Thomas Williams and George Hampe of East Wickham Overseers to whom 10^s a piece. Witnesses ffra. Cotton cler. George Hampe. Proved by said Ex't^x 9 Sept. 1636. (97 Pile.)

NO. 13. WILL OF JANE FOWLER, mother of JANE STUBBS.

Nuncupative Will of Jane Fowler of Wickham in the County of Kent Widow dated 26 Aug. 1647. Imprimis I give and bequeath vnto Mary Bennes my daughter the wife of James Bennes of Chatham in the County of Kent two shillings and six pence—vnto *Jane Stubbs* my daughter the like sum'e of two shillings and six pence—Residue of Personal Estate after payment of debts and funeral expenses to my loveing daughter Elizabeth fowler. Witnesses Su. Leigh Dorotheie Andrewes Joane Buckely. On 14 Oct. 1647 Adm^{on} with said Will annexed granted to Elizabeth Fowler the daughter, no Ex^{or} having been appointed. (197 Fines.) This will is registered over again at p. 210 Fines, but for what reason does not appear.

NO. 14. WILL OF JOHN KENT (father of second wife of Philip Stubbs).

"I *John Kent* the elder of the parish of St Olave Hartstreete in London Cittizen and Vintner of London." To be buried "in the Parish Church of Alhallows Lumbard streete in London at the upper end of the ffirst Isle in the Right hand under the Window where the seate stood." "Unto my Eldest son John Kent and to my Daughter *Mercy Stubbs* and Elizabeth Upsher" £5 apiece—"unto my worthy good ffrinds Doctor Josiah Clarke and M^r John Newton" £5 apiece—"unto my youngest daughter Elizabeth Kent" £500 when 21 or married. Residue of Personal Estate after payment of Debts &c. to said Wife Elizabeth and to youngest Son Dixey equally. Reversion of Capital Messuage "called the Mannor house of the Marke" and all other my Messuages Lands &c. "in

the parish of Walthamstowe and Lowe Leyton in the County of Essex or either of them Except Eight acres of Meadow ground belonging to the said Capitall Messuage lyeing and being in Leighton Marsh neere the fferry house there" &c. settled upon said Wife for life as her jointure "unto my said youngest sonn Dixey Kent and to his Heires and Assignes for ever" he paying Testator's Debts Legacies &c. if said Personal Estate be not sufficient for that purpose. Said Wife and youngest Son Ext^x and Ex^{or}. Said D^r Josiah Clarke and M^r John Newton Overseers. Dated 14 Dec. 1689. Witnesses "Hen. Lewes Geo. Barry Legh Beale. Proved by both 23 Dec. 1689.

No. 15. ADMIN. OF THOMAS STUBBS.

4 Oct. 1699. Adm^{on} to *Thomas Stubbs* late of Fort S^t George in the East Indies a Bach^r dec^d was granted to Philip Stubbs the father.

No. 16. WILL OF ARCHDEACON PHILIP STUBBS.

In the Name of God, Amen, I *Philip Stubbs*, Arch Deacon of S^t Albans, being through the mercy of God in good bodily health as well as perfect and sound in mind and memory, yet considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time thereof, And that I may be the better prepared to leave this wretched world, when it shall please God to call me hence, Do therefore make and declare this my last will and testament, in manner and form following; that is to say, FIRST and principally I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my most mercifull Creator, hoping for pardon and remission of all my sins whether of omission or commission, And that I may be partaker of eternal happiness in his heavenly kingdom, through the meritts and mediation of my Blessed Lord and Saviour, the only Mediator between God and Man, Christ Jesus. My mortal body in the next place I leave to be interred, in hopes of a joyfull resurrection, but with as moderate expence as shall be consistent, with the most private funeral, with this choice only as to the place, that if I dye at S^t Albans I would be buried under the Consistorial Court: If at Launton Oxfordshire, in the Church Yard near to the wall under the middle window of the Chauncel; If at the Royal Hospital Greenwich, in the common buryal ground the eastern part of it. None to be invited but the charity children respectively of each place, to whose education I have many ways contributed, and whom I pray God to succeed so that they may be continued a blessing to many generations, as well as the Schools at S^t Alfage and S^t James Garlick Hythe, now incorporated into Cripplegate and Vintry Wards, both first set on foot by me when Rector of those parishes, and encouraged since by me till brought to this happy Establishment. Each child for his attendance and singing the fourth psalm to the place of buryal, to receive a pair of Lamb Gloves, meaning those of S^t Albans, The Royal Hospitall, and Bish^e* on supposition I dye in or near those

* Probably an error, for *Cripplegate*.

places; otherwise, wherever the Tree falls there let it lye. And for such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me in this life, be it either reall or personal, goods, chattells, debts, ready money, plate, books, printed or MSS., (except my sermons which I desire may be all burnt by my executors before my buryal,) household stuff, or other kind whatsoever or wheresoever (after such debts as shall happen to be owing by me at the time of my decease, and funeral charges, are paid and satisfied) I doe hereby fully and wholly give, devise, dispose, and bequeath the same unto my dear and loving wife M^{rs} Mary Stubbs (with whom I have lived these 37 years in faithfull conjugal affection) and to my dear dutifull daughter Philippa Maria Stubbs conjointly, so that the right and property continue in my daughter, but the interest and produce of the whole surplusage to be for the support of her mother, during her life; and after their decease, to their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever. And I do hereby make and appoint my said dear and loving wife M^{rs} Mary Stubbs, and my said dutifull daughter Philippa Maria Stubbs, to be joynt Executrixes of this my last will and testament, requesting them to give each of my sons, William and Charles, a ring of twenty shillings value, in memory of a loving Father who would have done more for them in my life time had it pleased God to enable me further, and whom I recommend to their never failing affections in their lives, and at their deaths, trusting moreover that these my sons will ever remember the Rock from whence they were hewn, their Father, a Christián Priest after the ordering of the Church of Christ Established Nationally in England, and their mother of the same a true member. In confidence of whose following their faith and practice (human frailty excepted) and their gratefull behaviour towards their only sister, to whom they have ever been dear, in manifold instances, I shall lay myself down in peace and take my rest in God's due time, whom I humbly beseech, as who alone can do so, to make them all dwell in safety. And in witness that this is my last will and testament, All others being cancelled, I doe hereunto set my hand and seal, this tenth day of December 1733.

PH. STUBBS.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Ph. Stubbs the testator for and as his last will and testament in presence of us who have subscribed our names in his presence after interlining the word (declared) as above Tho. Gataker The mark of Edward Harris Ann Newling.

This Will was proved at London the thirty-first day of October 1738.

No. 17. WILL OF PHILIPPA MARIA STUBBS (daughter of Arch-deacon Stubbs).

Will of Philippa Maria Stubbs of Bromley co. Kent Spinster. My body I desire may lie near the remains of my much honored

Mother. To my nephew and nieces Thomas Mary Elizabeth and Sarah the son and three daughters of my dear brother and to my brother's two grandchildren the sons of my niece Dufour 5 guineas each. Whereas by a former will I left the three children of my nephew Charles Stubbs the same now I leave the £100 my dear nephew left me to his three children Ann Elizabeth and William Trowbridge. To the four children of my niece Grojan 10 guineas each and to Charles Steen the son of my niece Steen 10 guineas. To my cousin Sibill Willis of Brentwood Essex and her daughter Philippa Maria Willis 5 guineas each. To my friends the three sisters of Sir George Pocock Miss Rebecca Kerby and my cousin Eleanor Coward each a ring of a guinea value. To the twenty gentlewomen of Bromley College a pair of gloves each as a small token of the sence I have of the benefit my dear mother enjoyed in that Society. To M^{rs} Elizabeth Lambe all my household goods and to M^{rs} Dorothy Lambe my wearing apparel. To M^{rs} Catherine Stell one guinea. To M^{rs} Blany now in the Workhouse of Bromley and Elizabeth Grainge the wife of Jonathan Grainge 5^s each. To the Rev. M^r Bagshaw and my dear brother William Stubbs whom I make my ex^{ors} twenty guineas each. Residue to my brother with all my books and papers excepting two Common Prayer Books one for the Rev. M^r Pratt and the other for M^{rs} Mary Hildesley. March 3, 1772. Witnesses John Derby Mary Janaway. Proved 2 May 1786 by Wm. Stubbs the brother one of the ex^{ors} power reserved to the Rev. Thomas Bagshaw the other ex^{or}.

NO. 18. WILL OF LUCAS STUBBS.

I *Lucas Stubbs* belonging to their Mat^{ies} Shipp "Bristoll"—to M^r Alexander Cahoon chaplain on board the aforesaid shipp three Guynnies in considerac'on of preaching a Sermon next Sabbath day after my decease if soe please God—to M^r John Baxter Chirurgion of the said ship one guynny he having one pound Seaventeen Shillings and Six pence of mine to be paid to my Executor—to William Ellic belonging to the said Shipp all my wareing apparrell and linnen and Chest and Instruments and other utensill with Tenn Shillings for a ffunerall ring Item I give if any Legacies hath been left to me dureing my absence from London to this time to my wellbeloved Sister Elizabeth Stubbs. The rest and residue of my wages due to me for my service performed in their Mat^{ies} Shipp "Bristoll" I give and bequeath to my loving father Phillip Stubbs Vintner in London makeing him my sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament if my said Executor be deceased to be equally divided to my loving Brothers and Sisters. Dated 5 May 1691. Witnesses John Baxter Alex^r Colhoun. Proved by Philip Stubbs the father and Ex^{or} 11 Feb. 1691-2. (56 Fane.) On 11 Feb. 1691-2 the will of Lucas Stubbs late belonging to the Royal Ship "Bristoll" upon the high seas dec^d was proved &c. (Probate Act Book.)

No. 19. WILL OF REV. AMBROSE BONWICKE.*

"I *Ambrose Bonwicke*." "To my Dear Wife all that my Message &c. called "Burford and Boxland" in Mickleham and all other my Freehold Messuages Lands &c. in that parish for life if she continues a widow rem^r "to my Son James and his Heirs" he paying £200 "to his Brother my Son John To which Son John I bequeath moreover" £200—"to my five Daughters Elizabeth, Dorothea, Winefrid, Henrietta, and Margaret (my Daughter Mary being already provided for) to every one of them" £400 when married with their mother's consent &c.—"to St John Baptist Colledge in Oxford" £5—"to the Library of Merchant Taylors' School in London" 20s—"To my Dear friend the Reverend Mr William Musson and to my Brother Mr Samuel Stubbs" 20s each for a Ring—"to the poor of Reygate half a certain sum^e of money which my dear Wife knows of and the other half to be equally divided between the poor of Headley and of that parish where I shall be buried"—"I leave my Medals with the cabinet wherein they are and all my Books to my Son James and to my Dear Wife"—said Wife sole Ext^x & resid^y Legatee—"my Dear Brother James Bonwick Esq^r" to determine any doubt that may arise about the Will—"I desire my said Dear Brother to accept a poor Legacy of five pounds." Dated 26 July 1722. Witnesses William Cawthorpe Nicholas Williams Robert Arthur. On 18 Jan. 1722-3 Commission issued to John Bonwicke, Elizabeth Bonwicke, & Dorothy Bonwicke, the Children & Administrators of the Goods &c. of Elizabeth Bonwicke dec^d whilst she lived the Relict, Ext^x, & resid^y Legatee named in the Will of Ambrose Bonwicke late of Headly co. Surry dec^d, to administer the Goods &c. of the said dec^d according to the form and effect of the Will, for that the said Elizabeth Bonwicke Widow the Ext^x before-named died also before administering. (3 Richmond.)

No. 20. WILL OF WILLIAM STUBBS, Registrar of Rochester Archdeaconry.

I *William Stubbs* of the Precincts of the Cathedral Church of Rochester Gent.—to be buried in the South Aisle of the said Cathedral Church near the graves of my wife and my infant children—to my daughter Sarah Dufaur wife of Mr John D. £200—to my grand son and godson William Joseph Dufaur £10 for Mourning and also an Annuity of £20 until he attains 21 and during his Clerkship but no longer—to my niece Mr^{rs} Elizabeth Grojan and to Mr^{rs} Thompson wife of Mr Thompson of Vine Street Piccadilly London, and my kinsman William Stubbs my godson, a mourning ring each of two Guineas value—Residue of Estate whatsoever after payment of debts and the aforesaid legacies to Mary

* A son of this gentleman by his wife, *née* Elizabeth Stubbs, is thus alluded to, in Abbey's "*The English Church 1700-1800*," vol. i., p. 66: "Ambrose Bonwicke was not the only example, in the generation just before Wesley, of deep and fervent piety in a student" at the universities. Mr. Abbey refers also to Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, v., 118-136.

Stubbs Spinster my daughter—Mr Francis Grojan of Vine Street aforesaid Attorney, Mr James Farquhar, Proctor D^{rs} Commons London, and my said daughter Mary Stubbs Exo^{rs} and Ex't^x, to each of whom 10 Guineas for their care and trouble. Dated 17 April 1789. On 16 March 1790 appeared personally Joseph Stevens of Doctors Commons London Gent. and Thomas Skeffington of the same Gent. and deposed that they believed the s^d Will to have been written by Testator. Proved 17 March 1790. (154 Bishop.)

NO. 21. WILL OF EDWARD GASCOIGNE.

I Edward Gascoigne Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Dublin (in calendar "of Kent")—unto my Sister Elizabeth Macro the Interest of Two thousand five hundred pounds which is in three per Cent. Consolid't^d Bank Stock for the Term of her Natural life—unto my beloved friend and Brother *William Stubbs* of the Precincts of the Cathedral Church of Rochester All that House and Houses Messuages Tenements Yards Gardens thereunto belonging which I purchased of the Widow Elliott of Rochester for him to have and to hold during the Term of his Natural life my Sister the said Elizabeth Macro having an Appartment therein which I leave ready furnished—all the residue and Remainder of my Monies which are in the Bank and South Sea Stock to be Equally Devided between *Thomas Stubbs Mary Stubbs Elizabeth Stubbs* and *Sarah Stubbs* Son and daughters of the above *William Stubbs* and my late Sister *Mary Stubbs*—The said £2500 after the death of said Sister Elizabeth to said children equally—to my said Sister Elizabeth Macro my Ring and Mourning and also Mourning unto the said Thomas Stubbs Mary Stubbs Elizabeth Stubbs and Sarah Stubbs. Said *William S.* sole Ex^{or} & resid^y Legatee. Dated 15 Dec. 1764. Witnesses John Ralling George Hubberd and Susan Ralling. Proved 10 Jan. 1765. (16 Rushworth.)

NO. 22. WILL OF JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Will of Joseph Thompson of Vine Street in the Parish of St James Westminster in the County of Middlesex Esquire—unto my grand daughter Mary Thompson Wright £3000 3 % Cons. Bank Ann^s—unto my daughter in law Elizabeth Jackson the same—unto my daughter in law Ann Mawdsley £3000 3 % Reduced Bank Ann^s—unto my son in law *William Troubridge Stubbs* the same—unto Catherine my god daughter now the wife of Mr Nathaniel Carr of Warmingtton co. Northampton Farmer £500—unto John Low Parkinson of Widdington near Stamford co. Lincoln Farmer and to Ann P. Elizabeth P. and Margaret P. of Northborough near Market Deeping co. Lincoln and Sarah Carr wife of John C. of Elton co. Hunt^s Farmer £200 a piece—unto James Crompton of Paddington co. Midd^x Esquire and John Groom of Brompton Row in said co. Esquire my Ex^o^{rs} £100 each—to each of the servants living with me at my decease Mourning to be given—Little Horse, Bridles and Saddles to be sold and the old Horse shot—Houses, Ground Rents,

Household Goods, Furniture, Plate, Linen &c. and Residue of Estate whatsoever to s^d Mary Thompson Wright Elizabeth Jackson Ann Mawdsley and *William Troubridge Stubbs* equally. Dated 7 Oct. 1812. Witnesses Francis Boring and W. Skillington. 1st Codicil dated 9 Nov. 1814: Joseph Millington of Foley Place in the parish of St Marylebone in the county of Middlesex Surgeon to be Ex^or instead of James Crompton and to have same legacy of £100. 2nd Codicil dated : Testator's goddaughter Catherine Carr being then dead he gives her legacy of £500 to her husband Mr Nathaniel C. of Warmington co. Northampton in trust for the benefit of his four children by her viz. Edward, Catherine, Joseph & Eliza. Witness Elizabeth Jackson. On 13 May 1822 appeared personally *William Troubridge Stubbs* of Allsops Buildings in the parish of St Marylebone in the county of Midd^x Gentleman and deposed that he well knew Testator formerly of Warwick Street Golden Square afterwards of Vine Street Piccadilly but late of Great Marlborough Street in the parish of St James Westminster in the county of Midd^x Esquire who died 1 May Inst. and that he believed the said Will and Codicils to be in his own proper handwriting. Proved 15 May 1822 by John Groome Esq^r and Joseph Millington Esq^r the Ex^os. (284 Herschell.)

No. 23. *Will of William Stubbs,* of Northfleet.*

15 July 1553. I *William Stubbes* of the parishe of *Northflete* in the Countie of Kent yoman—to the churche boxe of *Northflete* towards the repa'cons of the same churche twentie shillings—to euery of the poore householders of the said p'ish of *Northflete* that haue no ploughe going a busshell of malte to be delyuered to euery of them ageynst Christmas next—to eu'y of my godechildren xij^d a pece—to euery of my wiefe's children twentie shillings a pece—to my suster Alice xx^s—to my said suster Alice's daughter and her sonne xx^s a pece—to Elizabeth Russell my suster Jone's daughter xl^s And to Robert Russell her brother xx^s And to Joane Russell their suster xx^s—to Henry my brother's sonne xx^s and to his suster Joane twentie shillings—to my brother John my best Cote and my best Cloke—to euery of my se'unts now being of my household iij^s iiij^d a pece—And as for all my landes tenementes and other hereditamentes with their appurten'nces set lying and being in *Northflete* and *Gravesende* in the Countie of Kent I will and by thies p'nts give & bequeathe to Joane my wief for terme of her lief naturall And the remaynder therof after her decease to Thomas my brother's sonne and to th'eyres of the bodye of the same Thomas lafully begotten foreuer. And for want of suche yssue the remaynder therof to Henry his brother and to th'eyres of his bodye lafully begotten foreuer. And for want of suche yssue the remaynder therof to Willyam Stubbes th'eldest sonne of my brother John Stubbes and to the heyres of the same Willyam for euer.—

* The connection, of the makers of the following wills with the Eltham family, cannot be traced.

Item as for my bargayne and purchase of all suche landes whiche I late bought of our late soueraigne Lorde the Kinge of one John Swaynslande I will and bequeathe them to my said Cozen Thomas and to his heyres for euer more any thing before reherced to the contrary notwithstanding And yf he caynot recover and enjoie the said late purchased Landes Then I will that he shall recover take and haue to his owne use all suche somes of money as I haue paide for the same purchase Whereof I will that my said wief shall haue Thyrtye poundes she bearing the costes and charges of the sute for recovering thereof And if my said Cosyn Thomas recover the said purchased Landes or any parcell of them then I will that my said wief shall haue and enjoie the same during her said lief she paying the costes and charges for the Recou'y of the same And also paying to hym yerely during her said lief three pounds at two tymes usuall And as for Lease Landes I will that my said wief shall haue during her said lief paying th'accustomyd Rentes and doing as I by the said Leases therof am bounde to doo And after her decease I will that my said cosyn Thomas his Executours and assignes shall haue all the saide lease Landes and the saide Leases for and during the yeres which then shalbe in the said Lease to com'—Wife Joan sole Ex't^x and resid^y Legatee—my welbeloved freinds Willyam Vaughan of Dartfurth in the said Countie of Kent and Robert Hall of Mylton in the said Countie Supervisors, to each of whom for their pains 20^s. Witnesses Rd. Harde Thomas Boys Mathew Smyth Anthony Talven Richard Swan Thomas Marten & Robert Pole s'unte to the said Thomas Marten. Proved 14 Oct. 1553.

No. 24. *Will of Joan Stubbs, widow, of Swanscombe and Northflete.*

3 May 23 Elizth. I *Johan Stubbes* of the p'ishe of *Swanscombe*—my bodie to be buried w^hin the p'ishe Churche yarde of *Northflete*—unto the poore people of the p'ishe of *Northflete* xx^{tie} Dozen of breade to be distributed at my buriall and a virkin of beere—unto the poore people of the p'ishe of *Swanscombe* xx^s—unto *Audrey* my daughter foure powndes of good and lawfull money of England one of my fine shetes &c.—unto *Johan Dunmowe* th'elder one of the daughters of *Audrie* my Daughter one greate kettell and one greate Cheste—unto *Johan Dunmowe* the younger one small brasse pott one small kettell and one small cheste—unto *Johan Dunmowe* the elder & unto *Johan Dunmowe* the yonger my olde featherbed w^h ij bolsters a Coverlette and my best blanckett—unto *Katherine Kaed* xx^s—unto *Bridgett Knolden* xx^s when 16 (said *Johan Dunmowe* the elder and *Johan D.* the younger under 18)—unto *Agnes Harden* daughter of my Cozen *John Harden* a ioyned bedstedde a mattris withe ij curteins &c. &c. when 23—unto *Samuell Harden* my best featherbed a bolster & Coverlet wth a blanckett therto belonging when 21—unto *Richard Smithe* my godsonne 6^s 8^d—unto *Alice Harden* my shepes russett frocke. It'm I do forgeue *nicholas Harden* iij^{li} the W^{ch} he dothe owe me—I do clerelie acquite and discharge the Executo^{rs} of the last will and Testament of *Nicholas Harden* my Sonne deceased of all suche

sum'e or sum'es of money or anie other thinges whatsoeu' the saide Nicholas my sonne hathe had at anie tyme of me heretofore—my Cousin John Harden sole Ex^{or} and resid^y Legatee—John Beare the younger Overseer to whom for his pains 5^s. Signed by a mark. Witnesses John Beare the younger and John Giblett marksmen. Proved in Rochester Consistory Court 11 May 1582.

No. 25. *Will of Thomas Stubb, of Ulcombe.*

Last day but one of March 1509. I *Thomas Stubb* of the parish of *Ulcombe*—to be buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Parish Church of All Saints in *Ulcombe* aforesaid—to the high altar there for my tythes and oblations negligently forgotten 12^d—to the Lights, of the B.V.M. 4^d—of St Nicholas 2^d—of St John Baptist 2^d—of the Trinity and St Mary Magdalen 6^d—of St Anne 2^d and of St Margaret 2^d. The residue of my goods, my debts and legacies paid, to William Stubb my brother and John A Lincoln my Ex^{ors} to dispose for the welfare of my soul the soul of my wife and the souls of all the faithful departed and of my benefactors. Witnesses John Hood Curate there William Stubb & others. [Testament in Latin.]

Will of the said Thomas [in English] same date. first I will that my brother William haue the graynes of myn increase sown and A place callid Moswell And the Residue to be sold to fulfill this my last Will and my brother to haue the avauntage of it at my maist's pleas^r—to the Rood and to o^r ladye chapell 10^s. It' I will that o'on of my best cou'lettes shall remayn to the church for eu'. It' I will that maistres Dorathe Seyntleg' [St. Leger] haue my wife's best gowne lyned w^t white and purfelid w^t letewis. It' I will that my suster Elizabeth haue my wiffe's Russett gowne purfelid w^t blake boge. It' I will that Margery my suster doughter haue my kowe that is at Seuenoke. It' I will that Margaret my broder dought' haue oon of my wiffe's best kertilles. It' I will that Johan'e Jamett haue oon of my best hogges that she can chese. It' I will that my brother William oon of myn executours haue my geldinge my best bowe and my woodknyff. It' I will that John A Lincoln myn other executour shal haue for his labo^r vj^s viij^d. Proved 2 May 1509. (13 Bennet.)

No. 26. *Nuncupative Will of Andrew Slynn**

I *Andrew Slynn* of the parish of Eltham, co. Kent, on the first day of August in the year of our Lord God 1601. I first will my soule to God and my bodie to be buried in a decent manner.

I will and bequeth that after my death my two sonnes John & Richard Slynn should have all my goods and chattels eaguallly devided between them part and portion like and to be my full and whole executors which words or the like effect as aforesaid in the year 1601.

* Margaret Slynn, or Slinn, was married at Eltham to Tobias Stubbs, 17 June 1604.

No. 27. *Will of Richard Slynn,* of Eltham.*

6 Oct. 1642. I give to the parish of Eltham 20^s To be paid to the Churchwardens for bread to be given the first Sunday in every month to the poor and needy. 8^s to be given to the minister to preach a sermon on the fyfth of November, and to give God thanks of great deliverance from the great Powder Treason. This to be done by M^r Owen as long as pleases him, and after by M^r Bull the parson of Northerey. 20^s to be paid out of the teniment that John Smyth nowe lyves in. To Thomas Slynn my son 20 pounds, and my goald Ringe; at the second fell of the woods I hold of ffrances Sherman the sum of 50 pounds, which will be in A.D. one thousand six hundred and fyftie, or there abouts, yf he bee then living; and I give at the last felling of the said woods fyfty pounds. To my son-in-law William Powell, my best horse. To my daughter Jane Powell, my watch. To my said sonne W^m Powell, the sume of £15 to buy a horse, if he be living. To my son-in-law John Kinge, £40; provided hee pay and discharge the Bonds, that I and my sonne Thomas Slynn stand bound with him, to the company of Stapllears. I give to him £50, if he and his wife my dau^r may be then living; if not, I give the said sume to theire children to be equally divided. And that my wife shall sell the said lease which I hold, then I ordain she shall pay the sumes above said to each of them. I give to Mary my sister, the wife of Thomas Arsber, the sume of 40^s, if she be living. I give to one of her children 10^s. I give to Hythill 20^s, and to his sister Elizabeth 10^s if they be living. I ordaine my wife Anne Slynn sole executrix.

No. 28. *Will of William Stubbes of Hithe.*

3 March 1553. "I Will^m Stubbes of the parrishe of Hith in the Countie of Kent yoman"—"All my goodes and Cattalles I give and bequeth vnto Richard Stubbes my sonne, my sole executo^r. I give to Margaret Gallant of Sittingbo^{rne} for her paynes keping me there, being seeke, tenne shillinges, and a worsted kirtell value of xiijs iiij^d. Also I wille that Will^m Geoffry shalhaue my sonne Richard to be his servante, to thintent he may lerne his ocupacion and that the said Geoffry shalhaue the custodie of all my goodes, the legacies and dettes paid, for the space of vj yeres"—"Item I wille that George Paynton of Hithe shalhaue fortye shillinges of money in occupying, for the space of vj yeres, and at the ende of vj yeres to repaye it to my sonne Richard agayn"—Testator speaks

* Dr. Drake, in his *History of the Hundred of Blackheath*, p. 198, under Eltham, says: "SLYNN'S CHARITY, Richard Slynn by will date unknown gave 12s. a year, issuing out of a house and land on the north side of the High Street, Eltham, to be laid out in bread for the poor, and 8s. for a sermon on the 5th of November." In May 1636 "Ric Slyn, gentleman," was assessed in the parish of Eltham. The vicar named in R. Slynn's will was the Rev. Richard Owen, who was instituted to the vicarage of Eltham on the 18th of February 1635-6; and we hear of no successor to him until 1646, when William Overton was "recommended" to the cure by the Parliamentary Committee. In 1654, however, "Richard Owen, clerk, de Eltham," was married there to A. Kidwell.

of his wife's children in general terms.—“I will that Will'm Carter shal haue his cloake, and a bras pot whiche I haue in my keping, w'tout paying any thing for it. Also I geve unto the said Will'm Carter all suche dettis as is owing to me at the tyme of my deathe”—Will'm Geoffrye to be Overseer—Witnesses “Thom's Godfraye, of Sittingbourne; Richard Digyns, George Baker, Thomas Jekyn', and George Catmer”—Proved 18 April 1553.

No. 29. *Will of Rev. John Stubbs, Vicar of Newington by Hythe.*

8 May 1502. Will (in Latin) of *John Stubbs* Master of Arts perpetual Vicar of the parish church of Newyngton near Hithe—my body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of St Nicholas of Newington; to the College of Wye &c.; to the Church of Newington; to John Serles 25^s 8^d for monies owed to him by me; to Thomas my servant my green cloak; to Margaret Williams & Elizabeth Monshe &c.; Also I give and bequeath to Master Lawrence Stubbs, my brother, my household stuff, with all other my goods whom of this my Will I make Executor—Witnesses:—Sir Thomas Fogg, Rector of the parish church of Cheryton; John (or Joan) Nethersole, Robert Monshe, and others—Proved 17 May 1502.

No. 30. *Will of William Stubbs of Ulcombe.*

27 Sept. 1518. Testament & Will of *William Stubbs* late of Ulcombe—“my body to be buried in the churchyard of Vlcombe”—“to the high auter vj^d; To ow^r Lady light iiij^d”—“I will Marget my servant haue in money vj^s viij^d & in howsold stuff to the value vj^s viij^d;” “To my sister Godlif xl^d;” “to Willia' Andrew an old ffetherbed;” “to Richard Stubbis, my swerde and my buckler, and a salett”—“to five power pepull v^d”—“I will that Willia' Claygate my godson haue a plater, and ij pewter disshes;”—“to my godchildren iiij^d a pece;” “Johanne my Wif, and John Style” to be Ext^x & Ex^{or} & resid^y Legatees; “Sir John Glowsoppe Curate of Vlcombe” Overseer—Witnesses:—“Sir John Glowsoppe, the Curat; Elis Champe, Rob^t Smodyng, with other moo”—Proved 26 Oct. 1518.

No. 31. *Will of Kateryne Stubbs of Canterbury.*

14 July 1524. “I Kateryne Stubbes” (in Cal^r “of Canterbury”)—“my body to be buried in the churche porche of Saynt Augustyn”—“vnto the high ault' of our lady of Northegate for my tithes and oblations forgotten xij^d” &c.—“to the wiff of Robert Polcher my tawny gowne”—“to John Polcher an Agnus Dei”—“to John Andrewes wif a sawcer”—“Sir Will'm Kempe vicar of Northegate” sole Ex^{or} & resid^y Legatee—Witnesses “Will'm Pood, Johan'e Jemett, Johan'e Adams, and other moo”—Proved 29 July 1524.

No. 32. *Will of Thomas Stubbs of Borden.*

20 Dec. 1529. “I Thomas Stubbys othre wyse callyd Thomas Robynson beyng of the p'ishe of Borden”—“my bodye to be

buried yn the churchyard of Borden aforesaid"—"to the high ault' there for my tythes forgotten xx^d Also to our ladye of Nesse xx^d Also to the Rode of Grace xij^d Also to Kyng Henry of Wynsor xx^d Also to our ladye of Cortopstreete iij^d"—"Will'm Harrys" sole Ex^{or} & resid^y Legatee—Witnesses "Sir John Hethe vicar of Borden; Sir Petre Woresley—Proved 18 April 1530.

No. 33. *Will of George Stubbs of Bilsington.*

"I George Stubbes of the parrishe of Bilsington"—"to be buried in the church yard of Bilsington aforesaide"—"I give all my moveable to my wife and my sonne Thomas and my dawghter Alice to bee equally devided in three severall partes and owte of wives parte and my dawghter Alice parte by even portion to the maynteyning of my sonne Thomas to the schoole the wholl soome of five powndes"—said son under 22 and said daughter under 21—"to my sister Maryon Jennings three sheepe"—Wife Rebecca sole Ext^x—Witnesses: "Wyllyam Dennisterp, Ursula Bowman"—Proved 27 July 1587.

No. 34. *Will of Alice Stubbs of Thornham.*

3 April 1602. "I Alice Stubbes of the p'ishe of Thorneham in the countye of Kente Wyddowe"—"my bodey to be buried in the churchyard of Thornham"—"vnto ffrauncys Hassenden my daughter two of the ewes with their lambes w^{ch} are nowe at her husbands house at pasture"—"vnto Marye Houlden my daughter other two if the sheepe wth their lambes w^{ch} are at the said Hassendens keep-onge" also "one flockbed wth a blanket and a cov^rlit w^{ch} is at George Larkins"—"vnto Anne Larkin my daughter oth^r two of the sheepe wth their lambes"—"to my daughter ffrauncys one lambe to the worthe of ten groats"—"to the said Anne my daughter one gowne w^{ch} is nowe at Hawles of Maydstone" &c.—George Larkin sole Ex^{or}—"Anthonie Kingsmill ou^rseer"—Signed by a mark—Witnesses "Anthonie Kingsmill, Curate; Richarde Archard, George Gafferley his marke"—Proved 12 April 1602 by said Ex^{or}.

ARCHDEACON PHILIP STUBBS.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

ONE of the first Chaplains appointed to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich,* was a scion of the Kentish family of Stubbs. His grandfather, Richard Stubbs of Chislehurst, had been attached to the Household of Queen Henrietta Maria, as "Clerk of the Cheque"; and his ancestors had resided in Chislehurst or in Eltham for centuries. His father, Philip Stubbs, was sent to London at an early age, and entered as an apprentice for nine years at the Vintners' Company, when about ten years of age, 6 December 1646. He rose to be Master of the Vintners' Company between 1660 and 1665, when he was a young man aged about twenty-four, and some say he was Master of that Company during five years. In the last of those years his son Philip was born.

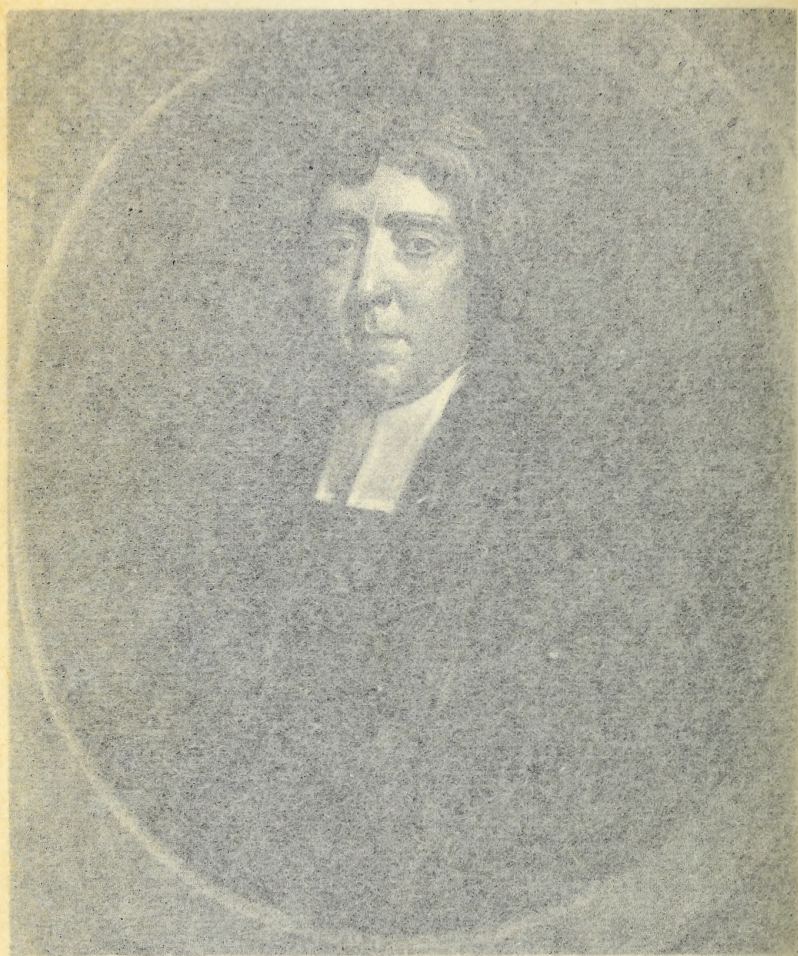
Philip Stubbs, the future Archdeacon, relates in his Diary the following incidents of his early youth:—

"1665 Oct. 2. I was born, within the Parish of St Andrew Undershaft, London, in which Parish 14 died of the Plague that week; in the City 68,596 that year; Lord! what respect hadst thou to me and my Father's House? That many should fall in that great sickness on the right hand and on the left, but no evil happen'd unto me, nor did the Plague approach o'r dwelling. Let me thro' ye whole course of my Life make Thee my refuge even the most High, my Habitation."

"My Father was M^r Philip Stubbs, Vintner (son of Richard Stubbs, Gent., of Chislehurst in Kent, Clerk of the Cheque to Henrietta Maria Royal Consort of K. Charles I.). My Mother was M^{rs} Elizabeth Hiller (Daughter of M^r John (*sic*) Hiller, Upholsterer

* There were two chaplains to Greenwich Hospital, although the chapel was left unfinished until the middle of the eighteenth century. There were 100 disabled seamen in the Hospital in December 1705, and 360 in July 1708; 450 in 1728; and 900 in 1731. A temporary chapel was used until about 1750. Some of the chaplains were men of mark. Archdeacon Stubbs held office from 1719 until 1738, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the translator of Rapin's *History of England*.

† Thomas Hiller's will, made on the 30th of January 1674-5, was proved by his widow Rebecca, on the 1st of April 1675. To his wife he left £100, and all his goods and plate. His "son" (in-law) Stubbs was appointed overseer of his will, with a legacy of £10 and a gratuity as overseer of twenty shillings, both to be deferred until the death or re-marriage of Mrs. Rebecca Hiller, testator's widow. To his daughters, Mary and Sarah, he left £50 each; and each legacy was to be doubled if the legatee was "dutiful, obedient, and carried herself civilly." To his sons, Matthew and John Hiller, £10 each, conditionally.



Portrait 1847/6

Portrait 1847/6

Philippus Hubbs F.F.T.B.
A.M. D.D. A.B. A.M.
Archbishop
Holland

"INK-PHOTO" DEMAGUE & CO. LONDON

of London and M^{rs} Rebecca Knowles of West Chester) who tho' the fruitfull Parent of *nine* children lived reputably with him for 17 years thro' his faithfull discharge of almost all Dutys & offices in his Parish, Ward, & Company ; and died happily in y^e Faith and Practise of y^e Church of England, notwithstanding the tincture that might have been given or rec'd from my Grandfather's Principles, on my Father's* side, who weakly suffr'd himself to be reconciled to y^e corrupt church of Rome, or from my Grandmother's, on my Mother's side, who thro' y^e iniquity of y^e Times became as easy a Proselyte to a most Pernicious Separation."

"Lord! my Progenitors have of y^m made to themselves crooked Paths in which whosoever goeth shall not easily find peace."

"But Thou hast shewed me the Path of Life: O hold Thou up my goings in those paths, that my footsteps slip not."

"1677 Apr. 28. After I had laid a Foundation for y^e Latin Tongue at M^r Speed's Freeschool in S^t Mary Axe, and for y^e Greek at M^r Snell's Boarding Schole in Hillingdon, Midsx., where in a literal sense I became wiser yⁿ my Teacher (an honest, good man, but no Clerk), I was transplanted to Merchant Taylors' for further improvem^t in Learning, as well as advancem^t in y^e Vniversity by a Fellowship of S^t Johns, for w^{ch} this Schole was designed as a Seminary by y^e Founder of y^m both, S^r Thomas White Lord Mayor of London in Q. Mary's Reign: I continued here 3 years under the Instruction of the Rev'd M^r Goad (who tho' a long while a Friend to y^e Greek church, and at length in K. James's days a profess'd Romanist is s^d to his Honor, to have bred up not one Scholar either Papist or Dissenter) and 2 under M^r Hastcliffe; wⁿ a sudden upon the unhappy second m^{se} of my Father (a Widower wth children to M^{rs} Marcy Serjeant a widow wth 3) at a juncture wⁿ I had probably been elected to a Scholarship of S^t John's on the first of S^t Barnabas next following, I was hurried away to Oxon, and entered Comm'r at Wadham April 168²/₃ under the tuition of the Rev'd M^r Thornton, Fellow of y^t House and Chaplain to the Right Rev'd D^r Sprat Lord Bishop of Rochester. 'There are many devices in a man's heart; nevertheless the Counsel of y^e Lord, that shall stand.'—Prov. xix. 21."

"1684. I was elected Scholar of Wadham, with 4 more, out of 22, in this order:—W^m Ruddle, W^m Hodges, Philip Stubbs, Robert Wynne, Richard Willis (D^r Gilbert Ironsyde, being Warden)."

At Oxford he matriculated, from Wadham College on the 23 March 1683 (New Style), being seventeen years of age. His

* Philip Stubbs (vintner), the father of Archdeacon Stubbs, is spoken of by Anthony Wood (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, p. 282) as a descendant of the author of *The Anatomy of Abuses* (London, 1583, 8vo; 1595, 4to), and of *The Theatre of the Pope's Monarchy* (London, 1584), who was also named Philip Stubbs, whom A. Wood calls a rigid Calvinist. This author lived in Cheapside, London, in 1593, and had near relations named Justinian Stubbs, M.A., of Gloucester Hall, Oxon; and John Stubbs of Lincoln's Inn, gent. It is not known, however, in what way the Archdeacon's father could have been connected with Philip Stubbs, the Elizabethan author. Certainly the Vintner was not a descendant of the Author. Katharine Stubbs, the wife of the Author, died at Burton-on-Trent on the 14th of December, 1590.

abilities enabled him, as he has told us, above, to win a Scholarship in 1684, and he took his B.A. degree on October the 20th, 1686. He proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts on the 15th of June 1689, and obtained a Fellowship at Wadham College in 1691. In the same year, says Wood (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, p. 1106), "he was appointed the Repetitioner of the four *Easter Sermons*, which he performed to the applause of all."

For a time, he was curate to Mr. Henry Halsted, in London, at St. Benet's Gracechurch with St. Leonard's, Eastcheap. While he was curate there, the Bishop (Compton) of London held a Confirmation in St. Benet's Church, on the 14th of March 1692-3, at which function the sermon was preached by Mr. Stubbs, from Heb. vi. 2. This sermon was published immediately after. He had previously preached at Guildhall Chapel, before the Lord Mayor (Sir John Fleet) and the Court of Aldermen, on Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1692, a sermon *On Public Baptism*, which was also published.

The rector of Philip Stubbs' native parish, St. Andrew Under-shaft, from 1670 until 1691, was Dr. Robert Grove, who in 1691 became Bishop of Chichester. This prelate selected Mr. Stubbs to be one of his chaplains, but his early death, in 1696, prevented his doing anything for his chaplain.

The Bishop of Rochester collated Mr. Stubbs to the rectory of Woolwich on the 16th of May 1694, but he retained that benefice only five years and a few months; nevertheless throughout his life he retained a keen interest in seamen and their welfare. While he was rector of Woolwich, Mr. Stubbs married (in 1696, when thirty-one years of age) Mary Willis, daughter of the Rev. John Willis, who had been rector of West Horndon in Essex for forty years (1656-96), and who was succeeded in that benefice by his second son Edward (brother of Mrs. Stubbs). Her father died* at Brentwood Weald in the year in which she was married, probably before her wedding took place. This lady, who was thirty-two years of age when she married, bore him two sons, William and Charles, and a daughter, Philippa Maria. She survived the Archdeacon for twenty-one years, during twenty of which she resided at the Bromley College for Clergymen's Widows. She died there in 1759, at the advanced age of ninety-five, and was buried in Bromley Churchyard on the 5th of February 1759. Her will was made in 1747, on the 22nd of May, and contained nothing more than the direction that her daughter Philippa Maria should inherit whatever she possessed, and be her sole executrix.

When Mr. Stubbs left Woolwich he was presented by the Hon.

* In his will (proved Oct. 13, 1696) Mr. Willis left his eldest son John (of King's College, Cambridge) the wedding ring of his wife (who lies buried in West Horndon Chancel), some books, and £10 for mourning. To his daughter Mary £10 per annum for twenty years, £10 for mourning, two diamond rings that had been her mother's, and one-third part of all his moveable goods. To his son Edward (his sole executor) certain books. To his son Benjamin £10 a year till he was Master of Arts, then £5 more, and when he should become Bachelor of Divinity £5 more. To Fra^s Morgan of Kingsthorpe twenty shillings to buy one glass to his coach door.

Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, to the rectory of St. Alphage, London Wall, to which he was instituted on the 10th of September 1699. A few months after he had become rector of St. Alphage, he caused a book-plate to be engraved with the arms, crest, and motto, described by Samuel Kent in 1716 in his book called *The Grammar of Heraldry*, as borne by Mr. Stubbs.* Beneath were these words, "Philippus Stubbs, A.M., Stⁱ Alfegi, Rector. apud Lond. 1700." His grandson Charles had the same arms engraved, upon his book-plate, by W. Dorling of Great Newport Street, about A.D. 1765. The Rev. Philip Stubbs, while rector of St. Alphage, was Lecturer at St. James's Church, Garlickhithe, and on the death of Dr. Forbes, rector of that parish, the Bishop of London collated Mr. Stubbs to that benefice also, on the 10th of August 1705. In both these parishes (St. Alphage and St. James) he was instrumental in founding day schools for the children of his flock.

He was active in the development of the Christian Knowledge Society in 1698-1704, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He was elected a member of the S. P. G. Sept. 15, 1702; and he wrote its first Report, on the last page of which (issued in 1704) was printed the following Resolution:

"At a Court held at St. Martin's Library, Feb. 4, 1703-4. Resolved that the thanks of this Society be given the Rev. M^r Stubbs for the great care and pains he hath taken in preparing the New Account of the Proceedings of the Society. Resolved that this Order be printed at the foot of the said Account."

The Rev. James Charles Blomfield, rector of Launton, has supplied many of the following particulars respecting Archdeacon Stubbs, one of his predecessors in that benefice.

An article "On Reading the Church Service," written by Steele, in *The Spectator*, No. 147, dated Saturday, Aug. 18, 1711, refers to Mr. Stubbs, and is an interesting testimony to his great credit.

His portrait was painted by T. Murray in 1713, and it was engraved by John Faber in 1722. On the engraving, the motto

* "The Rev. Mr. Philip Stubbs, M.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, bears: *Sable*, on a bend *or*, between three pheons *argent*, as many fermaux *gules*.

"CREST: A demi-eagle disployed *or*, holding in his bill an oak branch fructed proper.

"MOTTO: 'Dominus Exaltatio Mea.'"—*The Grammar of Heraldry*.

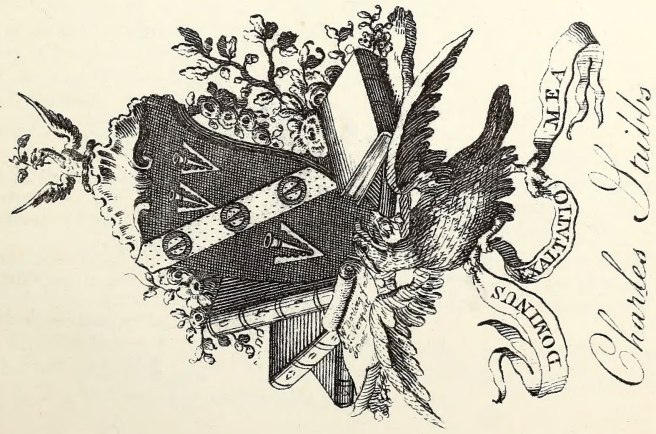
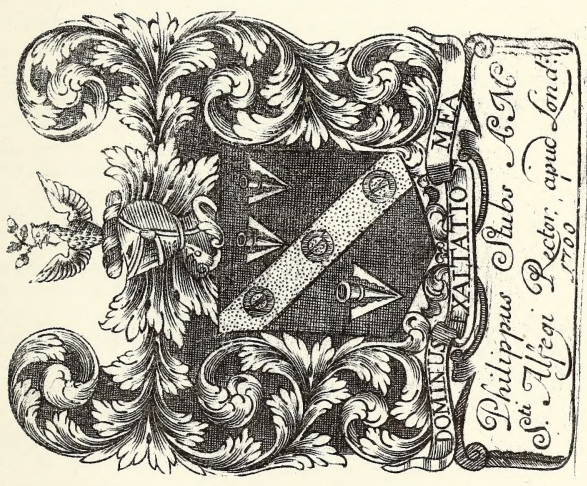
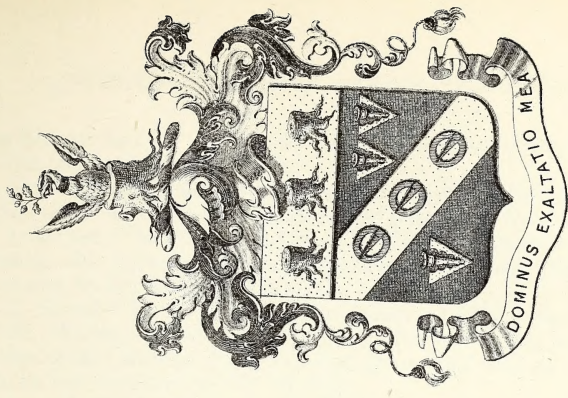
These arms are also given in Robson's *British Heraldry*, 1830, Berry's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry*, and Burke's *General Armory*.

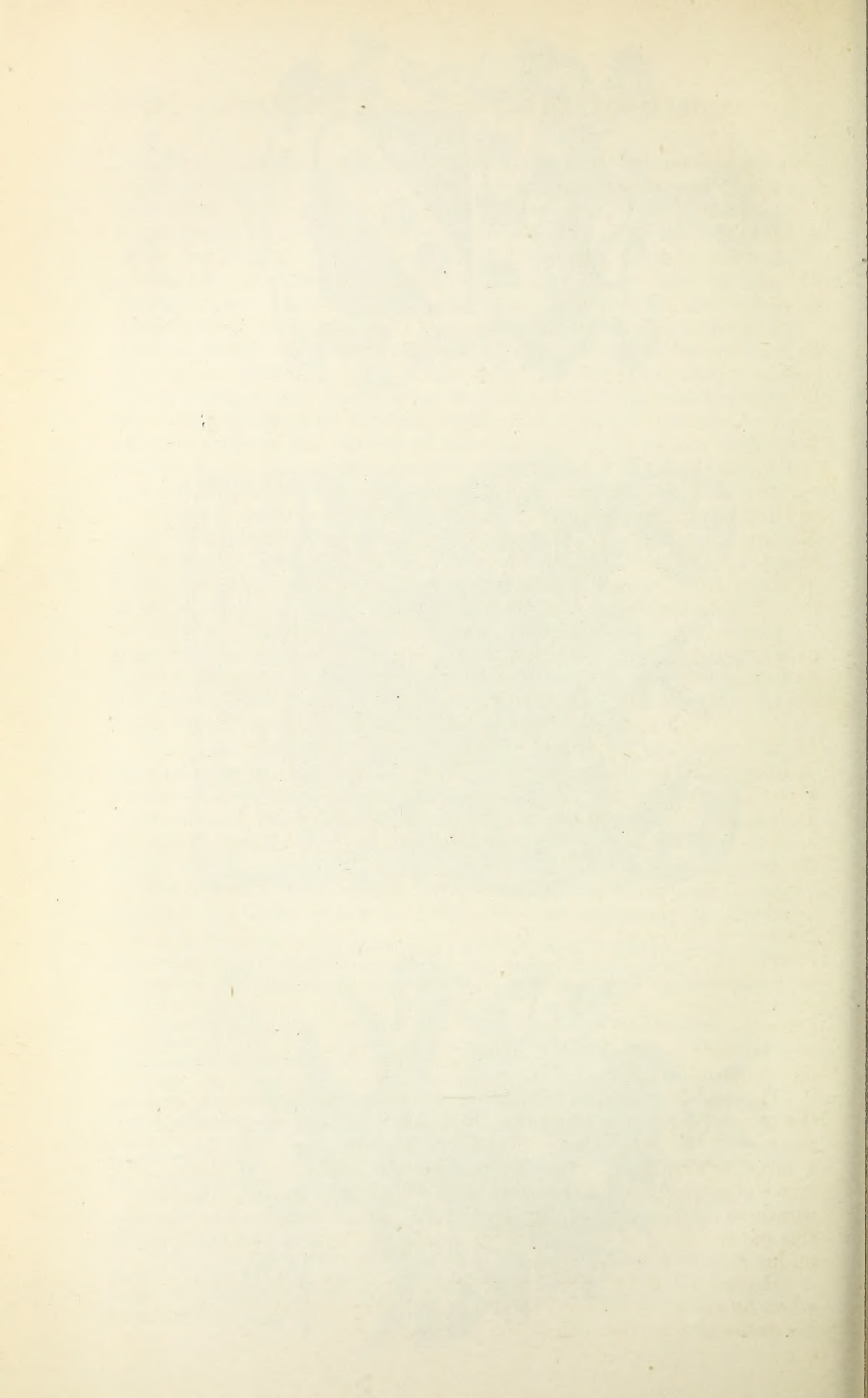
When the Archdeacon's great-grandson's grandson, Mr. Henry Stubbs, J.P., applied to the Heralds' College, in 1880, for a confirmation of these arms, the Heralds said the coat had been granted to the Stubbses of Ely; and, as he could not trace any connection between himself and that family, the College would grant to him a coat similar to that used by the Archdeacon (without authority, the Heralds suppose), but differenced as follows:—

Grant of Arms, 29 March 1880. "ARMS: *Sable*, on a bend between three pheons *or*, as many round buckles *gules*; on a chief, of the second, three stumps of trees eradicated proper.

"CREST: A stump of a tree eradicated proper; thereon a demi-eagle displayed *or*, collared *sable*, holding in the beak an oak branch also proper." The engraved book-plate of Mr. Henry Stubbs shews these arms, as seen in our illustration.

Henry Stubbs.





over the portrait is "In minimo fidelis"; and underneath his name is "Archidiaconorum minimus."

There are some MS. letters of Mr. Stubbs in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. We may here mention the purport of five of them:—

1. Dated "Sion College, Aug. 30, 1707," was addressed to Mr. Hearne, the famous antiquary, respecting a small gift of books from him to the Bodleian Library.

2. Dated "Tittin-Hangar, Herts, July 3, 1707," was addressed to Mr. Walker, the author of "The Sufferings of the Clergy," and speaks of his absence from London on a visit, and of some little help he had rendered to Mr. Walker.

3. "Mr Stubbs' Bond to the Right Rev^d Father in God John, Lord Bishop of London," dated 20 March 1713-4, "in behalf of John Stubbs, Clerk, that the said John S. at or before the expiration of 3 months, shall depart from this kingdom, and sail for the province of Pensilvania, and being there arrived shall live and serve as Her Majesty's Chaplain at Radnor in the aforementioned province. Signed by Ph. Stubbs in the presence of Philippa Maria Stubbs and William Lane." We cannot trace any connection between this John Stubbs and Mr. Philip Stubbs.

4. A letter to the same Dr. John Robinson, Bishop of London, dated "Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Nov. 27, 1714," asks "for a Chaplaincy to the King or Prince, from which I was kept back in the late reign by a Prime Minister," etc.

5. A letter to the same Bishop, dated "R. H. G., Sept. 13, 1715," offers to go into residence in his London living, and to leave Greenwich, in consequence of the Bishop's late charge to his clergy about non-residence. Soon after this correspondence with the Bishop, the latter preferred him to the Archdeaconry of St. Albans, on Oct. 6, 1715, and four years later the Bishop collated him to the rectory of Launton in Oxfordshire.

In 1719 our Rev. Philip Stubbs (rector of Garlick Hithe, London) was named in the will of Dr. Wolfran Stubbe (Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge) for the reversion of his three manors in Norfolk, in case of failure of his own heirs, viz., after Edmund Stubbe (nephew of testator) and his heirs male, and after the Rev. John Paris of Trinity College, Cambridge, and his heirs male, Philip would inherit. What connection, if any, there was between Archdeacon Stubbs and Dr. Wolfran Stubbe, his descendants cannot discover.

The Archdeacon went to Launton to reside, and his first entry in the parish registers is dated Dec. 20, 1719. Two traces of him exist there—(1) the careful way in which he kept the registers; and (2) a large pewter basin, intended probably to hold water in the font, on which an inscription is scratched in rude letters by some country workman: "The gift of the Rev^d Archdeacon Stubbs, Rector of this parish, April 1719." This basin was probably a thankoffering on his induction to the living.

He resided at Launton for nineteen years, and was only absent when he made the yearly Visitation of his Archdeaconry, and when his duties as Chaplain called him to Greenwich.

In 1735 his handwriting, as seen in the parish registers, began to fail; and a letter of his to Dr. Rawlinson (preserved in the Bodleian Library), dated "R. H. G., Sept. 19, 1737," shews that he was then absent from his usual home at Launton, and that some dark cloud was overshadowing the setting of his days. The letter runs thus:—

"Sr. This owns the receipt of yours of the 17th, and apprizes you that I am so embarrass'd, at present, with the unhappy affairs of an unfortunate son,* that I can attend to no other business but the extricating him out of difficulties, in y^e midst of which I am involved at present; in about a fortnight's time I'll prepare those sheets, if possible, which you mention, and am

"Y^r friend & Serv^t

"P. S."

In November 1737 he was at home again, at Launton. His last entry in the Registers is dated July 29, 1738. In the following September he was at Greenwich, where he died on Sept. 13, aged 73.

The tombstone over his grave is still preserved in the mausoleum at Greenwich, and is inscribed:

"Here lyes till the last day
What was mortal
Of the Rev^d M^r Philip Stubbs, B.D.,
Archdeacon of St Albans,
Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital,
and
Rector of Launton, Oxfordshire.

What he truly was, that day will discover."

A stained-glass window has recently been erected to his memory, in Launton Church.

Mr. Henry Stubbs informs me that Watts, in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*, gives the names and dates of publication of nineteen sermons, and four addresses to the clergy, which were published by Archdeacon Philip Stubbs during his life. In 1704 he published also an octavo volume of "Sermons." Mr. Henry Stubbs also discovered, in the *History of Herts*, by Clutterbuck, a statement that "The pavement under the nave [of St. Albans Abbey] is said to have been laid under the direction of the Rev. Philip Stubbs, some time Archdeacon of St. Albans, and paid for out of the produce of a legacy bequeathed to him by a lady now unknown."

* Probably this was the younger son, Charles Stubbs, who, having been admitted to the Freedom of the City of London, as a member of the Fishmongers' Company, May 8, 1730, seems through reverses to have gone into the Navy, and was described (at death) as belonging to H.M.S. *Chichester*. When he died, in 1741, the value of his estate was sworn to be under £20. We learn this from an entry in the Register of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, which states that administration was granted to Rebecca Stubbs, his relict, on the 25th of February 1742.

The Archdeacon's elder son, William, was a flourishing Proctor of Doctors' Commons, and Registrar of the Archdeaconries of St. Albans and Rochester.

ON A MONUMENT AT BOUGHTON-UNDER-
BLEAN.

LETTER FROM SIR HENRY DRYDEN, BART.

DEAR SIR,

Many years ago, when Mr. Wright was Vicar of Boughton, I was much puzzled by the inscription on a slab in the church. I had then but little time for examination; Mr. Wright said it was the tombstone of Archbishop Simon de Meopham; but I see no evidence of that, and Dean Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops*, states that he was buried in the Chapel of St. Peter, at Canterbury. In 1881 I went to Boughton to carefully study it, and take rubbings and accurate drawings of it; but I am unable to make sense of the inscription, and send this notice chiefly in the hope that some one else may be able to do so. The slab is of a grey shelly material, perhaps Purbeck marble, 7ft. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 2ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is much decayed. It has on it the incisions for an elaborate cross of brass with a long stem rising from steps. In the four spandrils of the cross are four circles which probably contained the symbols of the Evangelists. The sinkings have perpendicular sides and rough bottoms, and they have remains of pitch in them. Along the edges is an inscription in Lombardic letters, with a line above and below. Probably the letters and lines had brass in them, though it is possible that they

were filled with pitch only. Instances of single letters and lines of brass occur at a few places.

This inscription differs from all the common forms. Many of the words are perfectly plain; but I cannot make consecutive sense of them. The following guess is given in the hope that it may suggest a more accurate decipherment:—*SIMONE : EN : CESTE : PLACE : GIT : N—ERBI · — ENBI : NOME : ABOCTON : GRAUNT : EN : FIST : DEV : PERSONE : CLAME : PARDON ERA — — — I — LALME — —*.

The man's Christian name was Simon, and he was surnamed Abocton (Boughton), but I cannot even guess at the words before "nome," though the letters which remain are clear.

Does *persone* mean "parson," or "person," or "nobody"? I do not know, however, whether *persone* for "nobody" was used in old French. I have no doubt about "*l'alme*."

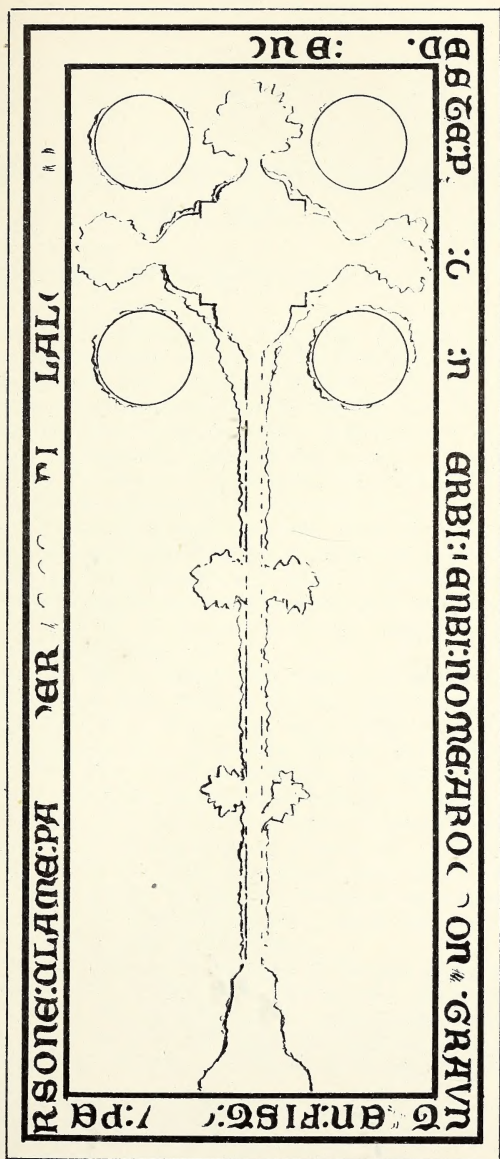
The letters in the plate are accurate as to relative position.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY DRYDEN,

CANONS ASHBY, Oct. 2, 1889.

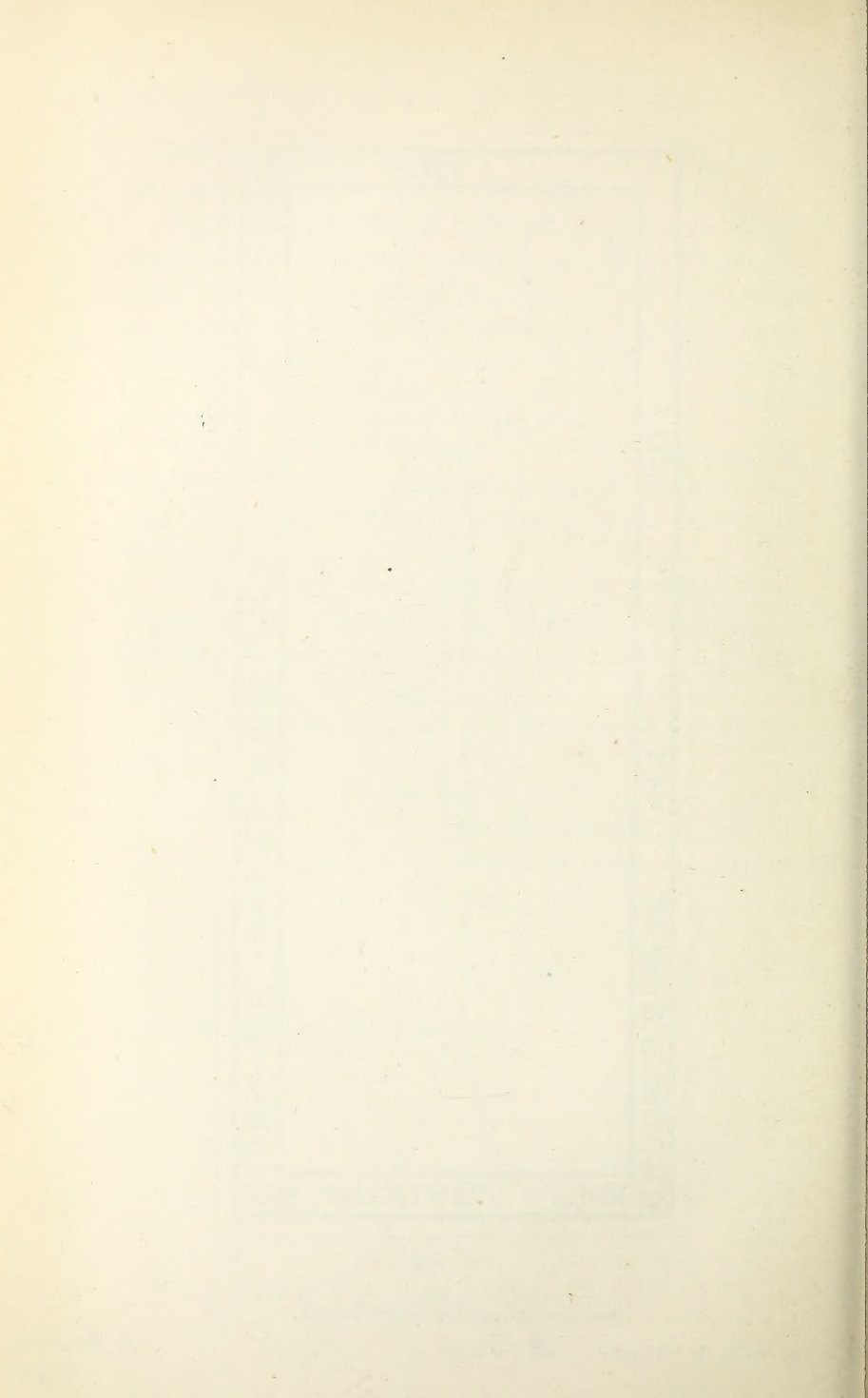
To the Rev. Canon SCOTT ROBERTSON.



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1 foot 2 feet

Boughton under Blean

H. Bryden
1881.



THE VICARS OF THORNHAM-CUM-ALDINGTON.

BY REV. JOHN CAVE-BROWNE, M.A.

THE parish of Thornham, called in Domesday Book Turnham, and in the Lambeth Registers uniformly Thorneham, appears to have originally comprised two principal manors—that of Thornham proper and that of Aldington—each having its own church; both manor houses and churches lying within half a mile of each other. Aldington was subsequently divided into two parts, which were distinguished by the names of Aldington Septvans and Aldington Cobham; these were eventually reunited in the person of Henry Brokehill, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The history of the two neighbour churches, with which we are specially concerned, for many years ran side by side, though not quite in parallel lines, until after frequent convergence and collision the one was merged into the other, and that of Aldington eventually disappeared in the united parish of Thornham.

In the days of the Confessor the manor and advowson of the church of Thornham were held by Sybern Biga, but at the time of the Domesday Survey they were held under Odo, Bishop of Baieux, by Radulphus de Curvaspina (Ralph de Crookthorne or Crowthorn), from whom they passed into the hands of Gilbert Magminot; and from his descendants they were held by a family which took its name from the place, of whom Robert de Thorneham was the representative in the reign of Henry II. This Robert de Thorneham by charter conveyed the church, with its advowson and certain lands in the parish, for the endowment of an abbey of the Augustinian Order at Combewell, better known in after years as Cumbwell, near Goudhurst, in this county.

Stephen de Thurneham, the survivor of his two sons, confirmed this grant, which was ratified in a charter of “*Inspeximus*” by Henry III. From the smallness of the endowment the character of the house was a few years after changed from an Abbey into a Priory.* Thus the Vicarage of Thorneham became from that

* The income being small and inadequate to support the dignity of an abbot, Archbishop Stephen Langton, about the year 1215, on the representation of the Convent, consented to reduce the Abbey to a Priory. The original Charter for this reduction is preserved among the “Cumbwell Priory Deeds,” in the College of Arms; and also the Charter of *Inspeximus* and Confirmation by the Prior and Convent in the year 1254. They are printed *in extenso* in *Archæologia Cantiana*, the former in Vol. V., p. 214 (Charter XVIII.); the latter in Vol. VI., p. 211 (Charter XLIV.).

time an appanage of Combewell Priory. Philipott is clearly incorrect in stating (*Villare Cantianum*, p. 341) that it was to the college at Lingfield that Robert de Thorneham granted this church; with which, he goes on to say, "it remained cloistered up till the general suppression"; for as will appear, every presentation to the Vicarage from 1300 to 1582 is expressly recorded in the Lambeth Registers. Moreover it would seem to have been one of the best and most important pieces of Church preferment in the gift of the Priory; for, with two exceptions, each of the successive Vicars is styled "Capellanus," as having belonged to the Priory body. Unfortunately from the loss of all the earlier registers, through Abp. Kilwardby's carrying them off to Rome, it is impossible to trace the series back beyond the time of Abp. Peckham or rather his successor Abp. Reynolds, in whose Primacy occurs the first name we can place on the list of VICARS OF THORNHAM.

GULIELMUS DE MOLESSCHE, on whose resignation was appointed JOSEPHUS DE GODWYNSTONE, Capellanus, 1316. (*Reynold's Reg.*, f. 16^b.) After whom came

HUGO DE HILTON, Presbiter, 1322, on resignation. (*Ibid.*, f. 31^b.)

RICARDUS DE FFRESTON, 1323, on resignation. (*Ibid.*, f. 250^b.)

JOHANNES DE LEDES, Capellanus, 1326, on resignation. (*Ibid.*, f. 256^a.)

HENRICUS DE THYNDENNE, 1326, on death. (*Ibid.*, f. 264^b.)

GULIELMUS DE STALEWORTH. No date given.

GALFRIDUS SMYTH, 1364, on death. (*Islep's Reg.*, f. 306^b.)

GULIELMUS PYGHTESE, 1368. (*Wittlesey's Reg.*, f. 69^b.)

JOHANNES DE MALLYNG, 1385. (*Courtenay's Reg.*, f. 257^b.)

ROGERUS HORTON. No date given.

JOHANNES PRESTON, 1425, on death. (*Chichele's Reg.*, f. 158^b.)

THOMAS BETLE, 1427, on resignation. (*Ibid.*, f. 171^b.)

JOHANNES MASHAM,* 1433. (*Ibid.*, f. 199^b.)

But before following on the list of its subsequent Vicars, some account must be given of the sister church belonging to the adjacent manor of Aldington. This manor had according to Domesday Book been held by one Ansgotus de Roucestre, but within the next century it had passed into the hands of Willelmus filius Heltonis (William Fitz-Helto), who appears to have also granted the advowson of the Church of St. Peter attached to it to Combewell Priory. The following is the list, as far as the Lambeth Registers help us, of the VICARS OF ALDINGTON:

NAME.	DATE.	PATRON.	AUTHORITY.
WILELMUS MARSCAL, Diaconus.	1279	Prior and Convent.	<i>Peckham's Reg.</i> , f. 40 ^a .
ROBERTUS KYLESBY, Presb.	1352	Abp. by lapse.	<i>Islep's Reg.</i> , f. 261 ^a .

* The two vicarages seem to have been united in the person of John Masham, who had been appointed to Aldington in 1431, and the record of his appointment to Thornham two years after is expressly to the joint cure of "Thorneham cum Aldington."

THE VICARS OF THORNHAM-CUM-ALDINGTON. 245

NAME.	DATE.	PATRON.	AUTHORITY.
ROBERTUS DE DERBY, Presb.	1353	Abp. by lapse.	<i>Islep's Reg.</i> , f. 266 ^b .
JOHANNES WYNTEGH, Presb.	1354	Prior and Convent.	<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 267 ^a .
HENRICUS FORDYNGTON, Presb.	1370	Ditto.	<i>Sudbury's Reg.</i> , f. 127 ^b .
WILLELMUS TAILLOUR, Presb.	1372	Abp. by lapse.	<i>Wittlesey's Reg.</i> , f. 93 ^b .
JOHANNES TAILLOR, Presb.	1382	Prior and Convent.	<i>Courtenay's Reg.</i> , f. 248 ^a .
WILLELMUS WYLLYM, Capell.	1418	Ditto.	<i>Chichele's Reg.</i> , f. 96 ^b .
JOHANNES MASSAM, Capell.	1431	Ditto.	<i>Ibid.</i> , f. 191 ^a .

From this it will be seen that the church at Aldington fared far worse in the appointment of its Vicars than its neighbour of Thornham had done, for no less than three times within twenty years (1352—1372) did the nomination lapse to the Archbishop through the neglect or indifference of the Prior and Convent. Moreover, on several occasions the Archbishop felt called upon to interfere, as it lay in his diocese, for the better regulation of ecclesiastical affairs in the parish.

For instance, in 1369, within a few weeks of his coming to the Primacy, Archbishop Wittlesey found the church of Aldington in so neglected a condition, "without Vicar or even Curate," that he called on William Pyghtesle, then Vicar of Thornham, to undertake all the necessary spiritual duties there.* The following year the Combewell Priory exercised their right of nomination, and appointed Henry Fordington, and two years after William Tailleur was instituted by the Archbishop by lapse. Between him, however, and the Prior and Convent, a very serious dispute arose as to the Vicarial income, which was settled by the Archbishop assigning the

* Willelmus, etc., etc., dilecto filio domino Willelmo de Pyghtesle, Vicario Ecclesie Parochialis de Thorneham nostre Diocesis, salutem in Christo. Cum nos Vicarium Ecclesie Parochialis de Aldyngton juxta Thorneham Decanatus de Sutton nostre Diocesis Vicario et alio Curato quocunque penitus destitutam et carentem propter illius exilitatem et alias causas veras (per ?) literas in hac parte moventes, Vicarie Ecclesie de Thorneham predicte eidem unione conjungere intendimus et unire ad gerendum igitur interim Curam Vicarie dicte Ecclesie de Aldyngton et animarum Parochianorum ejusdem et administrandum eisdem sua sacramenta et sacramentalia Ecclesiastica in Ecclesia de Thorneham predicte seu in ipsa Ecclesia de Aldyngton quotiens opus fuerit prout melius videris expedire necnon ad percipiendum recipiendum et habendum omnes et omnimodas oblationes decimas et obventiones ad Vicariam dicte Ecclesie de Aldyngton et ejus Vicarium pertinentes de consuetudine ordinatione, ut de jure tibi nostra auctoritate ordinaria plena concedimus potestate. Curamque omnem supradictam Vicario ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit incumbens non obstante quod dicte Ecclesie de Thorneham Vicarius perpetuus existens per te vel alium interim exercendam admittimus et committimus per presentes quandam nobis placuerit durature. Datum Londini sub sigillo nostro quo utimur in presenti Vto Id. Feb. Anno Domini MCCCXLVIII. (*Wittlesey's Register*, fol. 2^b.)

entire income to the Vicar, subject to the payment of ten shillings twice a year to the Priory. To the letter which conveyed this decision of the Archbishop a special interest attaches. It was dated 4 June 1374, and a note is appended to the entry in the Lambeth Register that on the following day Archbishop Wittlesey died.* So it would seem that one of Archbishop Wittlesey's last official acts was to endeavour to promote order and peace at Aldington, as one of his first had been.

The Prior and Convent continued to exercise the right of appointing to Aldington as distinct from Thornham, and for two turns Archbishops Courtenay and Chichele accepted and instituted their nominees; only the latter Archbishop, in the case of William Wyllym in 1418, imposed a condition of regular residence (*continue et personaliter residendum*). However, in 1433 Archbishop Chichele† again endeavoured to bring about the union, but apparently with little success, for in 1453 Archbishop Kempe‡ found it necessary to make another attempt to enforce it. But it was left to Archbishop Warham to carry out the final annexation of Aldington to Thornham.‡

* *Compositio inter Priorem et Conventum de Combewell et Vicarium de Aldington. (Wittlesey's Register, f. 68^a.)*

Omnibus in Christo fidelibus qui presentes literas inspectitis Willelmus Dei providentia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, etc., etc., salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum nuper inter Religiosos viros Priorem et Conventum de Combewell ordinis S. Augustini nostre Diocesis Ecclesiam Parochialem de Aldynton juxta Berghstede dicte nostre Diocesis in proprios usus obtinentes ex parte una, et dominum Willelmum Taillour ejusdem Ecclesie Parochialis nunc Vicarium ex altera, occasione exilitatis Vicarie predictae orta coram nobis fuisset materia questionis sive litis, nos tandem pro bono pacis et utilitate dicte Ecclesie et animarum Parochianorum ejusdem, de consensu dicti Prioris et Conventus ac domini Willelmi Vicarii superdicti expresso, etiam auctoritate nostra ordinaria, ordinavimus et statuimus quod dictus dominus Willelmus Vicarius pro toto tempore suo, et sui successores qui pro tempore fuerint, pro suis temporibus successivis percipient et habebunt nomine Vicarie sue predictae et porcionis ejusdem omnes et omnimodas oblationes ac decimas tam majores quam minores et obventiones alias quascunque ad dictam Ecclesiam pertinentes et missa Parochiani provenientes qualiacunque, et dictus dominus Willelmus Vicarius et successores sui predicti solvent annuatim dictis Priori et Conventui in Prioratu eorundem de Combewell decem solidos sterlingos ad duos anni terminos viz. ad Festam Omnium Sanctorum et Pascham per equales porciones ferie obvencionum et decimarum quas dicti Religiosi viri nomine dicte Ecclesie percipere consueverant et habere; dictus insuper dominus Willelmus Vicarius et successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint omnia onera eidem Ecclesie incumbentia qualitercunque tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria, etiam que dictus Prior et Conventus ibidem subire solebant subeant et agnoscant. Que omnia et singula per presentes nostras literas ratificamus approbamus et etiam confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud Lamheth iij non. Junii MCCCXXXIIIJ (1374).

Memo. written by contemporary hand at foot of this entry:

"Die lune viz. quinto die mensis Junii Anno Domini MCCCXXXIIIJ bone memorie dominus Willelmus de Wittlesey Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus in Manerio suo de Lamheth obiit."

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. II., p. 29.

‡ So deplorable did he find the state of things, "disputes, complaints, contentions, controversies" being the order of the day between the two parishes, or

JOHANNES MANNING, 1455. (*Bourchier's Reg.*, f. 62^b.)

JACOBUS CHIRCHE. No date given. (See *Newton's Maidstone*, p. 39, among the Wardens of Corpus Christi Fraternity.)

JOHANNES PRATT. No date given.

ROBERTUS HARRYS, 1487, on resignation. (*Morton's Reg.*, f. 132^a.)

rather between Edward Brokehill, the then Lord of the Manor, with the inhabitants of Aldington on the one hand, and the Prior of Combewell with the Vicar of Thornham on the other, that with the concurrence of the Prior and Convent, who were the patrons of both churches, Archbishop Warham, as apparently the only means of restoring peace and harmony, adopted the strong measure of enforcing union between the two parishes by ordering that all services, except on special days, should be discontinued at Aldington, which should henceforth cease to be a parish; that if Mr. Brokehill desired to have any masses performed there, all must be at his own expense; there being only reserved for him and his wife the right of burial in the Aldington burial-ground; that the celebration of the Sacrament should be utterly discontinued there, and all Sacramental vessels removed; that the font should be utterly demolished; that in future all tithes, oblations, etc., belonging to Aldington should be paid to the Vicar of Thornham, and that the Church of Thornham should henceforth be for all uses and purposes the Parish Church for both manors.

The original letter runs thus (*Abp. Parker's Register*, vol. ii., f. 91^b):

Universis, etc., etc. Willelmus (Warham), etc., etc. Cum nuper coram nobis certe lites querele discordie et controversie occasione celebrationis Divinorum et administrationis Sacramentorum et Sacramentalium in Ecclesia sive Capella de Aldington Ecclesie Parochiali de Thorneham nostre Diocesis Cantuariensis unita et annexa ac super unione hujusmodi inter Edwardum Brokehill et alios inhabitantes Ville sive Hamellette de Aldington predictae ex una, ac Priorem et Conventum Monasterii sive Prioratus de Combwell Rectores sive Proprietarios Ecclesie sive Capelle de Aldington predictae, neonon Magistrum Ricardum Hewes (Hughes?) Vicarium perpetuum prefate Ecclesie Parochialis de Thorneham una cum dicta Capella de Aldington eidem Ecclesie, ut prefertur, unita et annexa ex altera parte fuerint et pendebant. Tandem partes predictae pro bono pacis in futuro inter eos habende super litibus querelis discordiis et controversiis hujusmodi inierunt inter se concordia in hunc (qui sequitur) modum.

Imprimis conventum concordatum et conclusum est inter partes predictas quod indie S. Petri ad vincula dictus Vicarius de Thorneham pro tempore existens celebrabit seu celebrari faciet per Capellanum Secularem Missam utrasque Vesperas et Matutinas congruo et debito tempore juxta modum consuetum aliarum Ecclesiarum in hujusmodi festo usitatum in dicta Ecclesia sive Capella de Aldington ab antiquo dictae Ecclesie de Thorneham unita et annexa eo quod supradicta Capella unita ut prefertur fuit in honore ejusdem S. Petri erecta, neonon in die . . . (on four appointed festivals).

Item conventum concordatum et conclusum est inter partes memoratas quod confirmatur unio sive annexio alias facta de Ecclesia de Thorneham et Aldington predictis per bone memorie Johannem (Kempe, 1453) quondam Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum predecessorem meum. Item conventum concordatum et conclusum est inter partes predictas quod prefatus Edwardus Brokehill ac ejus heredes et successores neonon inhabitantes quicumque in manerio vocato Aldington Manerio invenient et preparabunt omnia ornamenta et alia necessaria ad cultum Divinum ibidem celebrandum et ministrandum dictis festo et diebus juxta formam superius recitatam. Item, etc., etc. (ut supra) quod licebit eidem Edwardo Brokehill habere unum Capellanum Secularem ad celebrandum ibidem (Missas?) pro animabus amicorum suorum diebus non feriatis suis propriis sumptibus et expensis absque prejudicio Ecclesie Parochialis et Vicarie de Thorneham predictis. Item (ut supra) quod predictus Edwardus de Brokehill et ejus uxor eligent sibi sepulturam in dicta Capella sive Cimiterio de Aldington

NICHOLAUS HARRYSON, 1504, on resignation. (*Warham's Reg.*, f. 321^a.)

GULIELMUS MASSE, 1506, on resignation. (*Ibid.*, f., 328^b.)

RICARDUS HEWES (HUGHES?). In 1526-7 he was Vicar.

predicto et quod Vicarius de Thorneham pro tempore existens vel ejus deputatus seneli et eosdem et non plures salvo jure semper dicte Ecclesie et Vicarie de Thorneham. Item, etc., etc. (ut supra) quod Capellanus ibidem sic celebrans presbabit juramentum a presbiteriis stipendiariis juxta constitutum pro unione in ea parte edita proinde late ac debite publicata prestari solitur prefato Vicario de Thorneham cuicumque pro tempore existenti. Item, etc., etc. (ut supra) quod imposterim dicta Capella de Aldington non vocetur Ecclesia Parochialis, sed penitus extinguatur, neque licebit in futuro alicui ministrare ibidem aliqua Sacramenta vel Sacramentaria exceptis diebus antedictis et quod inhabitantes ibidem imposterim vocentur Parochiani de Thorneham. Item, etc., etc. (ut supra) quod Sacramentum Eucharisticum non remaneat in dicta Capella in pixide et si ibidem remaneat tunc licebit Vicario de Thorneham pro tempore existenti hujusmodi Sacramentum una cum pixide ad dictam Ecclesiam de Thorneham sua propria auctoritate deferre. Item, etc., etc. (ut supra) quod non licebit alicui Presbitero Seculari vel Regulari baptizare aliquem in fonte Baptiz mali ibidem nunc erecto vel in futuro erigendo et quod hujusmodi fons nunc erectus vel erigendus demolitur extinguatur et penitus tollatur per dictum Vicarium et ejus successores suis propriis auctoritatibus. Item, etc., etc. (ut supra) inter Priorem et Conventum de Combewell, dicte Ecclesie de Thorneham et Capelle de Aldington eidem Ecclesie unite et annexe proprietarios, et prefatum Magistrum Ricardum Hewes (*sic*) Vicarium antedictum quod ipse Magister Ricardus Hewes toto et omni tempore suo et sui successores omnes et singuli ibidem Vicarii perpetuis futuris temporibus habebunt et eorum quilibet habebit omnia et singula decimas majores et minores nuptas et minutas ac alia emolumenta quecunque provenientia et existentia infra fines et limites Capelle et Hamelette de Aldington etiam glebam eidem Capelle ab antiquo spectantem et pertinentem in redemptionem et commutationem cujusdam annue pensionis quam Vicarius de Thorneham pro tempore existens habere recipere et vendicare solebat ab eadem Ecclesia et Rectoria de Thorneham predicta.

Unde nos Willelmus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis Primas et Legatus antedictus cupiens et volens summopere ut hujusmodi lites discordie querele controversie pretexto premissorum exorte et aliquando contumate omnino pacificentur extinguantur et in perpetuum tollantur ac ut pax firma unitas concordia tranquillitas et amicitia uti inter bonos Christianos fieri decet inter partes superius nominatas eorum successores pro perpetuis futuris temporibus habeantur et foveantur. Instantiam petitionem et supplicationes partium predictarum et de earum expresso consensu et assensu dicta concordia et cetera promissa quatenus ad nos attinet et de jure possumus auctoritate nostra ordinaria approbamus acceptamus pariter et ratificamus eaque omnia et singula superius recitata rate et grate habemus pariter et accepta eisque assensum et consensum nostros prebemus expressos necnon unionem annexionem et incorporationem alias de Ecclesia sive Capella de Aldington predicta prefate Ecclesie Parochiali de Thorneham per bone memorie Johannem quondam Cantuariensem predecessorem nostrum factam confirmamus et roboramus et ad majorem cautelam nostram Ecclesiam sive Capellam de Aldington dictam Ecclesie Parochiali de Thorneham ad instantiam petitionem et supplicationem partium predictarum et de earum expresso consensu de novo unionimus anneximus et incorporamus auctoritate nostra ordinaria per presentes.

Datum in Manerio de Otteford secundo die mensis Januarii Anno Domini Millesimo Quingagesimo viginti-sexto, et nostre translationis viginti-tertio.

Et nos Prior et Conventus antedicti omnia et singula premissa superius specificata approbamus acceptamus et ratificamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum apposuimus datum in domo nostra Capitulari xxx die mensis predictae anno supradicto.

THOMAS HUGHES, 1531, on resignation. (*Warham's Reg.*, f. 405^b.)

RICARDUS HUGHES, 1532, on resignation. (*Ibid.*, f. 416^a.) This

Richard Hughes, in whose incumbency the union was determined, was the last nominee of Combewell Priory to the Thornham Vicarage. Within five years of his appointment it had shared the fate of all the smaller Priories, and the advowson had been granted to Sir John Gage, Comptroller of the Royal Household. From him it soon passed to Sir Edward Wotton, who already owned Thornham manor, which he inherited through a daughter and heiress of the Corbies, a family whose name still lingers in the parish, attached to some fields lying near the church farm. From the Wottons it passed to the Derings, then by sale to a succession of lay patrons. Richard Hughes died in the year 1550, and Sir Edward Wotton then exercised the right of presentation in favour of

RALPH PARSHALL (*Cranmer's Register*, f. 411^b), in whose case and that of each successor the appointment is expressly made to the Vicarage of Thornham cum Aldington. After him came

ROBERT GRENEHODE, 1553. (*Cranmer's Reg.*, f. 423^a.)

WILLIAM MERICK, 1572, on death. (*Parker's Reg.*, f. 91^b.)

ANTHONY BROWNSTONE, 1587. (*Whitgift's Reg.*, f. 476^a.)

THOMAS REINOLD, 1597. (*Hasted's History*.)

BENJAMIN CHARRIER, S.T.P., 1599.* (*Whitgift's Reg.*, f. 256^b.)

JOHN CROMPE, M.A., on deposition, 1614. (*Abbot's Reg.*, f. 408.)

This John Crompe is the only one of the Vicars of Thornham of whom any history has been traced out. He belonged to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was the author of a volume of sermons entitled "Collections out of St. Augustine and some other Latine writers, upon the first part of the Apostles' Creed, etc., first preached in his parish church of Thornham and now enlarged for more public use," dated 1638. He dedicates his little volume to "Katherine Lady Stanhope, Dowager," whom he styles "the present patroness of my Living," and goes on to say "from your family I received not only the first but all the points of my present maintenance," an allusion which is explained by her having been the eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Wotton, and having married Henry, Lord Stanhope. Each of the five preceding vicars had also been appointed on the presentation of members of the Wotton family. Then followed the period of the Commonwealth, during which John Crompe seems to have been left in undisturbed performance of his duties, and the little parish to have been spared the excitement of some Puritan intruder. On his death, the year after the Restoration, and after a peaceful incumbency of nearly half a century, one John Godden, belonging apparently to a Thornham family, and of the City of London, who had purchased the advowson, presented William Sutton.

* Benjamin Charrier tendered his resignation in 1613, but it was refused, and he was formally deprived in the following year, when John Crompe was appointed.

WILLIAM SUTTON, 1661. (*Juxon's Reg.*, f. 129^a.) From Mr. Godden the advowson seems to have passed to James Herbert, Esq., and Judith his wife, who presented, on the death of William Sutton,

HENRY DERING in 1673. (*Sheldon's Reg.*, f. 359^a.)

JONATHAN SOAN, 1720. (*Wake's Reg.*, f. 314^b.) Jonathan Soan was presented to the benefice by Colonel William Cage, whose son John (Hasted says) sold the manor and advowson to Sir Edward Dering. Hasted also states that Sir Edward, in 1740, sold the advowson of the vicarage to Joseph Smallwell, who again sold it, in 1753, to Mr. Henry Hodson. This gentleman presented his son and heir to the benefice in 1768. From the Hodsons it passed to the Phillips, the Wilder, and the Burney families. Mr. Soan was of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was elected Fellow of Pembroke College in 1712. Thornham Parish Church retains substantial evidence of his liberality and piety in the silver paten which bears the following touching inscription:—"Tua ex Tuis, Deus Jesu, | in usumque Tui, apud Thornhamenses, | in Agro Cantiano, Altaris, | Emanibus J. Soan, Vicarii, indigni, | recipere digneris. Amen. | A.D. 1747."

HENRY HODSON, 1768, on death. (*Acts and Institutions*.) Henry Hodson was also Rector of Sandhurst, and Chaplain to the last Duke of Bolton.

JOHN HODSON, 1782, on death. (*Ibid.*)

WILLIAM SAMUEL PARR WILDER, 1829, on death. (*Ibid.*)

ELLIS BURROUGHS, 1833, on resignation. (*Ibid.*)

JOHN MACMAHON WILDER, 1838, on resignation. (*Ibid.*)

EDWARD KAYE BURNEY, 1849, on resignation. (*Ibid.*)

EDWARD GEORGE JAMES, 1880, on death. (*Ibid.*)

GILBERT COVENTRY MASTER, 1880, on resignation. (*Ibid.*)

JOHN DURST, 1888, on resignation. (*Ibid.*) Present Vicar.

ROSES FARM IN BROOMFIELD.

COMMUNICATED BY J. D. NORWOOD, ESQ.

EXTRACTS from Deeds and Documents relating to ROSES FARM, situate in the parishes of Broomfield and Ulcomb, in the County of Kent.

10 Hen. VI., 4th Oct^r [1432]. RICHARD MONDE of the parish of Broomfield conveys to his Son William Monde of Broomfield, Land with all Houses &c. called *Wattysghagh* formerly called *Taune*.

25 Hen. VI. [1447]. ALICIA TOMLYN (Widow of JOHN TOMLYN of Broomfield) releases to WILLIAM MONDE three acres of Land called *East Croft*.

37 Hen. VI. [1459]. WILLIAM MONDE of Broomfield enfeoffs WILLIAM ROOS of three acres of Land lying together in the field called *East Croft*.

39 Hen. VI. [1461]. WILLIAM MONDE of Broomfield conveys to WILLIAM ROSE of Broomfield a Messuage with garden adjacent and five pieces of Land namely, 1, *Colverhagh*; 2, *The Hemp Hag*; 3, *Crostonnysmede*; 4, *Crostonshawes*; 5, *Battyscroft*.

N.B. It is stated in the indorsement on this Deed that PETER GRYPE inhabited the above House.

1461. WILLIAM MONDE conveys to WILLIAM ROSE personally.

5 Edw. IV., 20th Dec^r [1466]. WILLIAM MOSEWELL of Broomfield conveys to WILLIAM MONDE and WILLIAM ROSE Land called *Stone Bridge* in *Ulcomb*.

1 Richard III., 20 Feb^{ry} [1483]. WILLIAM ROSE the Elder, of Broomfield, conveys to WILLIAM ROSE the Younger, son of JOHN ROSE of *Wye*.

13 Hen. VII., Sept^r 4 [1497]. JOHN MASON of Broomfield conveys to WILLIAM ROSE of *Faversham* three pieces of Land:—No. 1 in fields called *Banbergyfeldes*; No. 2 contains 1½ acre adjacent to No. 1; No. 3 contains 1½ acre. Query, to whom did W^m Rose sell these premises? Or did he dispose of them by Will?

11 Eliz. [1569]. RICHARD WARHAM, of Wingham, Gent., conveys to EDWARD WARHAM of Patricxbourne, three Messuages or tenements, and 60 acres of Land, in Broomfield and Ulcomb, in the occupation of JOHN FETHERSTONE.

28 Eliz. 20th July [1586]. WILLIAM WARHAM of Hothfield in Kent Gent^a conveys to NICOLAS MILLER, of Wrotham, Yeoman, one messuage or tenement, outhouses & 63 (?) acres of Land situate in the parishes of Broomfield and Ulcomb in the occupation of JOHN WELBEE (Cooper).

4 James I., 1st April [1606]. WALTER TAYLOR, of Hollingbourne, Gentⁿ, conveys to NICOLAS MILLER the Elder, of Wrotham, Gentⁿ, in consideration of £132, 23 acres of Land in Broomfield, abutting to land of the said NICOLAS MILLER against the east—Also 5 acres abutting to land of the said NICOLAS MILLER east west north and south—All which premises were then in the occupation of JOSEPH HATCH.*

12 Charles I. [26 July 1636]. JAMES MILLER (youngest son of NICHOLAS MILLER, of Wrotham, in Kent, Esq^{re}) conveys to SOLOMON WOOD, of Wormeshill, Gentⁿ, *Roses Farm*, in consideration of £532 16s.; namely, All that Manor Lordship Messuage or tenement in Broomfield known by the name of the Manor of Roses, situate in the parishes of *Broomfield*, *Ulcomb*, and *Leeds*, or some or one of them, then or late in the tenure or occupation of PETER HUNT and JOSEPH HATCH.

8th Feb^y 1717. RICHARD WOOD (Grandson to the above named SOLOMON WOOD) subsequently became owner of *Roses Farm*, and by his Will, of this date, devised the same (subject to his Wife having a life interest in a half part) equally between his five children, JOHN WOOD, SOLOMON WOOD, GEORGE WOOD, ANN WOOD, and BENJAMIN WOOD. His Will was proved in the Archdeacon's Court of Canterbury 21st of May 1718.

25 and 26 March 1724. JOHN WOOD, SOLOMON WOOD, and GEORGE WOOD convey by Lease and Release their three-fifth parts of the above premises to WILLIAM COX in fee.

9 and 10 Nov^r 1726. ANN WOOD, Spinster, conveys by Lease and Release her one-fifth part of the above premises to WILLIAM COX, of *Roses Farm*.

28 and 29 Sept^r 1735. BENJAMIN WOOD conveys by Lease and Release his one-fifth part of the above premises to the said WILLIAM COX in fee simple.

26 April 1740. WILLIAM COX, by his Will of this date devised his messuage, farm, lands and premises "wherein he then lived," in Broomfield, to his son ROBERT COX in fee simple. This WILLIAM COX died in 1743, and his Will was proved in the Archdeacon's Court of Canterbury, 13 Sept. 1743.

* On a tombstone in Broomfield Churchyard is this epitaph:—"Here lyeth the body of Joseph Hatch of Ulcombe, Bellfounder, who departed this life the 14th day of September in the year 1639; beside of his Mother and of his Brethren, aged 78 years."

THE CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

First Report of a Committee appointed "to make an Antiquarian Investigation of the Cathedral."

TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY.

In presenting our first report, we deal only with explorations that have been carried out in the CRYPT.

There is, at the west end of the Crypt, an accumulation of earth, to the average depth of 18 or 20 inches, covering the bases of the vaulting shafts. This accumulation lessens in depth as we proceed eastward; so that at the Lady Chapel it does not exceed six or eight inches.

THE WEST WALL OF CRYPT IS PROBABLY PRE-NORMAN.

When the accumulated earth had been cleared away, from the base of the central portion of the *west wall*, there was found upon the wall a remarkably fine smooth facing of hard plaster, which extended some 2 feet beneath the present surface. The masonry beneath the plaster was mainly of Kentish ragstone.

This facing, of plaster, exists also behind the columns of Prior Ernulf's westernmost vaulting shafts, which, to the eye, had seemed to be "engaged shafts." The plaster, and that part of the wall which it covers, must therefore have been *in situ* before A.D. 1096. Ernulf certainly found the wall and plaster there, and he retained them. Probably Archbishop Lanfranc had done so likewise in A.D. 1070.

The squared masonry, of Caen stone, in the upper portion of this western wall, so strongly resembles Lanfranc's masonry, still to be seen in the lower part of the walls of the nave, that it may very probably be considered as his work.

In that case the *lower* portion of the west wall must have been part of the *pre-Norman* crypt; and the character of the plaster seems to suggest the possibility that it may have formed part of the original building, granted to St. Augustine, by King Ethelbert.

ARCH BLOCKED UP AT NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CRYPT.

On the north side of the west end of Ernulf's crypt (a few feet from the west wall) there is a large Norman arch, which we believe to have been blocked up after Ernulf's time.

A stone was removed from the centre of this blocking wall, and entrance was then obtained to a considerable cavity, 12 feet long by 4 feet wide ; within which, however, nothing was found.

PROBABLE END OF LANFRANC'S CRYPT.

In the central alley of the Crypt, immediately to the east of the fourth pair of detached columns (counting from the west), excavations have laid bare traces of the foundation of a thick wall composed of fragments of Caen stone, flints, and a little travertine, embedded in a large proportion of pure mortar. This foundation which has a (doubtfully) apse-like curve, occurring as it does at about the place to which the crypt of Lanfranc is believed to have reached, may well be accepted as marking the eastern termination of his crypt.

THE LADY CHAPEL IN THE CRYPT.

An examination of the Lady Chapel has shewn that its eastern floor is composed of slabs of the stalagmite which (according to Professor Willis) formed the pavement of Conrad's choir before the fire in 1174.

The foundations of the altar have been traced, extending from the east wall.

Cardinal Morton's ledger stone, stripped of its monumental brass, was not disturbed, but the sounds produced by blows upon its surface prove undoubtedly that his vault lies beneath it ; although his monument stands at some distance away, south-west of this ledger stone.

ERNULF'S EASTERN RECTANGULAR CHAPEL.

Eastward of the Lady Chapel, the furthest extremity of Ernulf's crypt has been traced. It terminated in a *Rectangular Chapel*, as shewn upon Professor Willis's Plan (opposite page 39 of his *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*).

The middle of the outer face of its east wall (which is 4 feet wide) touches the western side of the circular base of the easternmost vaulting shaft of English William's central arcade, erected in A.D. 1180.

PROBABLE POSITION OF BECKET'S COFFIN FROM 1170 TO 1220.

Between the west face of the above-mentioned wall, of the Rectangular Chapel, and the next vaulting shaft of English William, westward, nothing of any importance was discovered ; but a hollow, extending about 3 feet below the surface and filled in with rubble, seemed to indicate the position occupied by the coffin of Archbishop Becket from A.D. 1170 until A.D. 1220 when it was translated to the Shrine, east of the Choir. It will be remembered that the *Tomb* of Becket stood upon this site from A.D. 1170 until A.D. 1538.

FRAGMENTS OF STAINED GLASS.

In the earthen floor at the south side of this place were deposited very many fragments of stained glass, of various dates and patterns.

STEPS OF APPROACH TO "ALTAR OF THE TOMB OF ST. THOMAS."

Around the circular base of the westernmost of English William's central vaulting shafts, we discovered two long steps of Purbeck marble. They were broad, but very thin.

The *upper* step was so chiselled as to fit closely round the eastern half of the circular base. The *lower* step fitted the western half thereof in like manner. These were originally steps of approach to the "Altar of the tomb of St. Thomas" in the Middle Ages.

STONE COFFIN (*a*).

About 4 feet west of the lower step, in a direct line (from east to west) with the central vaulting shafts, the narrow end, or foot of, a stone coffin was discovered. The coffin, which was 6 ft. 2 in. long, was broader at the west end than at the east. It was hewn out of a solid block of Portland oolite, and was covered with a thin slab of Merstham or Reigate fire-stone, utterly unfitted for such a purpose.

FRAGMENTS OF WROUGHT MASONRY.

The earthen floor on all sides of this coffin—as in the entire area of the Rectangular Chapel—was full of large fragments of wrought masonry, which had formed small arches, elaborately moulded in the Early English style (circa A.D. 1220—1230). Small round shafts with their caps and bases were also discovered there, as well as other fragments, less in number, that had been parts of Norman arches.

AN EFFIGY.

The head and the base of a Bishop's or Archbishop's effigy beneath a canopy have also been found in this same place. They are sculptured in Purbeck marble, in high relief.

AN EARLY FLOOR.

The section of an early floor, composed of white plaster half an inch or an inch thick, was clearly traced while excavating these blocks of stone. It was about 6 inches below the level of the present surface.

THIS PART OF THE CRYPT WAS WALLED OFF FROM 1546 TO 1838.

This portion of the Crypt received unique treatment, soon after the dissolution of the Monastery of Christ Church. It was walled off from the rest of the Crypt, and became completely private in A.D. 1546. It was in that year appropriated to Richard Thornden, the

second Bishop of Dover, under the name of the "Vault called Becket's Tomb." Thornden had been a monk of the Priory of Christ Church from the year 1512 until its dissolution, when he became one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral.

As this "Vault called Becket's Tomb" was used as a private cellar (from which the public were excluded between the years 1546 and 1838), the moulded masonry in its earthen floor must have been placed there before A.D. 1546. The labour of making a level floor out of such masses of masonry must have been very great.

STONE COFFIN (*b*).

When the above-mentioned stone coffin was examined, it was found to contain human bones, not placed in any regular order, but gathered together near the middle and upper portion of the coffin, and mingled with much earthen *debris*. No member of your Committee saw the coffin until the upper portion of the lid had been removed, if indeed the lid had remained complete until the time of this exploration.

CONTENTS OF COFFIN.

At the head of the coffin was a boulder-like stone, hollowed on its upper surface, as if to form a pillow. It had been broken across the middle.

It was found that nearly all the bones of a complete human body were present in the heap. They were those of an adult of full stature, and of at least middle age. But there is no distinct evidence to shew to whom they belonged.

CONCLUSION.

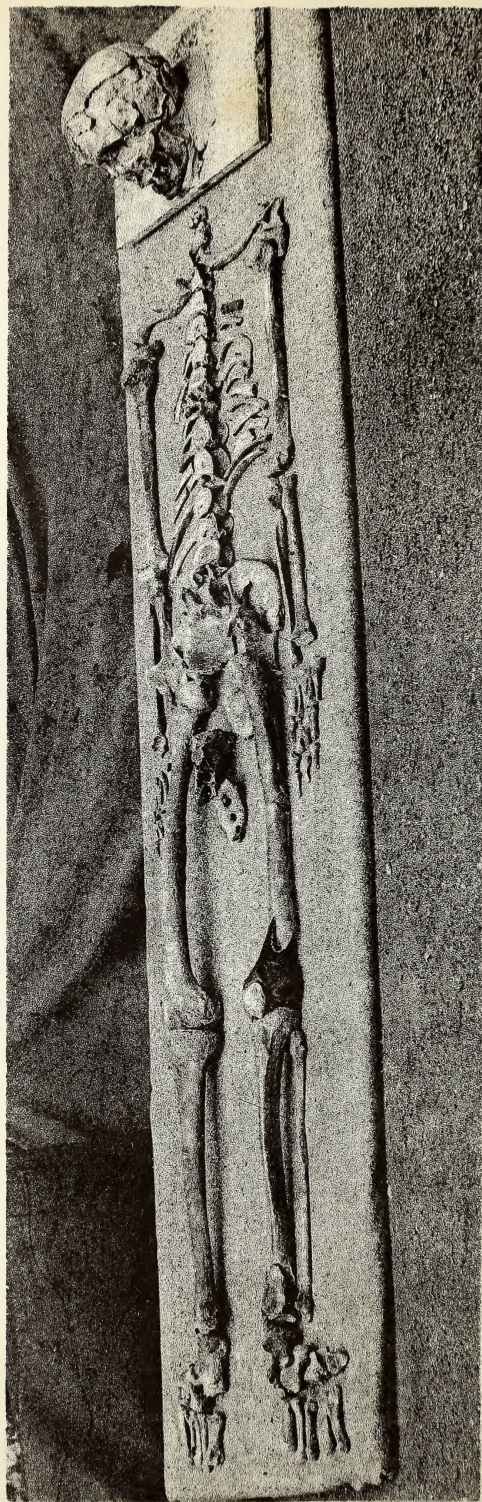
In concluding this our first report, we may be permitted to thank the Dean and Chapter for giving us permission to make these explorations (which are of undoubted historical and antiquarian interest), and also Mr. H. G. Austin for his valuable and cordial assistance.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

CHARLES F. ROUTLEDGE.
J. BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD.
W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON.

April 28th, 1888.



"THE PHOTOGRAPH BY SPANISH & CO. LONDON."

BONES DISCOVERED IN A STONE COFFIN IN THE CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
IN A CENTRAL POSITION, WEST OF THE SITE OF THE "TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP BECKET."

SURGICAL REPORT ON A SKELETON FOUND IN THE CRYPT OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

BY W. PUGIN THORNTON.

I WAS shewn the bones—mixed up together in a box—in Mr. H. G. Austin's house on January the 25th, 1888. The condition they were in gave no idea of the probable date of their interment, but they appeared to be very old.

Having arranged these bones, I placed those of the body and limbs on a board in anatomical order; the bones of the skull I fitted on a mould of modeller's clay.

Taking the bones in the order of body, limbs, and skull, the following is the result of my examination:

There were the bodies of 19 out of the 24 *Vertebræ* (spine), some having all their processes. Also large portions of the *Sacrum* (the lower end of the spine), and numerous pieces of the *Pelvis* (hip). Both *Clavicles* (collar bones) were perfect. None of the ribs, with the exception of the 1st on the right side, were entire, but there were many broken pieces.

None of the bones of the arms or legs were missing, excepting the right *Patella* (knee-cap). There were a few of the small bones of each hand, and a large number of the feet. The finger and toe bones are not fully represented in our Plate.

The bones of the face were for the most part perfect. The greater portion of the right *Superior Maxilla* (upper jaw) was missing, only the outer 2-3rds of the dental portion having been found. The inner $\frac{1}{2}$ of the right ascending ramus of the *Inferior Maxilla* (lower jaw), and its left condyle and coronoid process, were missing.

There were 5 teeth; right and left *upper canines* (eye teeth), 1st lower bicuspid, and 2nd right lower molar (1st and 4th double teeth).

The *Occipital bone* (back of the head) was very nearly perfect.

It was in firm articulation with both Parietals along its superior borders. There was no *foramen magnum*, nor any portion of the bone anterior to a line drawn from the posterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the jugular processes.

Of the two Parietals (the bones forming the upper halves of the sides, and the hinder portion of the crown, of the head), the left was the most perfect. It was in close union with its fellow, with the Frontal, as far as the coronal suture, and with the Occipital. The right Parietal was much smaller than the left on account of a piece missing, which was broken off just above the temporal ridge, and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside the sagittal suture. It measured according to the aperture in the skull $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The fracture across the crown of the skull has evidently been caused very recently, probably during the removal of the bones from the Crypt. This was the case in the fracture of the left Femur.

The Frontal bone (forehead) formed a continuous brow, extending from one external angular process to the other. The right half of the Frontal is almost perfect, but the left, 2 inches above the orbit, is broken into pieces.

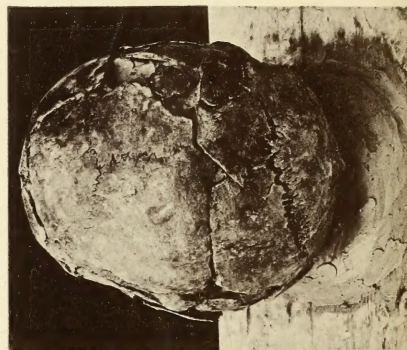
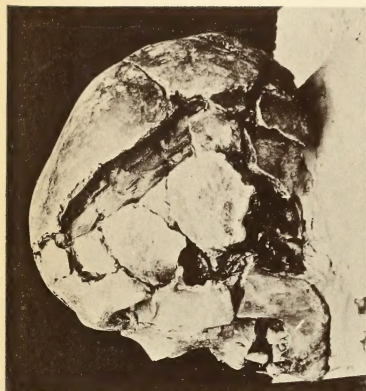
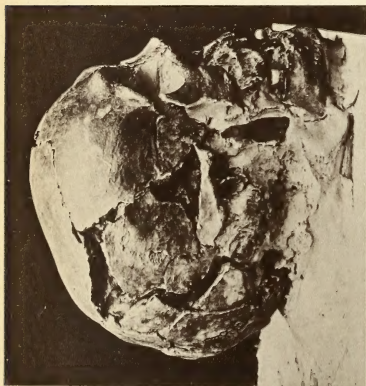
The right temporal bone, in which the ear is situated, consisted of its petrous, mastoid, and the greater part of its squamous portion, the latter with its zygomatic process, but only a piece of the squamous portion of the left Temporal was found.

The bones of the body and limbs gave the idea of great strength. The rough places on the bones, where the muscles were inserted, especially on the arm and leg bones, were larger and rougher than is usually met with in skeletons.

The *Clavicles* (collar bones) were thick and rough, and each measured $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The arm and leg bones also appeared thicker in their circumference, especially the *Femurs* (thighs) than are ordinarily seen. They measured in length as follows:—Right *Humerus* (arm), $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; left, $13\frac{1}{4}$. Right *Radius* (forearm), $9\frac{1}{8}$; left, $9\frac{1}{2}$. *Ulna* (outer bone of forearm), $10\frac{1}{4}$. *Femur* (thigh), from notch between outer and inner condyles to upper border of neck, $17\frac{7}{8}$ inches; from bottom of internal condyle to top of great trochanter, $18\frac{3}{8}$; from same to top of head, $19\frac{7}{8}$. *Tibiæ* (legs), $15\frac{1}{2}$. *Fibulæ* (outer bones of legs) were too much fractured for accurate measurements.

Taking the length of the skeleton, on its right side, as it lay on the board, with the bones in an unbroken line, and in close order, from the plantar surface of the *Os Calcis* (heel) to the superior



FIVE VIEWS OF A SKULL,
DISCOVERED IN 1888 NEAR THE TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP, THOMAS BECKET.

The Phototype Co., 303, Strand, London.

border of the *Clavicle* (collar bone), it measured 60 inches. Allowing 4 inches for the *cervical vertebrae* (neck), 6 for the skull, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the soft parts (skin, etc.), the total height of the living body would be $71\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Now the allowance of 4 inches for the neck is small, and so also is 6 inches for the head, which measurement, it is said, should be $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the total height. So taking 5 inches for the neck, 8 for the head, and 2 for the soft parts, the height of the body would be—and this would be a full, but no extravagant, computation—6 feet 3 inches. Comparing this measurement with that suggested by the length of the long bones, it would seem that the living body of this skeleton stood more than 6 feet in height, probably 6 feet 2 inches.

The skeleton was that of an adult man, rather above middle age, say from 45 to 55. Mr. Luther Bell, the surgeon-dentist, in this town, judged, from the condition of the five teeth, that the age was about 50 years.

With regard to the skull, it was undoubtedly of large size. Its circumference, with the tape over the brows and greatest prominence at back of the head, was $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The measurement across the orbits, from right to left external angle, was with the tape $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the calipers just upon 5 inches. From the occipital protuberance to immediately above the nasal bones with the tape $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with the calipers 8 inches. (This last caliper measurement I have given from memory, having lost the record of it.)

In connection with these measurements, according to phrenological science, the breadth of the brow would give large perceptive qualities; the rising appearance of the fore part of the skull would shew much intellect; the flat appearance at the centre of the head would denote worldliness; and the immense volume of skull at the back indomitable energy.

With regard to any injuries which may have happened to this skull, it will be seen that the crown is perfect, there being a continuous run of bone from the back of the head to the forehead, which varied in breadth from 5 to 6 inches.

The sides of the skull are, as shewn before, the damaged portions. On the right side the Frontal extended back in an unbroken surface to join the right Temporal. This right side might have been fractured by a blow from a mace or pickaxe, but not by a sword-cut.

On the left side, by far the greatest injury seems to have occurred. Here there was an aperture from 5 to 6 inches long, extending from a line drawn upwards from behind the position of

the ear to the centre of the forehead. Besides the loose pieces of bone, partly filling up this aperture, there was another piece, about an inch broad and $1\frac{1}{2}$ long, not represented in our Plate, lying opposite the junction of the Frontal and left Parietal bones. This unrepresented piece of bone had a continuation of the coronal suture marked upon it. Accordingly, if this be Thomas à Becket's skull, no pieces of bone of any size could have been removed to be kept as relics.

It is remarkable that the edge of bone which forms the upper border of this aperture is almost in a straight line for 5 to 6 inches, so that if this left side of the skull was injured by force during lifetime, or after death, it is unlikely that it would have been done by a pickaxe or a mallet, but it might have been caused by a heavy cutting instrument, such as a two-handed sword.

Extending from the upper edge of this aperture, there is a crack in the skull about an inch and a half long, which might have been caused during lifetime, inasmuch that it only goes through the outer plate of the bone; and also, had it been made after the bone of the skull had become dry, it would have appeared, in all probability, as a rough fracture.

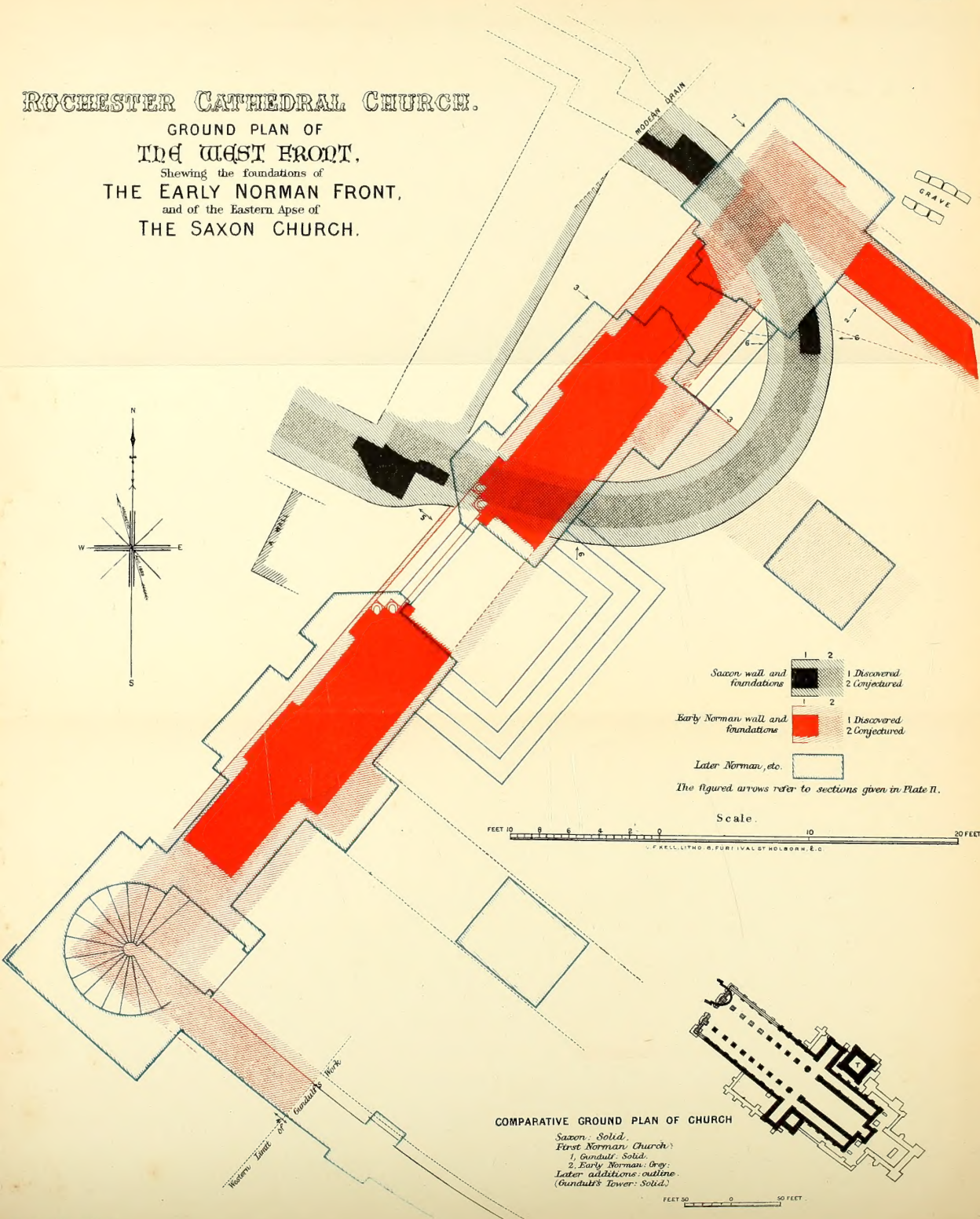
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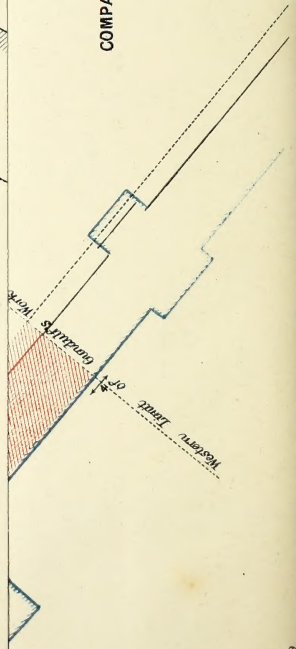
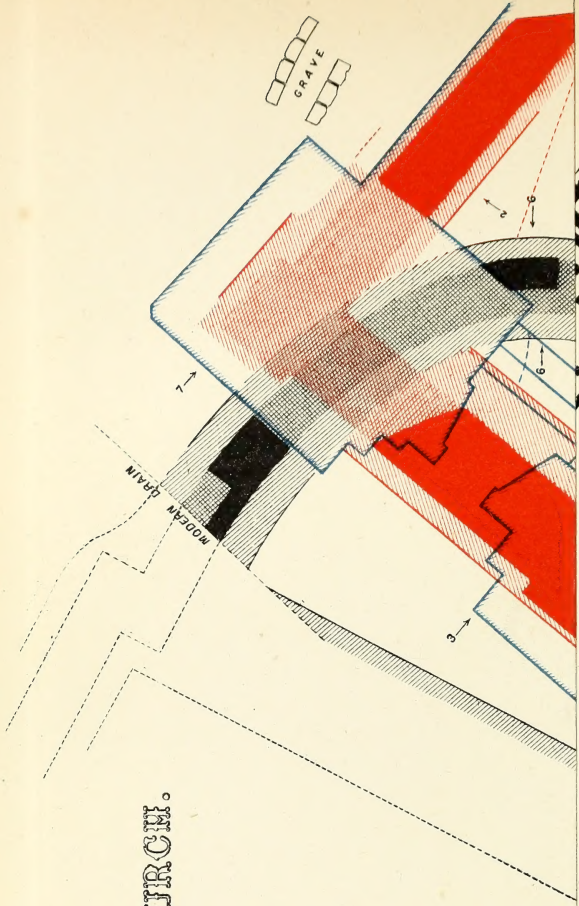
ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

GROUND PLAN OF
THE WEST FRONT,
Shewing the foundations of
THE EARLY NORMAN FRONT,
and of the Eastern Apse of
THE SAXON CHURCH.



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COMPARATIVE GROUND PLAN OF CHURCH

Saxon: Solid.
First Norman: Church:
1. Gundulf: Solid.
2. Early Norman: Grey.
Later additions: outline.
(Gundulf's Tower: Solid.)

FEET 50 0 50 FEET

FOUNDATIONS OF THE SAXON CATHEDRAL CHURCH AT ROCHESTER.

BY THE REV. GREVILLE M. LIVETT,

MINOR CANON AND PRECENTOR.

IN the autumn of the year 1888 the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, acting under the advice of Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., decided to proceed at once with the underpinning of the west front of the cathedral church, preparatory to its restoration. The work was put into the hands of Mr. John Thompson, contractor, of Peterborough. In the course of the excavations some important discoveries were made, and it is the object of this paper to record them, and to shew their relation to the history of the church. The present west front, which is Norman, marked in blue outline in the larger part of Plate I., was found to rest upon an earlier wall, also of Norman date, which had been demolished to within about 2 feet 6 inches of its foundations, marked red in the Plan. In this paper, therefore, I shall call the existing front Later-Norman work, and the remains of its predecessor I shall call Early-Norman. The Early-Norman work, however, must not be confused with the still earlier Norman of Bishop Gundulf, though it belongs to his time. Gundulf's work will be called by his name, excepting when the first Norman church is referred to as a whole, and then both works are to be included, since the Early Norman front was built to complete Gundulf's unfinished church. The remains of the Early-Norman west front were not the only interesting discovery we made. Running under and through its foundations, were discovered the foundations, and portions of the walls, of a building of far earlier date than the earliest of the Norman works. These older foundations underlie the northern half of the present west front, and are marked black in the Plan. They doubtless

form part of the Saxon church, the documentary evidence for which Mr. W. H. St. John Hope has collected,* and the discovery of which Mr. J. T. Irvine, years ago, prophesied would be made, whenever the west front should be underbuilt.†

The following table of the dates of the bishops who will be mentioned will clear the way for a description of the discoveries :

1. JUSTUS (translated to Canterbury)	604— 624
3. PAULINUS (<i>olim</i> Bishop of York).....	633— 644
4. YTHAMAR the Englishman.....	644— 655
9. TOBIAS the Learned	693— 726
29. GUNDULF (monk of Bec, and Lanfranc's chamberlain)	1077—1108
30. RALPH DE TURBINE (translated to Can- terbury)	1108—1114
31. ERNULF (prior of Canterbury, and abbot of Peterborough)	1115—1124
32. JOHN DE CANTERBURY	1125—1137

I. THE SAXON CHURCH.

The underpinning, of the west front, was carried out in sections. To attempt to describe the piecemeal discovery of the earlier foundations would be tedious and uninteresting. The reasons which lead us to identify these foundations with the Saxon church are threefold. In the first place, history tells us a church was built at Rochester in the year 604. Secondly, the character of the discovered masonry is what one would expect to see in work of that period, and the plan of the building could hardly belong to anything else than a church. And, lastly, the ground on the south and east of these foundations is full of graves, which lie exactly parallel to the axis or line of orientation of the building erected on the foundations.

* See his *Notes on the Architectural History of Rochester Cathedral Church*, and a communication to the Society of Antiquaries entitled *Gundulf's Tower at Rochester, and the first Norman Cathedral Church there*.

† MS. notes. Mr. Irvine was Clerk of the Works to Sir G. G. Scott during the restoration of the cathedral which was carried out between the years 1871 and 1878. He is now superintending the work at Peterborough for Mr. Pearson. I am much indebted to Mr. Irvine for tracings, and for information of what was discovered at that time, over and above that supplied in his MS. notes.

1. In the year 604, seven years after his arrival in England, St. Augustine established the two sees of London and Rochester, and ordained Mellitus and Justus to fill them. King Æthelbert built the church of St. Andrew in Rochester, and endowed it with lands.* Beda tells us it was built *a fundamentis* (from the foundations): an expression which would refer to a building of stone rather than one of wood. Seventy years later, when the Mercians invaded Kent, the city was sacked and the church spoiled; but the actual fabric seems to have survived both this and later invasions, for no statement to the contrary is found. This view is confirmed by the fact that the sites of the graves of Paulinus and Ythamar, who were buried in the church, were known up to the eleventh century. Gundulf found the Saxon Church almost a ruin, built a new church, and transferred into it the relics of Paulinus, whose grave up to that time had evidently not been disturbed. So much for the historical evidence, which certainly gives the Saxon church an unbroken existence from the seventh to the eleventh century.

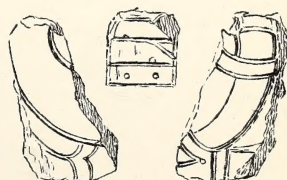
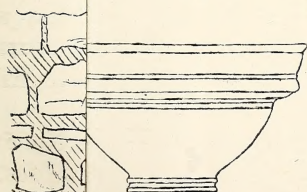
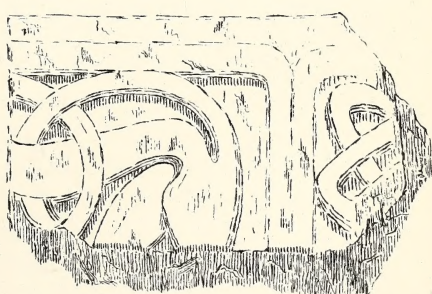
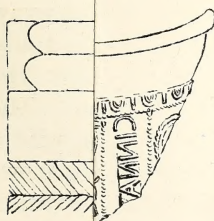
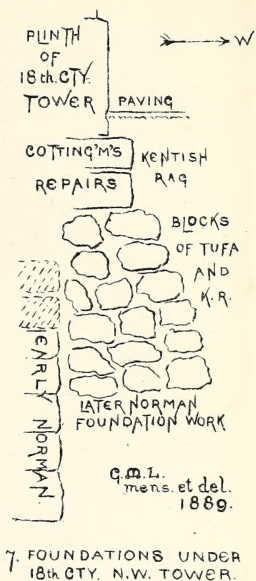
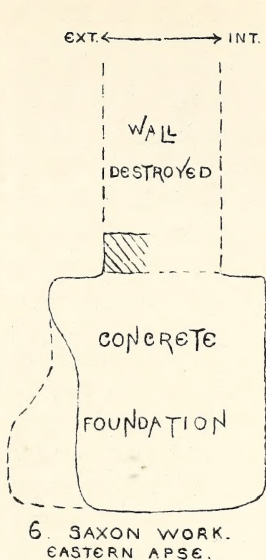
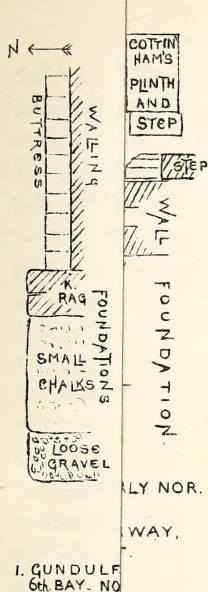
2. The discoveries made indicate a building terminating towards the east in an apse, the width of the apse being almost as great as that of the building itself. A sleeper-wall lies along the chord of the apse. In the Plan, the foundations are hatched, and defined with a bounding line only where they were actually disclosed in the excavations. The wall, where seen, is marked in solid black, and the conjectured parts of it are cross-hatched. These foundations were first struck, by the workmen, along the southern half of the sleeper-wall on the chord of the apse. They were worked out to the bottom thereabouts, and probably a small part of the actual apse-wall disappeared in the process. I did not arrive on the scene until this had been done; and then I was told that the concrete was so hard that the ordi-

* See *Grant by Æthelbert, King of Kent, to St. Andrew's, Rochester, of land at Southgate, 28 April 604*, which occupies a prominent place in Mr. Walter de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*. See also Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*. The chief additional authorities for the history are: for the early Saxon period, the *Eccles. Hist.* of the Ven. Bede; for the early Norman period, Ernulf's *Textus Roffensis*, and a *Vita Gundulfi*, written by a monk of Rochester about 1115, or a little later, and printed by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*.

nary picks were not stout enough to deal with it, and that strong iron chisels had been especially made for the purpose. At the bottom of the foundations, at this point, a large "sarsen" stone was found, embedded in the mortar: it is now in my garden. Then followed the discovery of the foundations of the apse, inside the present building. Later on, the junction of the apse with the north end of the sleeper-wall was disclosed. The upper part of the internal quoin had been removed, to make way for a modern circular brick drain.* Lastly, the junction of the apse with the east end of the south wall of its nave was found. This was the most important "find" of all; and our thanks are due to the Dean and Chapter for the leave they gave me to have two days of extra digging to try to discover this junction. Its importance lies in the fact that it has afforded us the best example of the masonry of the actual walls. Even here the wall remained to a height of only about 1 ft. 8 in. above the foundations. A slight sketch of the masonry may be seen in Plate II., No. 3. The quoin consists of two ferruginous sandstones, faced, and of large size; the angles are much worn away. A suggestion of herring-bone work will be noticed, and also the use of an 11-inch Roman brick (of a drab colour). The work is exceedingly irregular, and the joints large. The mortar is very hard, and made of a sharp flint sand, with a few shells and some charcoal in it. Sketch No. 3 also shews the two courses of Roman brick which alone remained to mark the line of the apse on this side. The Roman bricks were of different colours, drab, buff, and red, some broken, some whole. There was also a portion of a flue-tile. All these were evidently old materials, used again. Portions of the apse-wall remained on the foundations elsewhere, as shewn in the Plan, but they consisted merely of one course of long roughly-squared stones, some of tufa, others of Kentish rag. The walls were 2 feet 4 inches in thickness.

A section of the foundations is given in Plate II. (No. 6). The dimensions vary slightly, but the depth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet,

* Bodies were found near the centre of the sleeper-wall, which had apparently been partly worked away to receive them. It may be an error therefore, though it is convenient, to call this a sleeper-wall.



CHURCH VESSEL.

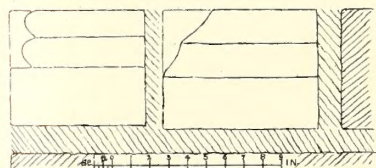
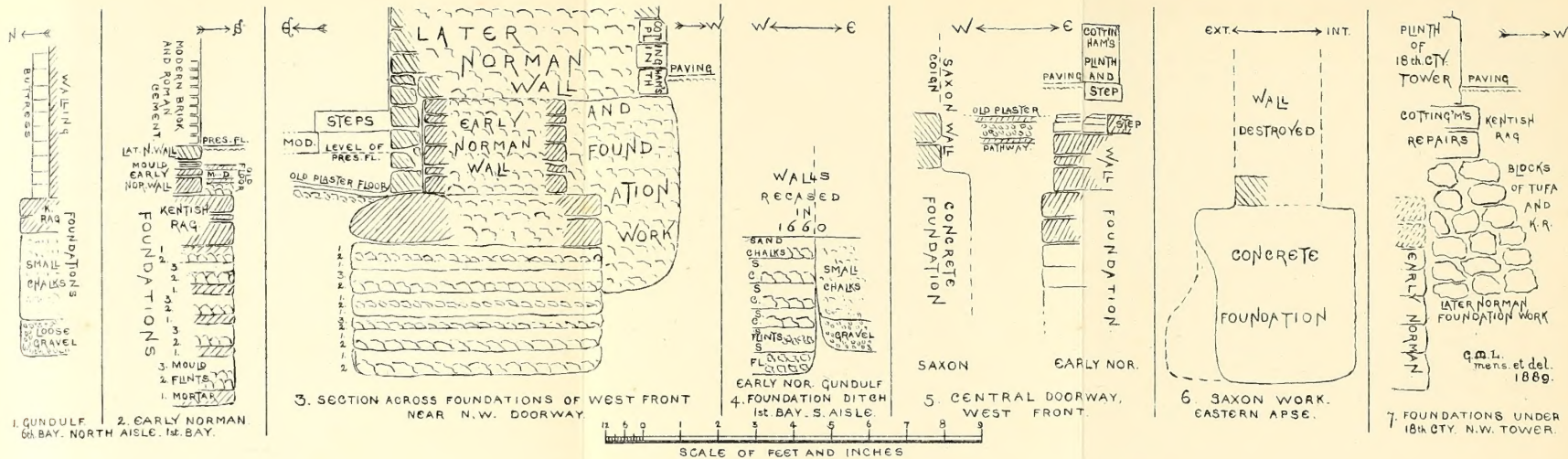
10. FRAGMENT?

Greville M. Livett, del.

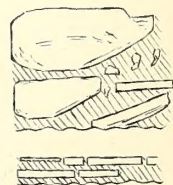
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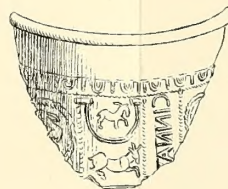
1. EARLY NORMAN BASES



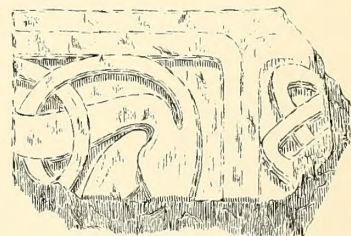
3. SAXON WALLING



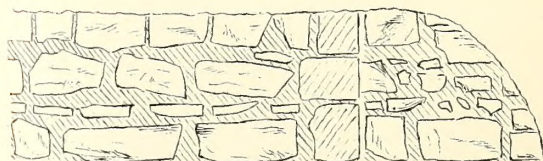
4. EARLY NORMAN WALLING



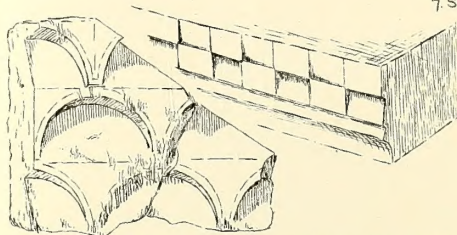
7. SAMIAN WARE



9. SAXON SCULPTURED STONE



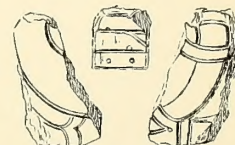
2. EARLY NORMAN WALLING



5. 6. MOULDINGS FROM LATER NORMAN FOUNDATION WORK

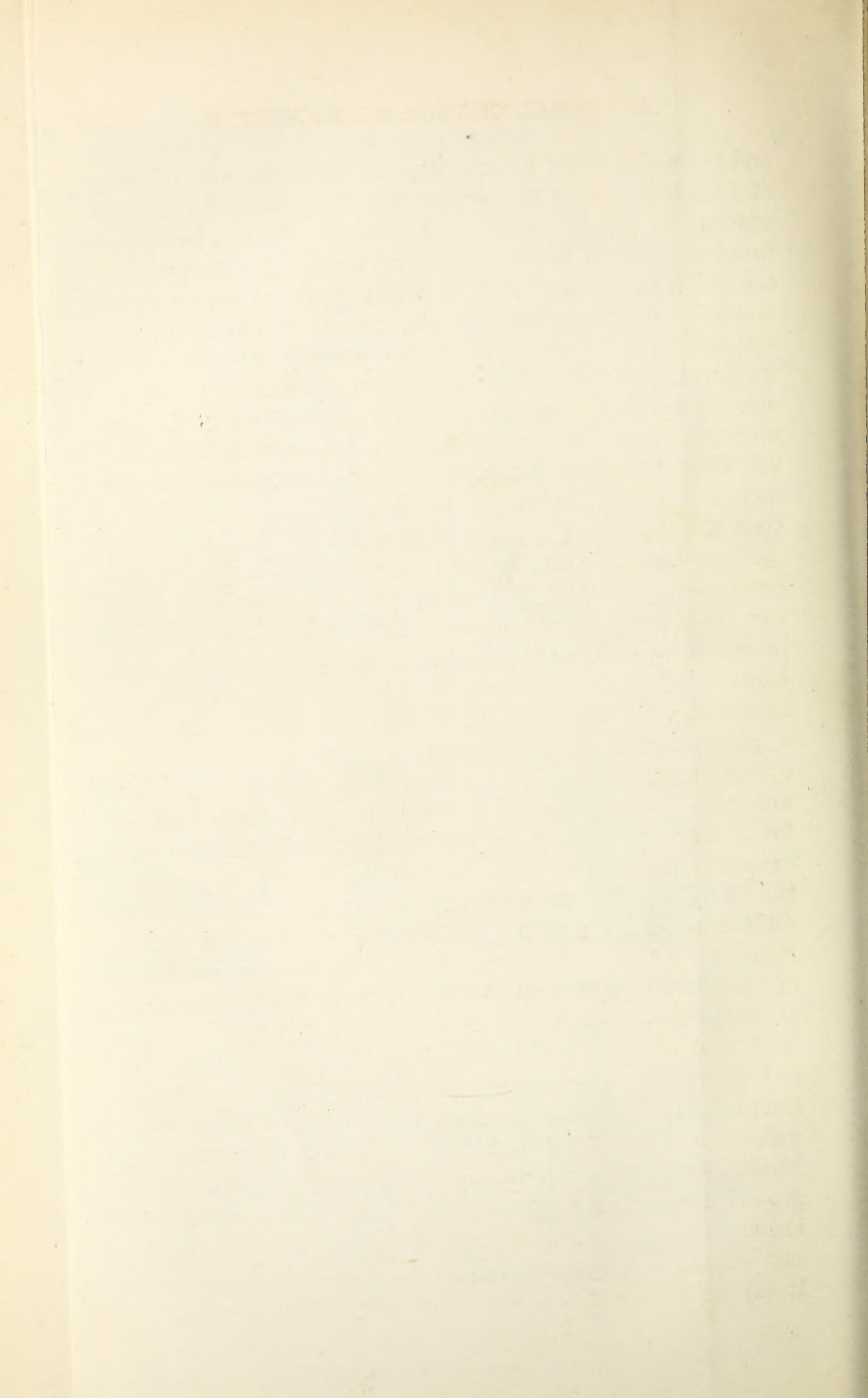


8. UPCHURCH VESSEL



10. FRAGMENTS

Greville M. Liversidge del.



and the width about 4 feet. On the inside the vertical wall of foundation-work is regular and fairly smooth; on the outside it is very rough and uneven. Where they pass under the north turret (from the inside) the foundations are wider at the top than at the bottom, as shewn in the section; on the opposite side the reverse is the case. The material is the same hard mortar already described, with small pebbles in it, and blocks of Kentish rag laid in, without attempt, it seems, at regular coursing. They rest, generally speaking, on the maiden soil, which is found about seven feet below the present level of the road in front of the cathedral. But the Saxon builders do not seem to have been very particular in this matter, for the eastern part of the apse-foundations, where they emerge from under the north-west turret on the inside, lies over a pit or ditch of soft black earth. The eastern side of this pit, or whatever it was, was very plainly seen in the excavation made in this corner. It ran about north and south. From the black mould right underneath the foundation-work, I extracted a piece of very rough pottery, a piece of Roman brick, oyster-shells, bones, and charcoal. It may be that this unsound bottom caused a settlement, which would account for a large crack that we saw in the foundation-concrete, extending right down to the bottom, just at the point where the Early-Norman respond-foundations run up to it. This *fault* must have occurred before the church was demolished in Norman times, and is a confirmation of the truth of the record which tells us that Gundulf found the church almost ruined from old age, *pæne vetustate dirutam*.

3. A description of the graves and burial-ground remains to be given. Mr. Irvine tells me he found that the ditch of the foundations (Norman), of the north aisle wall of the present church, cut through a Saxon burial-ground along its whole length, and that it did not reach the bottom of the ground used for that purpose. In the recent excavations we found a somewhat remarkable Saxon grave, near the north-east corner of the north turret. It is marked in the Plan. It lay between 5 and 6 feet below the level of the roadway

hard by.* The sides were formed of large stones, three on one side and four on the other, set close together in a loose and soft mortar.† The stones did not extend the whole length of the grave, and there was none at the head or foot. The tops of the stones were on a level with one another, and there was mortar on them, suggesting the existence originally of a covering slab. It is possible that when this was removed some of the supports were removed also.‡ The width of the grave inside was 1 foot 6 inches, and its depth 1 foot. The bottom was formed of a bed of mortar, on which there was a thick coating of brick-dust. On this the body lay, covered (when found) with mould. That this was a Christian burial is evident from the absence of any knives, weapons, or personal ornaments, usually found in the graves of pagan Saxons. Its character, its depth below the surface, its position in relation to the apse, all point to the likelihood of its having been one of the earliest of the Saxon burials.§

Another body was found under the steps inside the central west door, on the right hand side. This was one of the first discovered, and I did not see it. The fact, however, is worth recording.

The Saxon burial-ground was again tapped, when search was being made for old foundations, in front of the southern jamb of the central doorway. The underpinning of this part of the west front had been completed some time before, and the foreman distinctly remembered cutting through some masonry at a low level thereabouts, so I determined to use part

* The surface of the graveyard, called in medieval times Green Church Haw, is now much higher than the road.

† At the foot of the grave there was much of this mortar, and in it two pieces of white plaster and some bits of a much harder mortar.

‡ The faces of these stones are not rectangular: they taper slightly, like the voussoirs of an arch. The backs are roughly wedge-shaped, the line of the ridge running at right angles to the tapering sides. All this points to the fact that in this grave they were not serving the purpose for which they were made.

§ I saw the Saxon grave in position, but I did not see the removal of the body, nor of some black mould which lay beneath the grave, and which contained some bones and shreds of rough black ware. Examining the spot afterwards, I clearly saw the maiden soil undisturbed *at the side of* the hole which had held the black mould and ware. At the bottom of the hole there were signs of burnt wood in a damp pasty condition.

of the two days of extra digging, allowed by the Dean and Chapter, in trying to rediscover it. The hole was dug so as to escape the concrete recently laid down. From $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet below the paving line we reached a bed of very rough mortar, varying in colour, but chiefly yellow, containing bits of tufa, of Roman brick, and Roman mortar. It was bedded upon a layer of chalk and flints. Charcoal was found plentifully strewn over it. On this bed rested bodies looking eastwards, and lying close up to the Saxon foundations. There were no weapons or personal ornaments.*

* Underneath the bed of mortar on which the bodies lay there was a stratum of mould and rubbish, rather hard towards the bottom, and containing bits of Roman ware. It was from this level we got the Samian fragment which is figured in Plate II. (No. 7). It will be noticed that the potter's name, CINNA . . . , is worked into the pattern down the side of the vessel. From the black moist mould at the bottom, immediately above the maiden soil, which lies about 7 feet below the paving line, were taken up (in my absence) the pieces of a large urn of coarse ware, much broken by the workman's pick, but I do not think it was perfect. Among the fragments were the necks of at least three other urns, one fire-marked. The bottom of the large urn came out fairly complete, and in it there was a great number of minute bones (? *Arvicola*), together with the pieces of a small vessel of Upchurch ware of good quality. It had evidently been broken by the workman, and the foreman, Mr. Fitzjohn, who took great interest in these matters, worked away at the pieces, and contrived to restore the vessel almost complete. An outline sketch of it is given in Plate II. (No. 8). It stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and measures 5 inches across the top.

In the level which I have just described we found the masonry we were looking for. Some of the bodies rested partly upon it. We first hit upon an external quoin, the faces of which happened to be nearly *right* with the direction of the Saxon church. The outline of the quoin is marked in the Plan. Its southern face disappeared into the modern concrete; its western face we followed up until it nearly reached the foundations of the south wall of the Saxon church. I could not interpret the evidence of the junction of the two works: it was very rough; nor could we ascertain the thickness of our new wall. Its foundations, measuring only 18 inches in depth, had been sunk through the black mould, and rested on maiden soil. They consisted of flints and rag-stones set in a yellow sea-shore mortar. Portions of the wall remained on them. Its mortar was harder and stronger. At the quoin two Roman bricks were set in the foundations with wide mortar-joints, and above them there remained one of the squared quoin-stones of tufa. The rubble wall was made of flints and rough blocks of tufa, one of which shewed a small portion of facing of a fine, compact, white plaster. This will be preserved in the crypt. It has the charcoal adhering to it on another side. The quoin was left *in situ*.

In the course of the excavations many pieces of pottery of various kinds were found; also a boar's tusk and the core of horn of the *bos longifrons*; and many broken Roman bricks, flange tiles, and flue tiles. A very interesting fragment, measuring only 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, of a stone 3 inches thick, came from somewhere under the nave floor. It is rudely sculptured on both sides in what Mr. St. John Hope calls "strap pattern," and shews plain signs of red and brown colour, which is easily rubbed off. See Sketch No. 10. The lines on the bottom look like part of an inscription. It will be preserved with the other fragments in the crypt. Another stone of interest was found built into the Later-Norman plinth: it is a portion of a Saxon sepulchral slab, and shews an interlaced pattern and the hind-quarters of an animal sculptured on it (No. 9).

This is all I have to say now about the building and the burial-ground. Mr. Chas. Roach Smith kindly came to look at the masonry at the junction of the apse with the south wall, and he gave his opinion that it was "not Roman work, but close on Roman times." Mr. St. John Hope came down from London, and saw part of the apse and of the sleeper-wall, and he has since expressed to me a strong opinion that the remains formed part of the church of King Æthelbert.* It is the only conclusion we can come to; and if the discovery from its limited nature is not very important, it is exceedingly interesting as giving us some knowledge at least of one of the very earliest churches built in our country. It was doubtless built by Saxon hands, though it shews some Roman influence, either traditional or direct. The materials probably came from destroyed Roman buildings; the foundations of such have at various times been found in two or three spots not far distant, at a low level in the ground. What the rest of the ground-plan of the church was, it would be impossible to say, with any certainty, from the existing data. The substantial foundations along the chord of the apse must have supported something, and I am inclined to think there may have been a chancel arch, as at Brixworth, but I have not ventured to indicate it in the Plan. At Brixworth, too, the aisles commenced some thirty feet west of the apse, and the apparent want of aisles at Rochester might be accounted for by a similar arrangement. The foundations run westward under the strip of grave-yard in front of the cathedral church. Perhaps a trench may at some future date be dug here and there in that ground, in order that the whole of the ground-plan may be recovered. It has been suggested that the outlines of the apse and walls should be marked, in some way, on the floor inside and on the pavement outside the west front, and that the following words from Beda should be inscribed, within the lines, on the floor inside: A.D. 604 REX ÆDILBERCT ECCLESIAM BEATI ANDREÆ APOSTOLI FECIT.

* Mr. A. A. Arnold, Mr. G. M. Arnold, and Mr. George Payne also saw portions of the work at different times.

II. THE EARLY-NORMAN WEST FRONT.

1. The first thing the great Norman architect Gundulf did, in the city of Rochester, was to build a massive square tower, at a distance of 150 feet from the Saxon church eastward. No one knows for certain what purpose the tower was meant to serve in the first instance, but seventy years later it was being used as a campanile. It is shewn in solid black in the small Plan of Plate I. Gundulf had been bishop only a few years when he replaced the four secular canons who remained in the impoverished college by twenty Benedictine monks, and set about building a new and larger church for them.* He was enabled to do this by the recovery, with the king's help, of certain lands which Odo of Bayeux had usurped. "After a brief interval, therefore, when the old church had been demolished, the new one was begun; a circuit of offices [for the monks] was conveniently arranged; and the whole work finished within a few years by the munificent help of Lanfranc." So, with certain inaccuracies, wrote the monk of Rochester thirty or forty years afterwards; and he adds that when all things were ready Lanfranc went in solemn procession with the monks and clerks to the grave of Paulinus in the old church, and translated thence his sacred relics into the new church. This translation took place in the year 1087, which is doubtless the date of the close of Gundulf's building operations. Two other facts are equally certain: (i) the Saxon church was not demolished before the new one was begun; and (ii) Gundulf had not *finished* his church. So much as he did accomplish is shewn in solid black in the small Plan. Now arise the questions: (i) Why did Gundulf complete the south aisle wall and the great arcade on the south side of the nave, and stop half-way on the north side? (ii) When was the work taken up again and finished? The answer to these questions may be

* It will be noticed that the church orientates nearly due south-east. This is owing to the fact that Gundulf was in a strait for want of space: he could not go further north (towards the east) on account of his tower, so he arranged that the tower should fall into the corner, between his north transept and choir aisle walls, and he could not go further south (towards the west), or he would not have had room for his circuit of offices between the nave and the south wall of the city.

drawn from the fact that previous to the year 1423, when the church of St. Nicholas was built upon a piece of land in Green Church Haw, given by the monks for the purpose, the parishioners of St. Nicholas worshipped in the nave of the cathedral church. There is evidence in the *Registrum Roffense* that the altar of St. Nicholas, "parochial in the church of St. Andrew," existed towards the end of Gundulf's episcopacy. Doubtless this was only a fulfilment of Gundulf's original intention, that the nave or a part of it should be assigned to the parishioners, though such intention is not expressly recorded. This being the case it seems likely also, as Mr. St. John Hope has already pointed out, that Gundulf was content to build the monks' part only (except that he was obliged to complete the south aisle in order to have a wall against which to place the monks' cloister), and that he left it to the parishioners to build their part.* The Early-Norman foundations we have discovered, belong to a building which is quite distinct from that of Gundulf; but they cannot be more than a few years later in date. They are doubtless the work of the parishioners of St. Nicholas, undertaken, say, between the years 1095 and 1100.

Some twenty to twenty-five years later, when the Norman style had lost its early rude and plain character, the first Norman church was enriched, and partly rebuilt on the old lines. This work was probably begun by the great builder Ernulf, and completed by his successor John de Canterbury, for the church was dedicated in the year 1130 on Ascension Day. The Later-Norman front, which is built on the remains of its predecessor, was no doubt the latest work of this partial rebuilding of the first Norman church; a rebuilding which might be called the second Norman church. With regard to the Saxon church, it probably

* The first site of the altar of St. Nicholas is not known. Early in the fourteenth century, it was *sub pulpito*, at the east end of the nave. Mr. St. John Hope reminds me that Gundulf must have built a certain amount west of the crossing to carry the thrusts of the crossing arches. Of course it is possible that he may have originally meant to build the whole church at once, and that he stopped for want of funds, just the later Gothic builders stopped. It is clear that his plan and design were as plain and inexpensive as possible. For further information on the subject, and for a full account of the altar of St. Nicholas, I must refer the reader to Mr. St. John Hope's *Notes*.

remained standing for the use of the parishioners until the building of the Early-Norman front made it necessary to demolish the eastern parts of it. The western part, however, was standing after that, for the remains of Bishop Ythamar, who, according to Weever, had been buried in the nave of the Saxon church, were not removed until the episcopate of John de Canterbury. This removal probably marks the final destruction of the old church.

2. In laying down the Early-Norman wall and foundations in the Plan, I have treated them in the same way as I treated the Saxon work. I did not see the excavations on the south side of the central doorway; sufficient signs of the position of the quoins on the outside remained after the holes had been filled up. On the inside, however, this was not the case, and, as no notes or drawings are forthcoming, I am obliged to assume that the Plan corresponds with that of the north side except in one particular. It is said that some barrel-loads of loose chalk were taken up from under the respond of the great arcade. As Gundulf used loose chalk wherewith to fill his foundation-ditches, it seems likely that these came from the end of the sleeper-wall of his arcade. I have therefore indicated such a Gundulf sleeper-wall in the Plan by black dotted lines. It is also said that under the north side of the same respond there was a deep sinking of masonry. Not having sufficient data I could not indicate its position. It is possibly some Roman foundation-work made use of by Gundulf in connection with the sleeper-wall.*

The longitudinal section, No. 4, Plate II., shews the junction of the two works in the foundation-ditch under the south aisle wall in the westernmost bay. Gundulf's ditch was not much more than three feet deep, and did not reach maiden soil. About one-third of it was filled with loose gravel, and then a quantity of chalk in small lumps, such as

* Foundations of Roman walls were found by Mr. Irvine in front of the south aisle wall. Mr. Roach Smith, too, tells me he has seen the foundations of a Roman wall running diagonally across Boley Hill, near the County Magistrates' office. There were doubtless several Roman buildings within the walls of the city, but their remains are too low down in the ground for us to be able ever to get to know much about them.

could be dug with an ordinary garden spade, were thrown in.*

The Early-Norman builders went down deeper, and reached the reddish earthy river-sand, containing flints, which constitutes the maiden soil; and they adopted a new method of filling their ditch. First, a double layer of flints was laid in and covered with sand mixed with a little lime. Then the ditch was filled with four layers of chalk and sand. This, Mr. Irvine remarks, was evidently meant to be a great improvement on the old method, but the builders were probably using up materials left by Gundulf, for when the ditch was opened up again, by Mr. Thompson's men, under the west front, in the recess near the corner turret, they found the use of chalk abandoned, and flints used throughout in similar layers, and set in mortar and red mould alternately. The depth of this work varied from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, and the thickness of the several layers varied considerably. The newer method was followed all along the west front.† A still further improvement was noticed under the north aisle wall in the first bay, where I had an opportunity of making a close examination of the foundations. The Early Normans widened their ditch here, and made its southern face run across to join the apse-foundations, as shewn by the dotted line in the Plan, Plate I. The plan of operations here (see Section 2) had been to lay down a bed of mortar some three inches in thickness, and on it to throw a layer of flints. This in turn was covered with red sandy mould, and the whole was rammed, and that so effectually that we found it very hard work to remove the flints with the pick. All this had been done four times, and then, at the top, came a layer of flints and mortar without mould, on which the foundation footing appeared. The mortar was very loose, and contained pieces of a fine white plaster in considerable quantities—both wall and floor-plaster, apparently—as well as a smaller number of fragments of thin

* On the chalk two courses of stone foundation, 11 inches deep, were laid. These have disappeared from the south aisle wall (exterior), but Section 1 shews them as they were found by Mr. Irvine under the north aisle wall.

† See Section No. 3 in Plate II.

Roman stucco. Among the flints I found what appeared to be a portion of a Roman quern-stone.

I have described the contents of the Early-Norman ditch somewhat at length, first, because it indicates the progress of the work from the south side round to the north; and, secondly, because it proves beyond all doubt that it was quite distinct in point of time from Gundulf's work. The rubble walling is also distinctly of later character, though one could scarcely push its date into the twelfth century. Two bits of the wall are sketched in Plate II. (Nos. 2 and 4). The joints, filled with a fine yellow sand mortar, are wide and irregular. Otherwise there seems to be nothing calling for remark in the masonry, except it be the use of their bonding courses. In one of the examples this bonding course is slightly, but only slightly, suggestive of herring-bone work. The earlier rubble walling of Gundulf has much more strongly marked features. An example to be seen in the south aisle (interior) shews most decided herring-bone work, in addition to the courses of thin and also of bigger stones which occur in the Early-Norman work.* A second example of Gundulf's may be seen in a portion of the north aisle wall (exterior), where the courses are much the same size, and all consist of stones set herring-bone-wise, with a larger stone set straight here and there only.

If these differences shew a distinction of date, there are enough points of likeness to bring the Early-Norman work close to that of Gundulf. In both cases the walls rest on a stone foundation (generally of two courses) of Kentish rag, which is only just wide enough to carry comfortably the pilaster buttresses. In both cases, walls and buttresses rise from the footings without plinths; and in both cases tufa is used for all the quoins, and Kentish rag for the faces of the rough walls and footings, with flints inside. The measurements correspond. The footing of the Early-Norman work is generally about 1 foot 4 inches in depth and about a foot wider than the wall on each side. Sometimes a third

* This bit of Gundulf's work is very similar to that of the same architect's walling in St. Leonard's Tower, Malling, which is figured in Parker's *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*.

and thin course is found between the two larger courses, as may be seen in Section 2. The Plan shews that at the end of the aisles the wall of the front is much thinner than elsewhere, and that the footing is correspondingly wider on the inside, and consists (as may be seen in Section 3) of a single course of stones of great size, very rough, the joints of which contain flints. The projection of the buttresses is $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 inches. That of the clasping buttresses of the corner pinnacles may have been slightly greater. They were not exposed at either end, but I conclude that the supports of the corner pinnacles of the west front were treated in this way (as shewn in the Plan), because it was the treatment which Mr. Irvine found adopted in the south transept of the first Norman church. The thinness of the wall at the end of the aisle would point to the same conclusion.

The ground-plan indicates a very plain front. Perhaps the most interesting of all our discoveries connected with it is that of the bases of the jamb-shafts of the central doorway, which was wider than its Later-Norman successor, but not so deeply recessed. There are two bases remaining on each side. The material is tufa. Those on the south side, by an arrangement of the new plinths, will remain, not always open to view, but accessible. Including the mortar-bed they stand about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Base and quoin are worked together in one stone in the ordinary way. The plinths are square, the mouldings almost plain, and worked to a shallow central keel, suggestive of the double-ogee moulding so common in the perpendicular style, but reversed. The bases on the north side have of necessity been covered again. They are figured, however, in Plate II. (No. 1). One of them repeats the moulding just described, and the other shews two plain rounds. The mortar-joints are large, varying in width from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bases stand upon the platform which carries the door-step. The bases of the shafts of the innermost order of the arch have disappeared, but the outlines of their mortar-beds could be traced on the door-step on each side, so that they must have stood higher than the others. The platform which carries the bases and the step is 18 inches wide, and about 20 inches above the

foundation-footing. This fact alone would tell us that some of the Early-Norman wall was underground from the first. Moreover, it is impossible that the surface of the ground should have risen two feet and more in twenty-five or thirty years—the interval between the building of the early and later fronts.*

A glance at Section 5, in Plate II., shews that the nearness of the remains of the Saxon wall to the Early-Norman doorway, and the height of those remains in the ground, together preclude all possibility of the surface of the ground being so low as the Early-Norman footing. Moreover, we found a pathway running right up to, and on a level with, the top of the door-step, which pathway, from its very position, must have been older than the Later-Norman work, and almost certainly coeval with the Early-Norman door-step. Its material, too, looked very much like that used in the Early-Norman foundations. It consisted of two layers of plaster, with flints and red sandy mould between, the whole being about 8 inches thick. I unfortunately failed to see either of the bases actually cleared, and so can only suppose that the path sloped down on each side to allow the bases to be seen. On the interior, the original wall-plaster, a very firm and hard white plaster, was found on the Early-Norman wall running right down to the footing, so there must have been a considerable descent into the nave of the church. This awkward arrangement was perpetuated and exaggerated by the Later-Norman builders.

We found no signs of the respond of the Early-Norman arcade on the north side, but its foundations remain and were used to carry the Later-Norman respond. They run eastwards, and abut upon the foundations of the Saxon apse, indicating the line of the sleeper-wall of the arcade. I have ventured to shew this sleeper-wall beyond the apse "conjecturally." It is doubtful, however, whether the arcade itself was ever raised, for no signs of it have yet been found in the Later-Norman arcade, while on the south side the

* There is reason, however, to believe that it was in this interval that the little strip of ground between the west front (northern part) and the remains of the half demolished Saxon church was used as a burial-ground.

Later-Norman arcade undoubtedly is in the main Gundulf's work.* In fact, it is a question whether the Early Normans did after all quite finish their church. Perhaps funds failed, and they were content for a time with some temporary structure on the north side to support a temporary roof. It is significant that on the Early-Norman footing of the north aisle wall, as shewn in Section 2, there remain only two courses of the Early Norman walling, *not plastered*, and that between them and the overlying course there is at least an inch of mould. This overlying course is undoubtedly Later-Norman work. It is of tufa, and has in one spot some of the original plaster adhering to it. Its mortar is grey and shelly, and quite different from the yellow sand mortar used by the Early Normans in their walling. The work above this is modern. The question thus raised seems to be the only one of any real difficulty that has cropped up. It is not of any great importance to us now, but it should be borne in mind in future researches.

III. It has already been said that the Later-Norman front was the closing work of what was practically a rebuilding of the first Norman church. It has suffered considerably at the hands of restorers. The north pinnacle was rebuilt in its present odd octagonal shape in the sixteenth century. The north turret was rebuilt and finished off with a battlement at about half its original height in the worst style of the middle of the last century. At the same time, probably, the bases of the central doorway and the double plinths throughout were restored away, and a single plinth substituted, leaving only a few of the original stones.† A little

* This was discovered by Mr. Irvine. The lower orders of the arches, and the upper orders also on the aisle side, are all of tufa, now plastered over.

† It is this single plinth that is shewn in the Plan in blue. At the south-west corner the double plinth remained as a guide to the architect, and it has just been restored throughout. The bases, too, of the central doorway have been replaced. I was at first led to believe that the repairs which destroyed the bases and double plinth were made by Mr. Cottingham in 1826, but a list of Mr. Cottingham's work, which Mr. A. A. Arnold, the Chapter-clerk, handed to me, and of which I found a duplicate among some papers relating to the fabric which the Dean kindly allowed me to look through, makes no mention of any such repairs. The mortar used is most distinctive—a very tough white mortar with green vesicles in it—and was found to have been used also for the two courses of

later it was evidently found that the south turret was unsafe, and so little did the guardians of the fabric of that day appreciate their splendid inheritance from the past, or their grave responsibility to the future, that they adopted the ready cure of lopping off the top of it.* The whole front, except perhaps the beautiful central doorway, is now in a perilously dangerous condition, and the hideous shores cannot be taken down before it has been wholly restored. The whole of the face of the wall up to a considerable height has broken away from the rubble core, and cracks are developing themselves in great numbers. The foundations were found in a most unsatisfactory state. The wall overlaps the Early-Norman wall on which it is built by as much as from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet along the southern part of the exterior. The Later-Norman builders, to widen the foundations, simply dug a trench along the earlier wall and foundations, but by no means to their full depth, and filled it with material of the same character as that of their predecessors, but less compact and serviceable.† The face of the wall above is very thin, seldom more than six inches, and scarcely bonded into the wall at all. One only wonders how any part of it has stood so long. The careless way in which the masons of that day put up their work is well illustrated by Section 3, which shews how they placed the materials of their walling on the footing, and against the face of the earlier work, without attempting to bond them in. Under

foundation-work under the north turret (see Section 7), and for the steps inside the small west door. Moreover, the tooling of the faced stone points to the last century. So that I have now to come to the conclusion that these repairs, traces of which may still be seen, are of the same date as the north turret; and this being the case, for the words, "Cottingham's plinths," in Sections 3 and 5, we must read, "eighteenth century plinths," and for "Cottingham's repairs" in Section 7, we must read, "and foundations." Cottingham's repairs at the west front consisted in taking down and rebuilding in Bath stone the great window and the battlements above, and of partially repairing the stone-work of the two corner turrets. Cottingham's repairs here and elsewhere cost nearly £10,000.

* A great deal has been done in the present century (more than £30,000 has been expended by the Dean and Chapter since 1840), and much more remains to be done to make amends for the apathy and neglect of past ages, and to put the fabric into a condition of safety.

† The material contained more Kentish rag than the Early Norman, evidently obtained from the destruction of the earlier wall. Some fragments of apparently unused Norman mouldings were found in this foundation-work. One fragment shewed a triple nebule moulding, and a second shewed a counter-compomy. They are sketched in Plate II., Nos. 5 and 6.

the north-west turret we found a stronger foundation than elsewhere, but even there it did not reach the solid ground.* It consisted of great blocks of tufa and rag-stone, taken evidently from the destroyed Early-Norman front, and tallies with the mass of masonry which Mr. Irvine found in front of the north aisle wall in the first bay, and proves the correctness of his inference that the Later-Norman architect meant to flank his front with towers—a design which he evidently abandoned later on. Mr. Irvine found no such preparation made on the south side.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the walls of both the early and later fronts taper towards the north. The early builders worked by “rule of brow.” The Later Normans used Caen-stone for all their facings and mouldings; and they used up all the tufa which their predecessors left behind them, but in no case did they use it where it would be seen. The plaster floor of the Later-Norman nave was cut through in several places during the excavations. A moveable slab has been laid down in the present floor near the respond of the north arcade, where the old floor may be seen seven inches below and running up to the bottom of the plinth of the respond. The plaster floor was very uneven. It was found upon the Early-Norman footing, inside the north-west doorway (as shewn in Section 3), from whence it ran up on to the foundations of the apse, over a triangular bit of foundation work inserted by the Later Normans into the corner, at the junction of the said footing and the apse, to support the turret.† Where there was no stone-work for it to rest upon, the soil was prepared by a layer of flints, on which the plaster, full of cockle-shells, was laid. It formed a hard and durable floor. Mr. Irvine found similar floors under the choir and transept-crossing.

So my task comes to an end. It only remains for me to thank Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Irvine for information and advice, and Mr. Thompson and his foreman for the kind facilities they afforded me.

* See the interesting Section, No. 7, shewing works of three periods; but cf. note †, p. 276.

† The outline of this bit of foundation work is shewn by a three-dotted line in the Plan.



C.H.Cooper:ARIBA.delt.

ST PAULS CRAY CHURCH.
WEST END, AS SEEN FROM THE ROAD.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY CHURCH.

BY MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY CHURCH is one of the five ancient parish churches which take their name from the little stream, called by courtesy a river, the Cray, which rises in the parish of Orpington, and flowing along its own, the Cray, valley, for a few miles, unites with the Darent near the head of Dartford Creek, and the two together are soon after lost in the Thames.

The Cray is a clear, bright stream, found to be particularly valuable for paper-making and calico-printing, both of which facts afford a testimony to its excellence; and to the last it preserves its clear brightness. It has the distinction of which many, even great rivers, cannot boast, of giving a surname to five churches and parishes; viz., St. Mary's Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, North Cray, and Crayford.

Looking first to *Domesday Book** for the earliest probable mention of these churches, we find that four Cray Manors are recorded, including Crayford then called Erde, and in addition to St. Mary's Cray, which was originally a chapelry to Orpington. As the rest are identified in a list of the churches in the Diocese of Rochester, written in the first half of the twelfth century, referred to in the *Textus Roffensis*,† it follows that the church which was then called Rodulfe's Craie must be that which is now, like Crayford, under the invocation of St. Paulinus of York.‡

We find the church mentioned as *Creypaulin* in the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., c. 1291, when it was assessed at the annual value of £7 6s. 8d.;§ and in the assessment by King Henry VIII., where it is called *Powle's Cray, alias Paul's Cray*, with the dedication of St. Paulinus, and the annual value was set down at £12 13s. 4d.|| We must, of course, bear in mind the changes in the value of money. In two records, dated respectively 1314 and 1315, it is called *Paulynes-craye*.¶

* Larking, *Kent Domesday*, p. 25.

† Hearne, *Textus Roffensis*, p. 230. All these churches were equally assessed for a payment of 9d. each. See also Hasted's *History of Kent*, folio, vol. i., 143.

‡ Of York, as distinguished from St. Paulinus of Treves. This St. Paulinus was the first Archbishop of York, and subsequently was translated to Rochester, and was buried in the Cathedral there. Godwin, *Catalogue of English Bishops*, p. 522.

§ *Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.* Record Office Edition, p. 6a.

|| Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 852.

¶ *Pedes Finium*; see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XII., p. 506, and XIII., p. 289.

The church itself is very picturesquely situated on the east side of the road, from which and from the river flowing beside the road, the ground rises rather sharply, and the edifice is singularly rural of aspect; its west tower and spire gain size by their position at the end of the church, and dominate the approach; while the view of the interior, when seen through the open door and terminating in the bright glass of the east window is thoroughly effective and ecclesiastical. The orientation is 1° south of east.

The description of the building given by Ireland, the follower of Hasted as a County Historian, runs thus: "The church contains two aisles, and one chancel, with a pointed steeple at the west end."* This description certainly has the merit of brevity: and, with the explanation that the term *aisle* was formerly used somewhat indefinitely, is correct so far as it goes; but for the purposes of modern archæology some little expansion and precision are requisite. We may describe the church at the present time as consisting of a west tower, nave and south aisle, chancel, north vestry, and south chantry. There is no chancel arch, nor any indication that there ever was one.

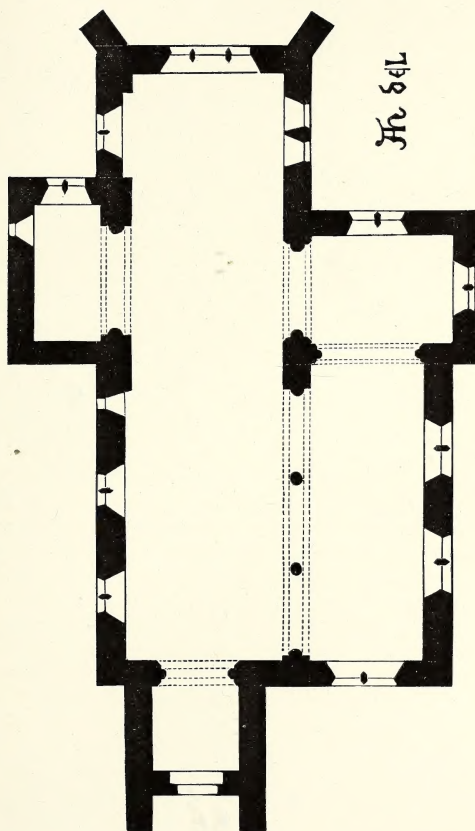
Rarely, indeed, are there any existing records of the foundation and construction of any early parish church, and even the history of very important city churches is generally wanting: we have, therefore, to construct their history as well as we can from what we can see and from what we can gather from comparison with other buildings; in fact, then, archæology is analagous to osteology, where the professor has but a few evident facts before him from which to construct in imagination the rest of the skeleton; and frequently it happens that old churches present us with problems which are either insoluble or of doubtful solution. St. Paul's Cray Church, however, though much different from its original appearance at the time of Domesday, when it is first mentioned, happily still furnishes us with a good deal of its own history.

The existing structure, which superseded that mentioned in Domesday, formerly consisted of a west tower, nave with north and south aisles, a remarkably well-developed chancel with a chantry adjoining it on the north and also opening into the aisle; the whole erected in the Early English period, and early in that style—say between the years 1200 and 1220; a south chantry was added probably towards the close of the same century. The material of the walls and exterior is flint, fairly faced, and the interior and dressing of clunch or stone; the walls throughout are of great thickness. The internal dimensions of the building, as we now see it, are, in feet and inches, as follows:—

Tower 9:7 × 9:5. Tower arch 3 feet deep. Nave 29:8 × 18:6. South aisle 34:10 × 14:11. Chancel 35:3 × 17:6. Vestry 15 × 9:6. South chantry 15 × 15:7. Extreme length 75:3. Extreme width 48:1.

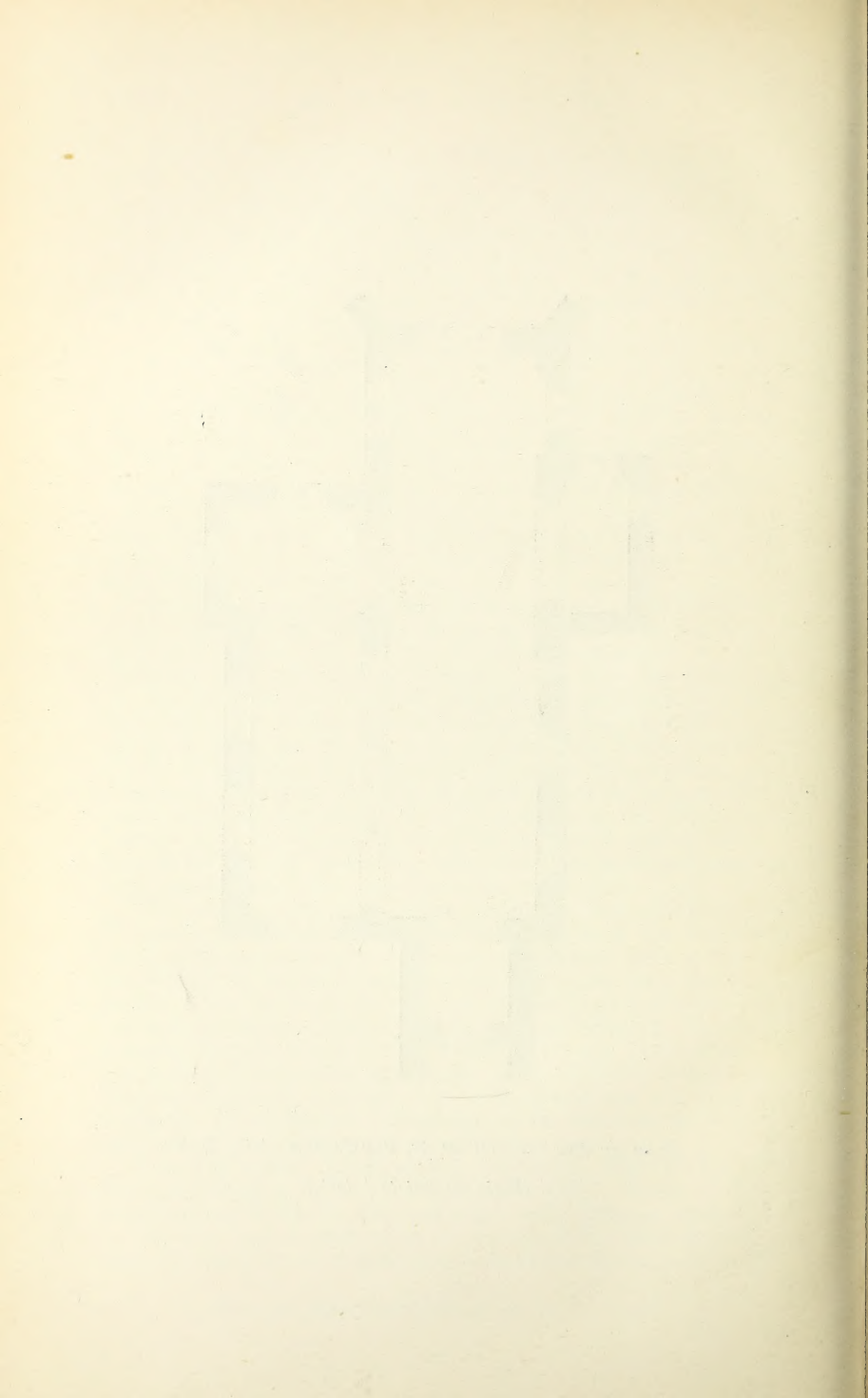
The tower has no staircase, as often occurs in flint-built churches, since that material is singularly unsuitable for the purpose. The

* Ireland, *History of the County of Kent*, iv., p. 522.

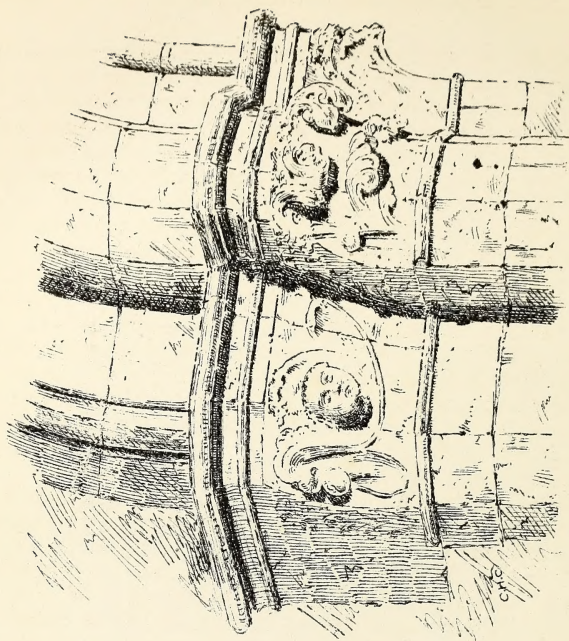


PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL[INU]S CRAY, KENT.

(Scale, 20 feet to 1 inch.)

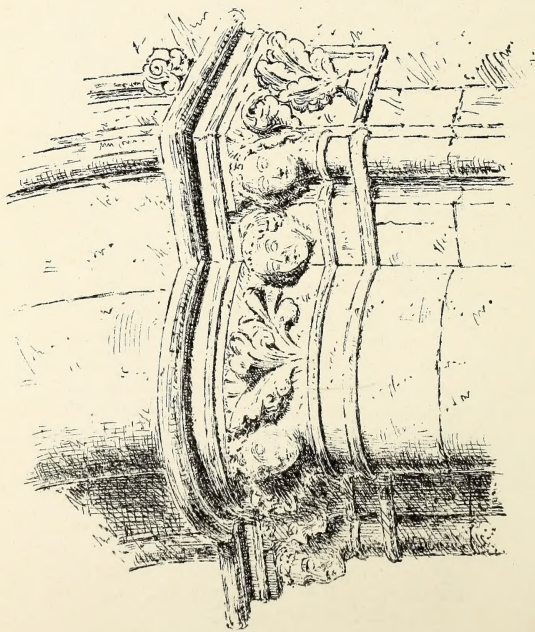


S. Paul's. Cray. N^o 2.



À Respond

S. Paul's. Cray. N^o 1.



Nave Arcade. Respond.

arcade between the nave and aisle will be noticed as being unusually good for a parish church like the present unpretending structure, and especially considering the want of stone fit for decorative purpose. The arches are rather lofty and finely proportioned, and have a semi-circular sub-arch, and on the aisle side a hood mould. The western respond has a well-moulded cap, extending across and including a small roll or shaft worked in either outer angle. The pillars are circular, and unusually slender; that to the west has a moulded cap similar to the western respond, but the other corresponds in style with the eastern respond, the caps being much richer, and carved with heads and foliage, rather rudely, perhaps, but with a strongly marked character in themselves, as well as definitely fixing their date. So rude is some part of the work, that without careful notice it may be taken as an example of inartistic touching up by rustic masons. The accompanying illustration representing the east respond will shew it better than any description.

On the opposite or North side are two arches of the destroyed arcade, blocked up, and now hidden by the growth of ivy.*

The South aisle is stated to have been rebuilt in 1839, wider than it was previously; which latter particular seems very probable since early aisles were generally narrow; previously it had a high-pitched gable, and at the East end a window of three lights which, of course, must have been an insertion in the original building.†

The caps of the arch between the chancel and north chantry, though somewhat damaged, afford excellent examples of Early English foliage, as will be seen by our illustration; the sub-arch is semi-octagonal. An arch on the west side of this chantry (now the vestry) appears to be almost semi-circular; it is built up. In the side of the same building is a lancet, 4 feet high, but only 8 inches wide, splayed internally to 3 feet 3 inches.

At the east end of the chancel was a triplet of lancets placed far apart; these were evidently blocked up and plastered over in the seventeenth century when a barbarous window was inserted and subsequently built up, which in its turn gave place, at the time of the "restoration" after mentioned, to the present window, in favour of which nothing can be said, though the stained glass with which it is filled, and which was presented by the Rev. G. L. Langdon, the Rector then and now, is bright, rich, and sparkling, and far superior to most modern glass. The outline of the original lancets, which became apparent when the east end was stripped of plaster, has, judiciously, been preserved for inspection; it is a pity the triplet was not re-opened instead of putting in the new window.

As to the date of the original south chantry we can only make a rough estimate from a coffin-lid. The chantry, which goes with the ownership of the mansion called St. Paul's Cray Hill, had fallen

* They are shewn in an engraving in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1841.

† *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1841, vol. i., p. 362. An excellent description and account of the church in its then state by my good friend Mr. J. G. Waller and his late brother; an account which is very accurate and singularly in advance of the archæology of nearly a half century ago.

into ruin, and the arches opening from it into the church had been built up or destroyed many years ago, and prior to the "restoration" of the church, which occurred in 1856 and 1861, when the chantry, at the suggestion of the Rector, was entirely rebuilt. In the course of digging foundations six stone coffin-lids were dug up; of these, one was selected and set upright against the west wall of the chapel, and the others were re-interred. The one which we see is certainly of early date.

A porch in front of the tower was built (so far as one may trust a non-professional drawing made more than half a century ago*) towards the latter part of the fifteenth century; it was removed at the "restoration" of the church, but the mark of its gable is visible on the tower wall.

About the same time, or rather earlier, was erected a wooden chancel screen of good design and workmanship, as we can see from the panels which, after subsequently forming part of the altar-rails,† now embellish the vestry door.

Then, in the sixteenth century, a holy-water stoup was formed on the south of the west doorway inside, of little interest in itself, as so frequently happens; and probably at the same time was constructed a staircase, leading to the rood-loft across the chancel, as shewn by the upper doorway visible at the entrance of the chancel on the south side.

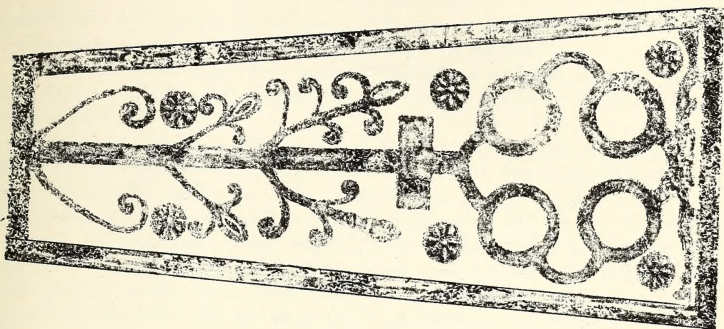
When the north aisle was destroyed is a matter of which we have no record, but considering that the windows in the present north wall of the nave, set in the masonry which blocks up the arches, are of the latest period of Gothic architecture, say towards the end of the sixteenth century, we may fairly conjecture that the destruction of the aisle took place at that date. A good many voussoirs of the nave arches are worked up casually in the construction of the re-erected south chapel.

Then came the "restoration" in 1856 and 1861, when, in addition to the works already referred to, the west doorway with foliated caps and dog-tooth moulding in Early English style, cut in rather coarse grit, was erected, as also the window over it, both being intended as a reproduction of what previously existed; the south aisle windows were put in, and much stained glass was presented; the south chapel was rebuilt of flint with stone dressings still glaringly white; a west gallery and the high pews were happily swept away. The floor levels have been altered, so that from west to east is nearly a continuous upward slope, avoiding steps as far as may be.

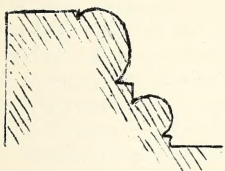
Prior to the "restoration" there existed what is described as "a vile altar-piece" with portraits of Moses and Aaron, and the Royal Arms, surmounted by a glaring crimson curtain. Moses and Aaron, in grisaille, may still be seen in the south chantry.

* Excellent Lithographic Views of the Seven Churches on the River Cray, by the Rev. E. Berens (afterwards Archdeacon of Berks), a member of the Berens family of Kington, St. Mary Cray, were published about the year 1823.

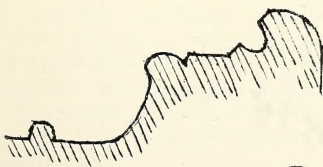
† Sir Stephen Glynne, *Churches of Kent*, p. 321.



Lower Arch



Base of Pillar of
Nave Arcade

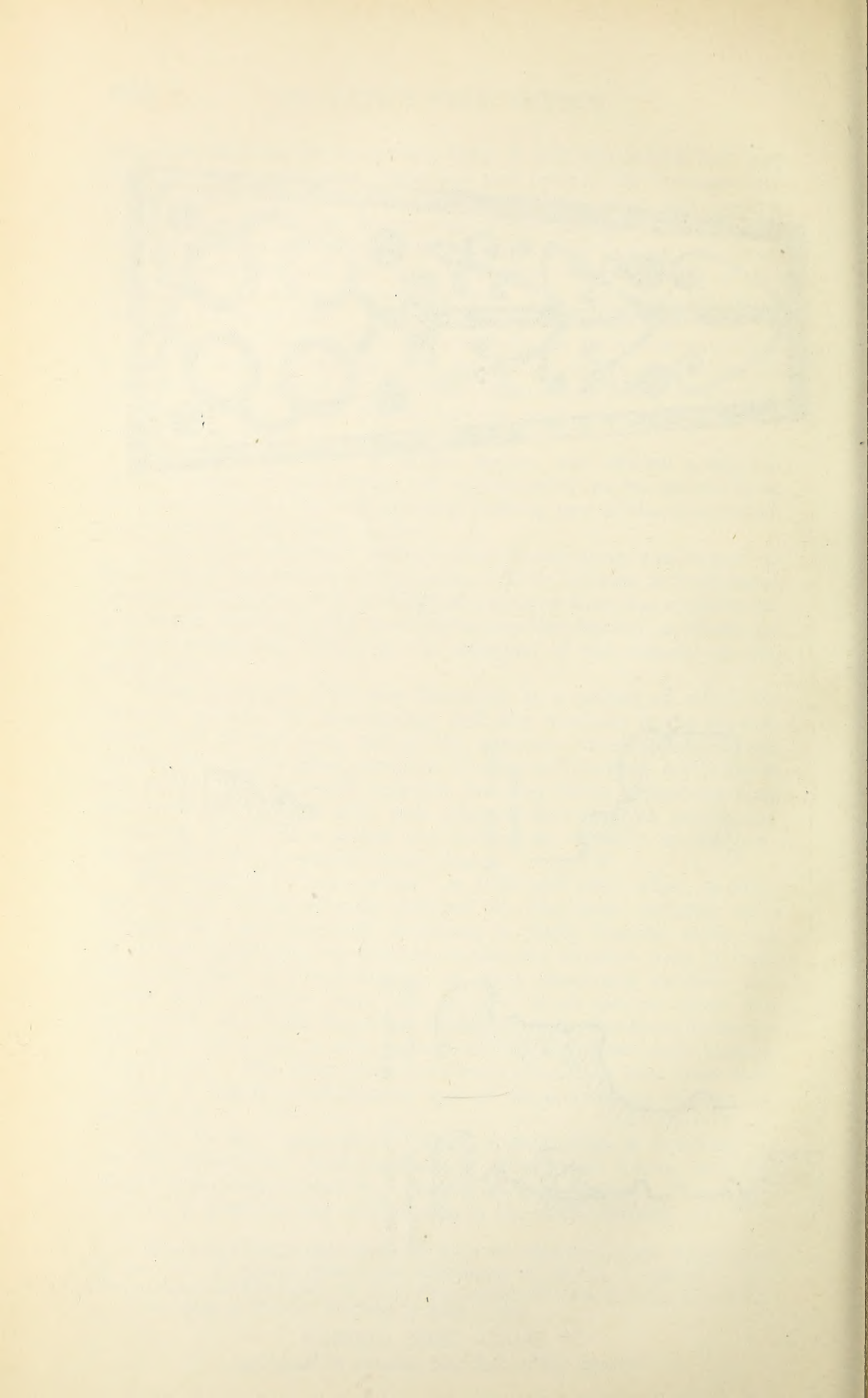


West respond of
Nave Arcade



Arch from Chancel
to North Transept

ST PAULS CRAY CHURCH.
Crossed Coffin Slab, and Sections of Mouldings.



The font is modern, and calls for no remark; the former font is described as of a plain barrel shape;* it was unfortunately destroyed in an attempt to remove it more than half a century ago.

On the west door the lock, enclosed in a huge wooden box, shoots two bolts together, and on it is roughly cut: "JOHN MOCK Mad this Lock 1637."

Although there is no record of the endowment of any chantry, we find that there was a small endowment for the maintenance of a lamp, which seems to have been the only thing seized by the Commissioners appointed by King Henry VIII. or by his successor; it remained in the hands of the Crown until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Whether the lamp was to burn in honour of the patron Saint, or at what altar or before what statue, does not appear. All that we do learn is from the account rendered to the Queen by "Lancelot Lovelace, gent., collector for the County of Kent, of Rents of all Colleges, Chantries, Free Chapels, Fraternities, and Guilds whatsoever; together with all manors, lands, tenements, and other things situate in the said County, and lying and existing in divers parishes, viles and hamlets within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Lady the Queen, and the Duchy of Lancaster, which should come to her by the Act of Parliament passed on the 4th November of the first year of his Majesty King Edward VI. (1547), and the statute of Colleges and writings in accordance; and according to the tenor of the Commission of the said late King dated the 14th February in his second year" (1548). The account runs from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 15th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1573), for one whole year. After this preamble one expects to hear of some important property, but it only consists of a rent-charge of xii^d on a parcel of land called "Le Lampe Yarde,"† estimated at one-sixth of an acre.‡

The church possesses but one monument of much antiquity, which is the stone coffin-lid already adverted to as having been found in digging out the site for the re-erection of the south chapel. In form it narrows from 1 foot 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches (bevelled to 1 foot 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the head), to 1 foot 3 inches (bevelled to 1 foot 1 inch) at the lowest part remaining; for the lowest part is now either lost or under the pavement; the present remains being 4 feet long. Its moulded edges shew that it was intended to rise above the level of the pavement. On the upper surface is a cross with foliage in low relief. The excellent work of Dr. Cutts on *Monumental Slabs and Crosses*—the only work on the subject—has no design which at all corresponds with this.

Half a century ago there were in the nave a plain coffin-shaped stone and a slab despoiled of its inlaid brass.‡

Inventories of the Church goods here were taken by the Royal Commissioners appointed in the reign of King Edward VI. on two

* Glynn, *Churches of Kent*, p. 321.

† Minister's Accounts; Duchy of Lancaster, No. 1496, bundle 75.

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1841, i., p. 365.

occasions, the first of which was in his third year, that is between the 28th January 1549 and the 27th January 1550, and the second occasion was on the 23rd November 1552, being in his sixth year. The first of these Inventories, as, indeed, is very generally the case with all such Inventories prior to the sixth year, cannot now be found, though their existence is frequently mentioned in the second set. In the interval between the two dates there had been stolen a chalice and paten of silver, parcel gilt, weighing 9 ounces; what vessels were used in the celebration of the Holy Sacrament after the disappearance we cannot tell, for there is no further mention of a chalice or paten in the later Inventory.

The second Inventory, which states that Thomas Tarbokk was parson, and Richard Lane and Richard Spencer were churchwardens, recites that it was reported to the Commissioners that in addition to the loss of the chalice and paten, there had been sold three brass candlesticks, twenty pewter bowls, and one pewter holy water stock, and the proceeds applied to the reparations of the church. The pewter bowls had held lights on the occasion of ecclesiastical festivities; four still remained, and their use is described in the Inventory.

It was also reported that in the same interval a vestment of blue satin* had been stolen; it is curious to note in a series of such Inventories the extraordinary number of things stated to have been stolen. The list of church goods here, in 1552, is larger than one would have anticipated as subsisting at the date; they comprised the following articles,† viz. :—

A vestment (*chasuble*) of crimson velvet, with cross of green silk and gold wire, with branches (*i.e.*, scroll-work) of white, yellow, and green; with amice, stole, and fanel to the same, complete.

A vestment of white silk, with cross of sanguine (crimson) silk, with branches of red and green silk; with amice, albe, stole, and fanel.

A vestment of black satin, with cross of changeable (shot) silk, with birds and flowers upon the cross; with amice, albe, stole, and fanel.

Three vestments of thread chequered work, with crosses of the same work.

A cope of crimson velvet with garters.

An old cope of thread chequered work, no doubt corresponding with the vestment so described.

Two corporaxes of linen cloth, good and bad.

A brass crysmatory.

Four lead cruets.

Four linen altar cloths, two towels of diaper, and one of linen.

Two linen surplices.

* The term *vestment* was frequently used as comprising the suit of Eucharistic vestments for priest, deacon, and subdeacon of corresponding pattern.

† Given at length in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. X., p. 288; in an article on Church Goods, edited by Canon Scott Robertson.

A brass cross and a copper cross.

Four bowls of pewter and lead to set tapers on in the rood-loft.

A Bible of the largest volume, and the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

BELLS.

The Inventory winds up with four bells in the steeple, and a Saints' bell, as remaining in 1552. Of course the Saints' (sanctus) bell has disappeared with its use, but of the others one is still happily subsisting; it is one of the thirty-six now remaining in the county which can claim an antiquity prior to the year 1400, and therefore holds a place in the leading rank of church bells of the county. The more definite date of this, and the others of a group of six, formed a problem to which the late Mr. Stahlschmidt* (one of our highest authorities on the subject) devoted great consideration; and no man was, from his study of the bells themselves, and from his singular research respecting them and their founders, more competent to solve it. So far as we can gather his opinion upon this group of bells, so modestly and cautiously expressed, to which with his care for exact accuracy he avoided affixing any precise date, and contented himself with placing the facts before the archæological world, after making it as clear as the light of his great research enabled him to;† and so far as we gather from the bell itself, the date appears to be prior to and certainly near the year 1400. The legend belongs to what he rightly terms the transitional period between the use of the Lombardic and black-letter type; the capitals are of the former character and the remainder of the latter. The stop is a peculiar form of cross inscribed on a diamond;‡ and for other ornamentation there is a shield bearing a chevron between three laver-pots, which appears four times over, above the legend on the shoulder of the bell; a stamp which occurs also three times on a bell at St. Paul's, Canterbury. Mr. Stahlschmidt inclines to the opinion that if the bells in this group were not the work of William Dawe (a great founder, 1385-1418), they can only be ascribed to William Wodeward, and as he survived William Dawe it is quite possible that some of the stamps belonging to the former may have passed into the possession of the latter; or that there may have been a partnership between them, which would account for a simultaneous use of the stamps. The painstaking research of our author discovered documents dated 1393, 1395, and 1418, in which William Dawe, Founder, is mentioned. It will be evident to all accustomed to inscriptions of this

* With great regret all interested in the subject will refer to him as late; he died last summer of consumption not long after his return from Madeira. Most careful, painstaking, and accurate as a campanologist and student of archæology, and the history and lives of founders; eminent in various ways; always courteous and pleasant. All who knew him personally, or from his works, must regret his loss.

† See *The Church Bells of Kent*, by J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, pp. 27-29.


‡ *Ibid.*, fig. 7, p. 23.

date that Lombardic capitals with black-letter text, are just what one would expect at the date attributed to these bells. The legend which is round the shoulder of the bell, runs thus:—

✠ *Iohannes Cristi Care Dignare Pro Nobis Orare.*


The initial cross is identical with that on a bell at Kemsing in this county, and in the work referred to it is fig. 7, p. 23. On the top of the bell, just above the legend, are four shields all alike, and each bearing the charge of a chevron between three laver-pots; it is also figured as No. 12, appearing at p. 28.*

Another bell bears the following inscription:—

BRYANVS ELDREDGE  ME FECIT, 1624.

Bryan Eldredge or Eldridge was one of a family who together and successively carried on the business of bell-founders during a century and a half. Bryan cast a very large number of bells in Surrey and the home counties; he died in 1640.†

The remaining bell bore the legend,—

PRAISE THE LORD  1597. A.W.

but was recast by Warner in 1859. The initials are those of Anthony Wakefield, an itinerant Sussex founder: in this county he cast bells for Cranbrook and Hawkhurst, as appears by the parish accounts.‡

With regard to the ancient church plate, we have already seen that the only chalice and paten which the church did possess had been stolen in the short interval between the visits of the two Commissions. The earliest now there is a chalice bearing this inscription: "The Communion Cup of St. Paul's Cray, to be Kept by the Minister for the time being. 1718. The gift of W^m Scrafton, Citizen and Salter of London." The Hall-marks are almost worn out; presumably the donor was the father of William Scrafton, A.M., then Rector.§ The rest of the plate is quite modern.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The Parish Registers commence in 1579, and the first volume comprises nearly two centuries. The first part up to the year 1600 is, as we so often find to be the case, evidently a transcript from the original notes, and incomplete; thus in the first and several other years there are but three or four entries of births, marriages, and deaths, which were made in one continuous record as the events

* The inscriptions and detail are taken from Stahlshmidt's work on *The Church Bells of Kent*, p. 247: The first bell, especially, is not easy of access, and is so hemmed in by the bell-frames in a cramped space, that I have trusted to that author's well-known accuracy, without full verification.

† *Surrey Bells and London Bell-Founders*, by Mr. Stahlshmidt; the will of Bryan is given at p. 113, and a pedigree of the family at p. 121.

‡ Stahlshmidt, *Church Bells of Kent*, p. 60 and 248.

§ The Register Book contains a note of his induction to the living by Mr. Wilson, Rector of Chislehurst, on 7 December 1703, and the entry of his burial 7 February 1740-1.

occurred; and in the entry of one marriage the particular date and the name of the woman are not stated. At the earlier periods the entries of baptisms give the names of Godparents.

From the commencement in 1579 down to the year 1600, the handwriting is very good, but the ink faded; from 1611 to the beginning of 1635, fine and minute; from the end of 1638 to the beginning of 1642, it is good; from 1678 to the end is beautiful; all the rest is more or less bad. Between the years 1642 and 1662 the usual difficulties occurred in consequence of the Parliamentary Act for the appointment of Civil Registrars; and there are notes that nothing was registered (*i.e.*, in the Church Register Book), from 1642 to 1654, and in 1660 "no register." Civil marriages are not referred to, but in 1662 are several entries of children, not as baptized but as born. The Great Plague does not seem to have extended to this parish. Burial in woollen, upon affidavit of the fact, is recorded from 1678.

The entries themselves relate to none but simple villagers, except that we find the baptism on 29 June 1611 of Anna, daughter of Lawrence Snelling, then parson here; and the baptisms of sundry children of John Ashley, spoken of as Minister or Rector, who became the Rector in 1662 and was buried 24 July 1703, aged 63, having been "Minister onwards of 41 years." Thomas Nott, parish clerk, was buried 1 January 1668, and John Chucks 26 June 1715. Of other noteworthy residents we find but one person so important as a knight; he was Sir Leonard Ferby; his daughter was buried in 1632, and he himself on 29 April 1679. Many members of the Ferby or Fereby family are recorded in the register from as early as 1594. A wedding by licence was a rare thing—even the titles Gent. or Mr. seldom occur. Statius Snelcker, marchant of the Stilliard of London, was buried 25 Nov. 1610; Mr. Thomas Fryth in 1688, and Mr. Thomas Gregory, Citizen of London, and Mr. Henery Frith in 1697, were buried in the chancel.

Some of the surnames are unusual, such as these during the earlier period: Stoneshed, Gellibrand, Chittendon or Chyttington, Baythoyte, Ferby or Fereby, Libbis, Elce and Baisden; early in the eighteenth century are Furlonger and Keeble; Everist in 1732 is a name which the Rector informs me is still surviving. The name of the family of Chapman occurs during a long period from at least 1676, from whom probably the Rev. E. W. Chapman, the present owner of St. Paul's Cray Hill, is a descendant. The estate was bought from Sir Leonard Ferby by one of the family, Richard Chapman, who in 1726 left to the parish £2 per annum towards a permanent endowment for the education of poor children.

The Christian names in this register are of the ordinary type; Joane is not uncommon; but Tamsyn occurs in 1587, and one Gideon Rigault was buried in 1712.

I cannot conclude this account of the Church and Registers without acknowledging the kind courtesy of the Rev. G. L. Langdon, the Rector, who has afforded me every facility for the examination of the Plate and Registers.

SHELDWICH CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

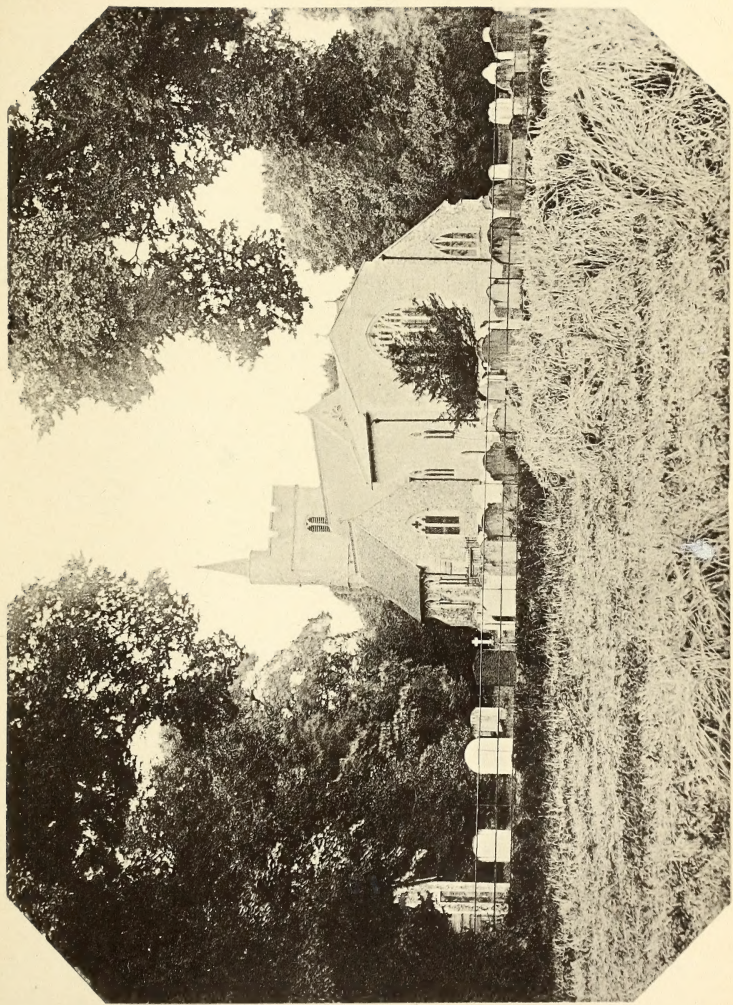
SHELDWICH Church, dedicated to St. James, is built close to the high road from Faversham to Ashford which forms the western boundary of the parish; a most peculiar position for a church to occupy. Parts of the original Norman Church remain, still *in situ* and still visible, at the west end of the nave. In fact, as we enter by the western doorway, through the tower, we find an original Norman wall both on the north and on the south sides of the nave. On the north, it extends only to the commencement of the new arcade, of three bays, erected in 1888. In that northern fragment, however, we still see the western jamb and part of the arch of a small Norman window, close beside the western arch of the new arcade.

Opposite to the position of that Norman window stands another, of which the whole outer arch, and much of the inner arch (widely enlaid originally, but now walled up) can still be seen, in the south wall of the nave. Further east, there is a good Norman south doorway, small, but complete, which is still in use, and is approached through a new south porch given in 1889 by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hordern of Throwley House, which stands opposite to Sheldwich Church. On the west side of this Norman doorway, a holy water stoup (of the fourteenth or fifteenth century) remains on the exterior. In the thirteenth century nothing was done to this church, or whatever was done has disappeared.

In the fourteenth century, however, the church was enlarged, and more light was obtained within it, by the insertion of good decorated windows, and by the addition of a northern chancel and a southern transept or chantry. The northern chancel seems to have contained an altar dedicated to St. Mary, and the southern chapel one to St. Margaret.*

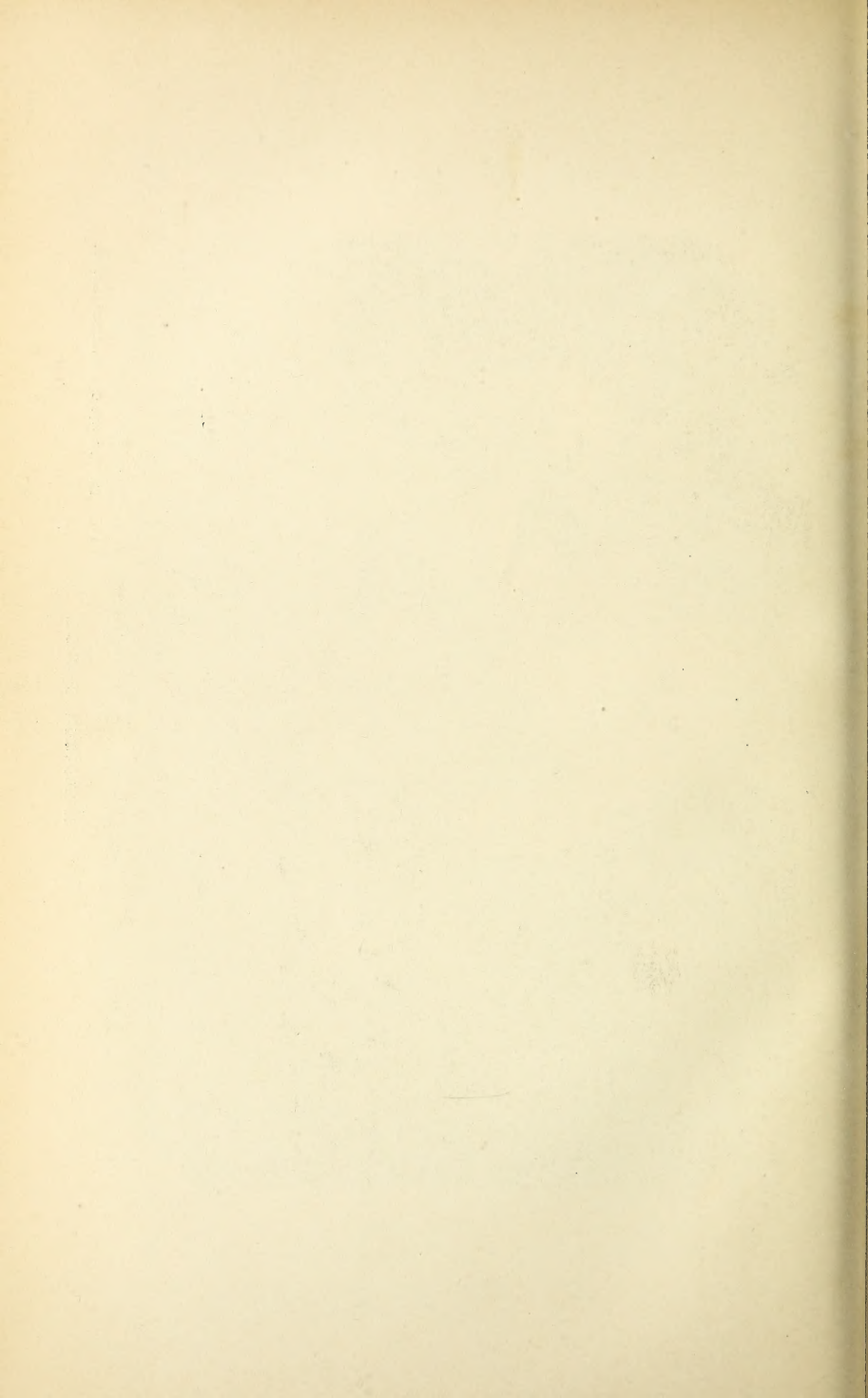
A beautiful triangular window, with a wheel centre, having *flamboyant* tracery or the nearest approach to it we may find in England, was inserted in the eastern gable of the nave, early in the fourteenth century. This very remarkable window has round balls, in the hollow mouldings, around all its tracery. These balls are the nearest approaches to be found in Kent, to the ball-flower ornament, so common during the reign of Edward II. in Herefordshire and counties adjacent to it. The window can be better understood by

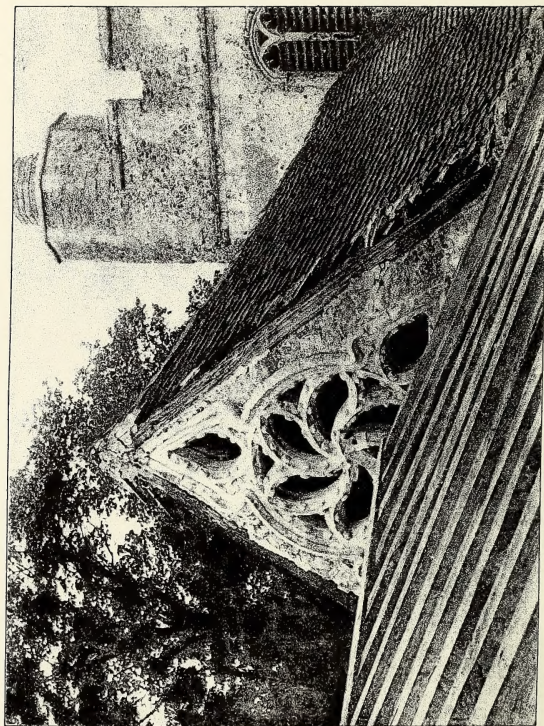
* At the Visitation of Archbishop Warham in 1511 it was "presented that St. Margaret's chancel is decayed."



SHELDWICH CHURCH.

The Phototype Co., 303, Strand, London.





THE PHOTOGRAPH BY SPARKES & CO. LONDON.

SHELDWICH CHURCH.—WINDOW IN THE EASTERN GABLE OF THE NAVE.

those who glance at the annexed illustration, obtained from a photograph taken by the Rev. B. S. Malden, than by means of any written description. Its central circle is sex-foiled, but the six compartments are not formed of regular curves; they are flame-like, or *flamboyant*, in outline.

The existence of this window was unknown until the church was restored in 1888. When the chancel roof was removed the window was discovered. Its tracery had been bricked up; and the chancel roof had hidden it. To shew as much of it as possible, Mr. Ewan Christian, the architect employed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to repair the chancel, caused the ridge of the chancel roof to be lowered as far as was practicable. The tracery has been carefully freed from its blocking of bricks, and it is now again completely glazed. From the interior of the church, the view of this beautiful window is much hindered by the timbers of the nave's roof; but from the churchyard's north-east or south-east side the proportions and the tracery of this unique window can be well seen. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (when he reopened the church on the 31st of May 1889) suggested to me that when the chancel arch was inserted this window was placed above it to lessen the superincumbent weight, the side walls seeming to be weak. We may also point out that in the adjacent parish of Thowley, the church has a very narrow lancet window in each gable of the nave's roof (one in the eastern and one in the western gable); and we may also call attention to the large circular opening to be seen above the apex of the chancel arch in Cheriton Church, Kent (see an illustration opposite a later page of this volume). These examples of windows, or openings, over the chancel arch were inserted within half a century probably of the time when the Sheldwich window was there placed. The existing windows in the chancel's south wall (two; each of two trefoiled lights with a large cinquefoil above them) and two of those which now stand in the new north aisle were made in the fourteenth century, about the time that the north chantry was added. In that north chancel, or chantry, there is a good trefoiled and ogeed arch over the piscina, in the south wall at its eastern corner.

This chantry was probably built by an owner of Lees Court, in the fourteenth century. At its north-west corner there is a large stone slab, in the floor, commemorating Reynald de Deyk. It has contained two small brass escutcheons of arms, near its western end. Around the four edges of the slab runs an inscription, incised into the stone, in single letters, far apart. Above and below the inscription is an incised straight line. This alone would suggest that the letters had *never* been filled with brass, but the method of cutting the letters and the initial cross shews that no brass had been employed. The initial cross stands *in the centre* of the western end of the slab; and the inscription begins north of that cross. In the western end only three letters appear north of the initial cross; they are Lombardic capitals, and the legend runs thus:—REY | NALD : DE : DEYK : GYST : | YCY : DEV | DE : SA : ALM :

EYT : ME | RCI. The final letters RCI stand south of the initial cross, and the initial letters REY stand north of it.

Reginald de Deyk, or Dyke, came to reside at Lees Court in consequence of his marriage with Lora, widow of the second Sampson atte Lese. Reginald de Deyk was Sheriff of Kent in 1356, and kept his shrievalty at Lees Court in this parish.

His wife's eldest son, Richard atte Lese, who ultimately succeeded to the estate, was Lord of the Manor of Sheldwich, and served as Sheriff for Kent in 1368. He was chosen Knight of the Shire in 1366, and sat in the Parliament that was summoned to meet at Westminster on the 4th of May in that year. The member for Canterbury city in that Parliament was (by a curious coincidence) named John Sheldwich. When Richard atte Lese died, in 1394, he was buried in the north chantry of this church, and a handsome canopied brass upon the floor there commemorates him and his wife Dionisia; it bears effigies of both.

The inscription upon the brass is not now complete; originally it ran thus: "*Hic jacent dominus Ricardus atte Lese miles, & Dionisia uxor ejus, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xx^o die Augusti anno domini m^occc^olxxxiiiij quorum animabus propitiatur Deus Amen.*" This monumental brass has been engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England*. Formerly it was covered with the flooring of a pew, but it has now, by the direction of the Vicar (Rev. B. S. Malden), been laid carefully in the north-east of the north chancel where it is entirely visible.

The Lady Dionisia died in 1404, and by her will desired to be buried here in the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. Her will was dated April 23rd, 1404, and was proved on the 16th of September following by her executor John Cely.* Sir Richard atte Lese left no children, and the manor went ultimately to John Norton, who had married Sir Richard's niece and heiress Lucy, daughter of Marcellus atte Lese.† The Atte Lese arms, "Gules, a cross-crosslet ermine," seem to have been adopted by the Norton family; these arms remain still in a north window of the north chantry; they are repeated four or five times in that window.

In the high chancel of St. James is the monumental brass of Joanna the first wife of William Mareys.‡ She died on the 31st of October 1431 and was buried here. Mr. Steinman§ says she was a daughter of William Langley of Knolton, whose arms appear

* Archbishop Arundel's Register, i., 214.

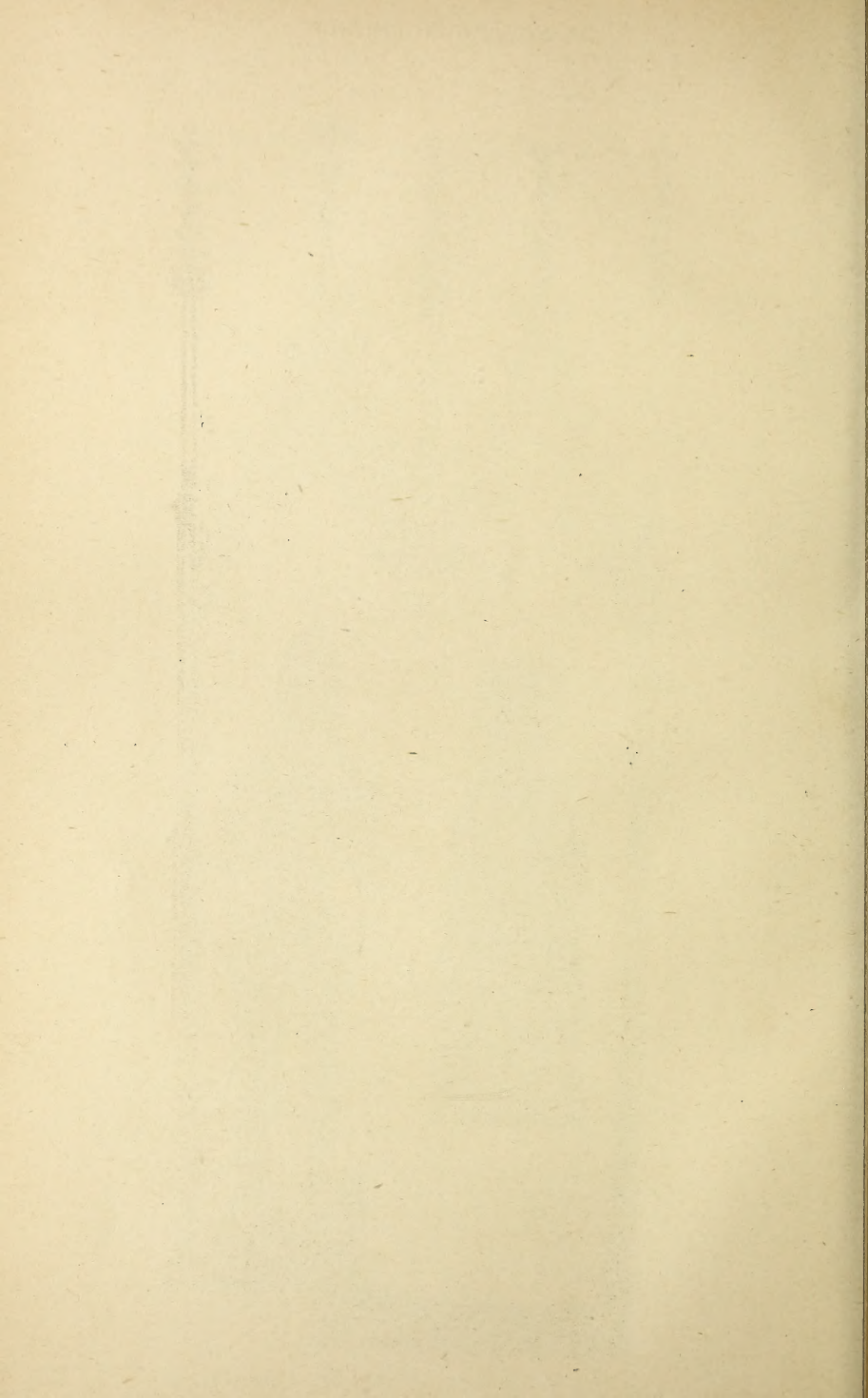
† Marcellus had another daughter and coheiress, named Cecilia, who married Valentine Baret of Perry Court in Preston. She and her husband (who died in 1440) are commemorated by a monumental brass in the chancel of Preston Church.

‡ Her husband William Mareys (son of John Mareys) was an esquire of the body to King Henry V., and afterwards to Cardinal Beaufort, uncle of the King. William Mareys survived his last lord for twelve years, and died in 1459, probably at Makenade. His second wife was Joanna, daughter of Bartholomew Bourne of Sharsted, and widow of Thomas Braumston of Makenade, in Preston. She survived him until 1465, when she was buried in Preston churchyard, beside her first husband Thomas Braumston.

§ *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii., 192.



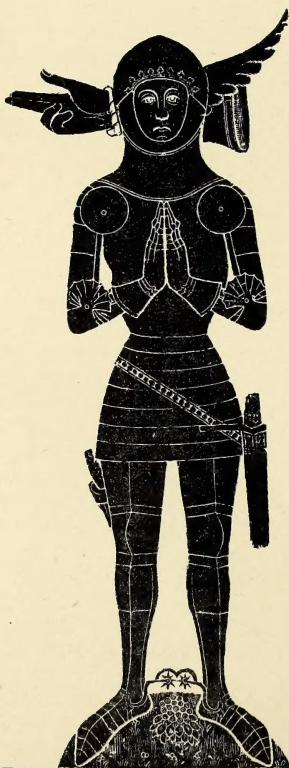
SIR RICHARD ATTE LESE (OB 1394) AND DIONISIA HIS WIFE.





Fuit iact in gñā dñi Johāna quonda vñ wali maris arugeti
 que ab iuvis mñdi vitā augetur vñ uia die mñs Octobris
 dñi mñ. cccc. xxi. mñ. mñ. ad vitā etnā pducit amē.

JOAN MAREYS (NÉE LANGLEY) OB. 1431.



Quia pñābi Johāns & ely arugeti et Isabel vñ uia sue qñ quondā
 Johāns obiit x die Octobr dñi mñ. cccc. xxi. quia mñābi pñāct dñi amē.

JOHN CELY (OB. 1426) AND ISABEL HIS WIFE.

on the brass. A shield bearing the Mareys arms is detached, but preserved. Her effigy is on a small scale, and shows three-quarters of the length of her body, nude, but nearly encircled by a winding sheet, the top of which is gathered up on the left side of her head. In her hands she holds a heart inscribed *ihc | m'ci*, which signifies "Jesu merci." The inscription is "*Hic jacet in misericordia dei Johanna quondam uxor Willelmi Mareys armigeri; | que ab hujus mundi vita migravit, ultima die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini m^occcc^oxxxi^o. Cujus animam deus ad vitam eternam perducatur. Amen.*"

Likewise in the high chancel is a small parallelogram of brass on the floor inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of John Belke | gent. eldest sonne of Valentine | Belke of Sheldwich, who died a | bachelor March the 30th A^o Dni. | 1633 ætatis suæ 67." This gentleman's father was in Sheldwich in 1554; his brothers, Michael, Christopher (baptized 1567), Gabriel (1570), and Thomas (1573), were not all bachelors like himself. Michael (born in 1574 and buried in 1616) married Catherine, daughter of William Petit of Chilham, who dying in 1612, aged 32, was buried in Chilham Church. His son Michael Belke, acting as a Justice of the Peace at Sheldwich, signed the parish books of Throwley from 1651 until 1659, and married 103 couples at Sheldwich, during the years 1653—59. In the parish register these marriages are entered under this heading, "The names of those who were married in the Parish of Sheldwich by Major Michael Belke, Justice of the Peace, living in the said Parish." This gentleman was one of the tribunal commonly called "the Regicides," who condemned King Charles I. to death. He and his wife Susanna had many children baptized here, viz., Valentine (1640), Gabriel (1642), Michael (1643), William (1644), Mary (1646), Rebecca (1649), Edwin (1650), John (1651), and George (1653). A relative, William, born in 1602, became a Canon of Canterbury, and died in 1676. Of Canon William Belk's sons, Thomas also became a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral and died in 1712; another son, Antony, became Auditor of the Dean and Chapter; Antony's daughter Elizabeth* was the heiress of her uncle Thomas.

The south transept, which opens to the nave by two modern arches in the Decorated style, and has windows of the same style, was rebuilt, or much restored, nearly thirty-eight years ago, by Major Munn. The original transept opened to the nave by one wide arch, its roof was lower and a "lean-to."

In it is a good monumental brass bearing the effigies of a knight in armour and of his wife. It is inscribed, "*Orate pro animabus Johannis Cely, armigeri, et Isabelle uxoris sue; qui quidem Johannes obiit ix^o die Octobris anno domini m^occcc^oxxvj^o. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.*"

Respecting this John Cely very little can be learned. I find that in April 1404 the widowed Dame Dionisia atte Lese named him executor of her will, consequently we infer that he was an

* Hasted erroneously calls her May.

intimate friend, perhaps a relative of that lady. His place of residence in Sheldwich cannot be ascertained, possibly he may have resided at Lees Court after the death of the Lady Dionisa. Burke, in his *General Armory*, states that the family of Cely (Kent) bore these arms: *argent 11 eyes sable, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1*, and for crest, a dexter hand with the two first fingers erected, as seen on Cely's brass here.

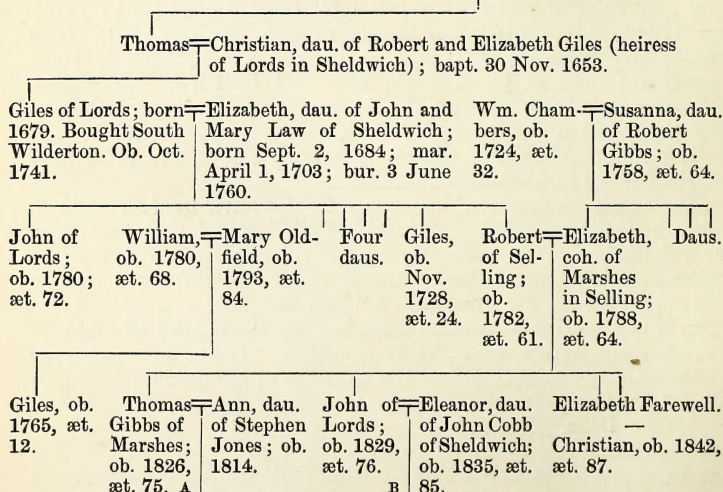
Kilburn (*Survey of Kent*, p. 247) and, after him, J. Lewis (*History of the Abbey and Church of Faversham*, p. 24) have stated that in this transept was a mediæval memorial for Ricard de Lyle, or Lysle. The monument has disappeared. Perhaps the name was Lydle, and the person commemorated may have owned the land which is now called Little's farm. In September 1349 Ricardus de Lidle resided at Sheldwich, and, as patron of the advowson of Monke-ton rectory, near Ospringe, presented Wm. Jordan to that benefice.*

Upon a stone at the south end of this transept is an inscription, probably in memory of "Henery Franklin, gent.," who was buried (says Mr. Malden) on the 3rd of July 1631. It is dated 1631, but we can read only these words all in Roman capital letters:—

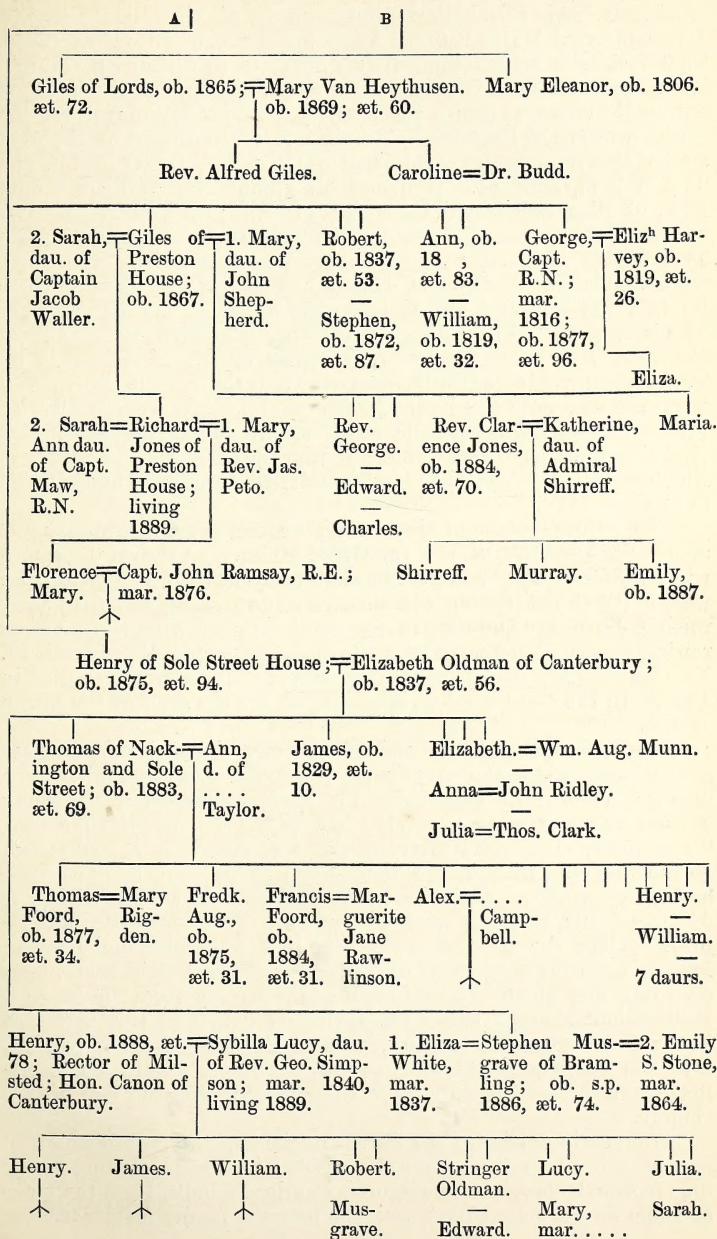
Hee died | DO. WE | 1631 In June 29.
THOV : FOLE : FEARE : NOT : TO :
DEY < TIES : SLEPE : BRINGS ·
JOY · E · TER · NALE · LY.

In the south transept are several mural monuments commemorating members of the family of Hilton, of Lords in this parish. The following pedigree of the family will explain the connection between the persons commemorated by these tablets, and by several tombs in the churchyard:—

Thomas Hilton of Faversham. — . . .



* *Christ Church, Canterbury, Register H*, folio 3, or 37 (both numbers appear on the folio).



About 1845, Elizabeth Hilton, a niece of Mr. Giles Hilton of Lords, married Major William Augustus Munn, of Throwley House. That residence stands immediately opposite to Sheldwich Church, being separated from it by the highway only, although the house is within the adjacent parish of Throwley. Major Munn restored the south transept of Sheldwich Church, and a monument on the west wall of that transept commemorates his father Col. Henry Munn, who died in 1833, aged 44. It names his grandfather William Munn, Esq., of Blackheath, and Catherine his wife; and commemorates Major Munn's uncles Matthew William (ob. 1796), and Captain Thos. Callis Munn, R.N. (ob. 1815). In the middle of the north wall, of the new north aisle, stands a Decorated window of three lights which was filled with stained glass by Major Munn in memory of his first wife Elizabeth (*née* Hilton), who died on the 6th of February 1850. This window, the glass of which was made by T. Willement, was carefully removed from the ancient north wall when the new aisle was built. In the middle light we see Charity (as a female feeding a child with bread), and in the side lights (i) Faith, and (ii) Hope. In the floor of the new aisle is a flat stone which commemorates the children of Major Munn, who himself died in October 1873.

The painted glass in three windows of the south transept was made by Thomas Willement for Major Munn. In the south-eastern window a memorial of Mary Elizabeth Munn, who died 9 Dec. 1846, we see (i) Christ raising the widow's son at Naim, and (ii) Christ raising Jairus's daughter; in the south-western window (i) Christ raising Lazarus; and (ii) The Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. This window is a memorial of Alice Harvey Munn, who also died in 1846. In the third window, rose-shaped, are the arms of the Munn family.

The Tower (at the west end of the nave) is handsome, and has a south-eastern angle-turret with a beacon at its summit. The diagonal western buttresses give the tower an appearance of being a work of the Decorated style; but, as Sir Stephen Glynne says, "The tower is perpendicular, of flint and stone; it is embattled, with octagonal turret at the south-east; it has two string-courses, and belfry windows plain without foliation. The west window is of three lights, and the west doorway has continuous arch mouldings." Over the west doorway stands a miniature niche for an image; probably a figure of St. James, or of the Virgin Mary, once occupied this niche. The tower opens to the nave by a good Perpendicular arch; below the springing points of this arch, but inside the tower, is a gallery, used by the ringers when ringing. This will be removed as soon as funds can be obtained for inserting, on a higher level, a new ringing floor for the use of the ringers.

From early entries in the Parish Registers, it seems probable that members of the family of Sondes resided in Sheldwich long before Sir George Sondes, in the reign of Charles I., built, from the plans of Inigo Jones, Lees Court, which is now the family residence.

Sir Michael Sondes (who married Mary Finch, the heiress of Norton) was resident in Sheldwich from 1576 to 1587, at which time he had not been knighted; and in Sheldwich Church were baptized four of his children, viz.:—Thomas (1576-7), Paulina (1579), Hobie (1584-5), and Ann (1587).

Sir Michael's son, Sir Richard (who himself was baptized at Throwley Church in 1571), seems also to have resided for some years (1600-17) in Sheldwich. In its parish church were baptized eight of his children, viz.:—Susan (1600), Ann (1602), Edward (1604-5), Antony (1605-6), John (1608-9), Roland (1612), Katharine (1616), and Mary (1617).

The children of the "Squire" of Lees Court, Sir George Sondes (afterwards Earl of Faversham), by his second wife Mary Villiers, were both christened and married in Sheldwich Church; and five grandchildren of Sir George were baptized there, after Sir George's death.

Baptized.

1656-7 March 15 Mary, daughter of Sir George and Dame Mary Sondes.

1658 April 20 Katharine, daughter of Sir George and Dame Mary Sondes.

Married.

1675-6 Lord Lewes Deurose [*i.e.* *Duras*] and Ladey Mary Sondes, March y^e 9th.

1677 The honorable Lewes Watson* and the Ladey Katherine Sondes, July the 17th.

Baptized.

1680 May 10	Ann (buried two days after).	} Children of the Hon ^{orable} Lewis and Dame Katharine Watson.
1681 Nov. 18	Katharine.	
1683 July 13	Ann.	
1684-5 March 6	Ellenare.	
1686 July 3	Edward.	

A flat stone in the chancel, and a mural tablet on its north wall, commemorate Lewis Richard, third Baron Sondes, who died un-

* The Hon. Lewis Watson was M.P. for Canterbury in 1681, and he became third Baron of Rockingham in 1691. Four years later, his wife (*née* Lady Katherine Sondes) died, in 1695. Her husband was created the first Earl of Rockingham, Viscount Sondes, and Baron of Throwley in 1714. He had in 1709 inherited (in right of his deceased wife) Lees Court and the Sondes Estate in Sheldwich, on the death of his brother-in-law Lewis Duras, Earl of Faversham. His son Edward Watson, Viscount Sondes (baptized at Sheldwich in 1686), died in 1722, before his father the Earl of Rockingham; but this Edward left one son, Lewis, who in 1724 succeeded as second Earl, and another son, Thomas, who in 1745 became the third Earl of Rockingham. Both these sons of Edward Watson became Lords Lieutenant of Kent, and both died without issue. Their cousin, Lewis, the second son of their aunt, Lady Margaret Monson (*née* Watson), inherited their Kentish Estates by the provisions of the will of his uncle Thomas, the third Earl of Rockingham, and he was created Baron Sondes.

married on the 14th of March 1836, aged 44. Both bear his arms, viz.: Quarterly—1 and 4, Watson (*argent*, on a chevron *azure*, between three martlets *sable*, as many crescents *or*); 2 and 3, Monson. His brother Edward, a clergyman, was buried here also.

VICARS OF SHELDWICH (often spelt Scheldewych).

The PATRONS were the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, until September 1538. John Raynolde presented an Incumbent in 1545; but from that time forward until now the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have been Patrons of this benefice.

1279 July (15 Kal. Aug.) THOMAS DE HORSEHAM was admitted to this Vicarage by Archbishop Peckham.

1283 April (5 Kal. May) WALTER DE SUTHMALLYNG was instituted, at Chartham, by Archbishop Peckham. (*Peckham's Reg.*, f. 53^b.)

1316 Oct. ROBERT DURANT, of Faversham, was admitted to the Vicarage of Sheldwich by Archbishop Reynolds, in October 1316. How long he retained the benefice we cannot ascertain. (*Reynold's Reg.*, f. 18^a.)

WILLIAM ALEXANDER remained Vicar of Sheldwich until his death, late in the year 1379.

1379⁹/₈ Jan. SALOMON DE ALDYNGTON, *Presbiter*, was admitted to this benefice by Archbishop Sudbury. (*Sudbury's Reg.*, f. 130^b.)

RICHARD ARNOLD was Vicar of Sheldwich when he died in 1396.

1396 Aug. 20 ARNOLD TONGE was admitted to this benefice (*Christ Church Reg. G.*, f. 271^a.) (during the vacancy of the See of Canterbury) by Thomas Chillenden, Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury. A. Tonge resigned Sheldwich Vicarage in 1400.

1400 Nov. 18 WILLIAM HAFT, *Chaplain*, accepted this Vicarage; (*Arundel's Reg.*, f. 271^b.) but he resigned it in the following month.

1400 Dec. 20 JOHN CREK, *Chaplain*, was admitted to this benefice, but three years and a quarter formed the limit of his incumbency here. He then exchanged with the Vicar of Eastbridge. (*Arundel's Reg.*, f. 273^a.)

1403³/₄ Mar. 12 JOHN CROUCHMAN, who had been Vicar of Eastbridge, came to Sheldwich by exchange with John Crek. Little more than three years later he exchanged with the Vicar of Tonge. (*Arundel's Reg.*, f. 288^a.)

1407 Sep. 29 Dom. RICHARD MARCHALL, who had been Vicar of Tonge, by exchange with John Crouchman, became Vicar of Sheldwich. He took the Vicarage of Horton Kirby, in 1413, by exchange with J. Grenelane. (*Arundel's Reg.*, f. 316^b.)

- 1413 Sep. 10 JOHN GRENELANE, Vicar of Horton Kirkeby
(*Arundel's Reg.*, f. 368.) (Rochester Diocese), came to Sheldwich by exchange with R. Marchall.
- Dom. JOHN FYNCH exchange with the Vicar of Ryarsh in 1418. How long he had been Vicar of Sheldwich we cannot ascertain.
- 1418 Oct. 15 Dom. PHILIP HOME, Vicar of Ryarsh, came to
(*Chichele's Reg.*, f. 173.) Sheldwich by exchange with Jno. Fynche. He died, holding this benefice, ten years afterwards.
- 1428 July 27 Dom. MATTHEW SCANDELL was instituted by
(*Chichele's Reg.*, f. 369.) Archbishop Chichele. How long he remained Vicar of Sheldwich we do not know, but it was less than four years.
- 1432 June 16 Dom. JOHN CAUDEBEK, *Chaplain*, was instituted
(*Chichele's Reg.*, f. 437.) by Archbishop Chichele, but he retained this benefice little more than one year.
- 1433 Oct. 19 Dom. JOHN JORDAN, *Chaplain*, was Vicar for
(*Chichele's Reg.*, f. 449.) nearly four years. He died in 1437.
- 1437 June 5 Dom. WM. SUTTON, *Chaplain*, may perhaps have
(*Chichele's Reg.*, f. 467.) held this living longer than any of his predecessors in this century. He may have retained it for eleven years; but we are not certain that he did so.
- 1448 Nov. 29 Dom. JOHN YORK, *Chaplain*, remained Vicar
(*Stafford's Reg.*, f. 171.) of Sheldwich thirty-one and a half years, until he died in 1480.
- 1480 July 18 Dom. JOHN SAYAR, *Chaplain*, was instituted by
(*Bourghier's Reg.*, f. 225.) Archbishop Bourghier in 1480, and probably remained Vicar of Sheldwich for a dozen years or more.
- WILLIAM CRYPPON, died in 1505, being then Vicar of Sheldwich, but we know not in what year he was admitted to this benefice.
- 1505 July 17 ROBERT BRADLEY, who died within six months,
(*Warham's Reg.*, f. 166.) was admitted by Archbishop Warham in July 1505.
- 150 $\frac{5}{8}$ Jan. 23 Dom. THOMAS SWAN, *Chaplain* (on the death of
(*Warham's Reg.*, f. 170.) R. Bradley). He retained this benefice until his death in 1545, having held it longer than any previous Vicar of whom we have record.
- 1545 Dec. 10 GEOFFREY WYLSON, *Presbiter*, was presented by
(*Cranmer's Reg.*, f. 235.) John Raynolde, Yeoman, who had obtained the patronage for this turn. G. Wylson resigned Sheldwich Vicarage in 1550-1.
- 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar. 19 HENRY BREDKYRKE, *Clerk*, was the first incum-
(*Cranmer's Reg.*, f. 273.) bent whom the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury presented. This Vicar was deprived by Cardinal Archbishop Pole late in the year 1557.

- Probably he had previously been prevented from officiating, as in 1554 there was here a curate named John Raper, and in 1555 Geoffrey Asheley was curate here.
- 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 15 EDWARD KEBLE, *Presbiter*, was the next nominee of the Dean and Chapter. He remained Vicar for three years, until he died in 1561.
- (*Pole's Reg.*, f. 98.)
- 1561 April 10 JOHN AVEN, *Clerk*, on the death of the last Vicar was instituted by Archbishop Parker in April 1561.
- (*Parker's Reg.*, f. 210.)
- 156 $\frac{7}{8}$ Mar. 10 THOMAS HEWTON, *Clerk*, was here for little more than three years, from 1568 until 1571.
- (*Parker's Reg.*, f. 278.)
- 1571 Sep. 5 RICHARD ARMSTRONG, *Clerk*, was here for more than eight years. During that time he buried two sons at Sheldwich, Thomas (1575), and Nicholas (1576).
- (*Parker's Reg.*, f. 310.)
- 1580 April 14 Master LUKE TAYLOUR, *Clerk*; he resigned this benefice in 1582, after holding it for two years.
- (*Grindal's Reg.*, f. 307.)
- 1582 May 2 Master WILLIAM COWELL, *Clerk*, was admitted by Archbishop Grindal, and remained Vicar for nearly forty-three years. His son Robert was buried here, Feb. 25, 1597-8. While Mr. Cowell was Vicar of Sheldwich, the Parish Registers were fair-copied in the year 1598; all entries from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign being copied in that year (1598) into one book, every page of which was signed by Mr. Cowell and the two Churchwardens for 1598. Mr. Cowell died here in February 1624-5; he was buried at Sheldwich on Feb. 15. His widow, Susanna Cowell, was buried here on the 5th of November 1644.
- (*Grindal's Reg.*, f. 323.)
- 162 $\frac{4}{5}$ Mar. 16 Master ABRAHAM BROMIDGE, *Clerk*, M.A. His successor wrote thus in the Parish Register: "He was Vicar 35 years of Sheldwich only; but I hope his and my successors will have better luck." This is a testimony to the small value of the Vicarage in those days. While here he buried three of his children, John (19 Jan. 1626-7), a daughter (9 Sept. 1629), and a son William who was buried August 15th, 1633. He himself was buried at Sheldwich on the 18th of March 1659-60. More than five years later was buried his widow, Lydia Bromidge (19 Sept. 1665). They seem to have had a large family, as at least eight of their children were christened at Sheldwich, viz.:—Mary (1625-6, Feb. 24), George (1627, Dec.
- (*Abbott's Reg.*, f. 128.)

13), Lydia (1629, Dec. 6), William (1630-1, Jan. 6), Nathaniel (1632, Sept. 30), Thomas (1634, April 16), James (1635-6, Jan. 24), and Elizabeth (1638, July 29).

1660

The name of Mr. Bromidge's successor I have not yet ascertained.

PERCIVAL RADCLIFFE, Vicar of Boughton-under-Blean from 1663 to 1666, was presented to this benefice also. He was buried at Boughton on the 12th of September 1666. In Boughton Register we read, "He preached also at Sheldwich, and was a retainer to Sir George Sondes."

1667 Nov. 2
(*Sheldon's Reg.*,
f. 332.)

ISAAC BATES, M.A., was instituted by Archbishop Sheldon on the death of P. Radcliffe.

EDWARD FISHER, who was instituted to the Vicarage of Selling in 1680, seems to have been Vicar of Sheldwich in 1685 and 1688. Yet I can find no record of his institution to this benefice. Probably also he resided nearer to Sheldwich Church than to Selling Church. In the Parish Register of Sheldwich we find these entries: baptized October 18, and buried October 23rd, 1685, "John son of Edward and Elizabeth Fisher, Vica^r;" among the baptisms is this entry: "1688 Edward, son of Edward and Elizabeth Fisher, Vica^r, April the 8." Another incumbent was admitted in March 1689-90. Yet in the Sheldwich Register of Burials we read: "1695 Eliza^ye wife of M^r Edward Fisher was buried March y^e 27th." Mr. Fisher remained Vicar of Selling until he died in 1710.

16⁸⁹/₉₀ Mar. 6

WILLIAM SALE, B.A., was instituted to this benefice, being presented by King William and Queen Mary, through lapse. He was two days later admitted to the Vicarage of Bac-child (now called Bapchild) in the same way, through lapse, by the King and Queen. The Bapchild benefice he retained over seven years, but this Vicarage of Sheldwich he resigned in little more than twelve months. As *Richard* Sale was presented to the Vicarage of Throwley a few months before *William* Sale became Vicar of Sheldwich (the adjoining parish) we may not unfairly infer that these two gentlemen were near relations. It is worthy of remark that the record of William Sale's institution, and that of his

- successor also, are found in the Register of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, his Grace the Primate, Archbishop Sancroft, being at that time suspended and deprived.
- 1691 May . . FRANCIS GREENE was collated to this benefice
(*Reg. of D. and C.*, by Dr. John Sharp, Dean of Canterbury (just
f. 53^b, 54^a.) before he became Archbishop of York),
when the Dean and Chapter were still acting
as custodians of the See of Canterbury,
through Sancroft's suspension. Mr. Greene
became Vicar of Reculver on March 7th,
1692-3, and about twelve months later he
vacated Sheldwich Vicarage.
- 1694 June 7 BENJAMIN HOLLINGWORTH, M.A., was instituted
(*Tillotson's Reg.*, by Archbishop Tillotson to Sheldwich, and
f. 164^{a b}.) held this benefice for two years and a quarter
only. Towards the end of that time (in May
1696) he acted as Curate of Throwley also.
In September 1696 he became Vicar of Stone
in Oxney. He made the following entry in the
Sheldwich Register: "Sept. y^e 29th 1696
Then Mr Hollingworth left Sheldwich and
Throwley for Stone in y^e Isle of Oxney," to
which his successor, or some one else, added
this note, "where I wish he may behave
himself better than he did at Sheldwitch."
- 1697 Sep. 23 JOHN KITCHENMAN was instituted by Archbishop
(*Tenison's Reg.*, Tenison in September 1697, but he had
f. 197.) probably been acting as Curate in charge of the
parish, for several months before he became
the Vicar. At all events his wife was buried
here (Jane, wife of John Kitchingman, Clerk)
on the 10th of June 1697. Mr. Kitchenman
had a statistical mind. He made annually in
the Registers a note of the number of males
and females entered during each year. He
also in the margin noted the occupation or
rank of each person whose name was
registered. He seems to have held this
Vicarage for about eight years.
- 1705 JOHN NICHOLLS, the next Vicar, was admitted in
1705, and retained this benefice for about
nine years. When he became Rector of Ford-
wich he made the following note in the Sheld-
wich Register: "Mem. at Mich. 1714 J.
Nicholls, vicar of Sheldwich nine years past,
left this liveing for the Rectory of Fordwich,
near Canterbury." Nevertheless his hand-
writing may be traced in the Registers (Mr.
Malden says) until the 24th of July 1715,
when he entered a baptism. He died in 1741.

- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 17 JOHN WILLIS, B.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, was admitted to Sheldwich Vicarage by Archbishop Wake. The Patrons of this benefice were the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Patron of Throwley Vicarage, to which he was admitted in August the same year (1715), was Mr. Barker, Prebendary of Rugmer in St. Paul's Cathedral, yet Mr. Willis makes this note in the Sheldwich Register: "to both, by the favour of the Right Hon. Edward, Lord Sondes, whom God long preserve to be the defender, and the father of many defenders and Patrons of Religion and Libertie." Perhaps he had been the tutor of the young Edward, Viscount Sondes, who was the eldest son of Lewis Watson, first Earl of Rockingham. This young man, however, died in March 1721-2 (during his father's lifetime), and in 1728 his widow (whom, as Lady Catherine Tufton, he had taken to wife in 1708) erected over his grave, in Throwley Church, a very handsome altar-tomb of black Irish marble. Mr. Willis resided, at first, in Sheldwich, where his children George and Theophilus were baptized, November 29th, 1715, and buried on the 6th of December following. He seems, however, to have removed to Throwley and dwelt there. His son George Lewis was baptized at Throwley, March 18, 1717-18, and a second Theophilus May 2, 1720. His wife Henrietta was buried at Throwley in May 1728, and his sons Theophilus and John (the eldest) were also buried there in 1720 and 1730. Hasted says that, in 1750, he was suspended *ab officio*, and his benefice was sequestered. His handwriting in the Parish Registers continues until December 1748. Mr. Willis died at Throwley on the 1st of February 1756-7, and was buried in the middle aisle of Throwley Church. Forty-two years is a long tenure of a benefice, yet he held Sheldwich for that period, and Throwley nearly as long.
- 1757 Nov. 17 JOHN TUCKER, M.A., was inducted on the 17th of November 1757, and held this Vicarage for nineteen years, until he died on the 12th of December 1776. For the last six years of his life he was also Rector of Ringwold, near Dover. He was second master in the King's School at Canterbury, and held other prefer-

- ments (*vide* Nichols' *Literary Illustrations*, vol. vi., p. 698).
- 1777 May 1 BENJAMIN SYMONDS was instituted by Archbishop Cornwallis on the 1st of May 1777, and inducted on the 1st of June. In the Parish Register he wrote his London address, "B. Symonds, Wilderness Row, near Charterhouse, London." He died in 1781, so that he was Vicar here for little more than four years.
- 1781 Dec. 23 MATTHIAS RUTTON, M.A., Oxon, was inducted just before Christmas 1781, and remained Vicar for thirty-seven years. He was a son of an Ashford gentleman, Mr. Isaac Rutton, who had matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1729, at the age of 17, and who died in 1792. Mr. Matthias Rutton went late to Oxford; he was 27 years of age, when he matriculated from St. Alban's Hall on the 24th of November 1775. When he left Oxford he was ordained by Archbishop Cornwallis; and he became Curate of Selling in January 1778, serving there as Curate first for the Rev. Henry Thompson, and then for the Rev. Richard Halke (who was also Vicar of Faversham) until 1805, when Mr. Halke succeeded Mr. Thompson in the benefices of Badlesmere and Leaveland, and Mr. Rutton became Vicar of Selling. Mr. Rutton acted also as Curate for Mr. Symonds at Sheldwich from 1778 to 1781, when he succeeded to this benefice. Two years later he obtained also the Rectory of Cooling. He was likewise one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral and Chaplain to Lewis Thomas, second Baron Sondes (who died in 1806), and to his son Lewis Richard, third Baron Sondes. Mr. Rutton married Margaret, daughter of William Loftie of Canterbury, surgeon, she died in 1800, aged 40, and is buried in a vault beneath the vestry on the north side of the chancel of Sheldwich Church. Beside her lies her brother, Captain Wm. Hy. Loftie. In the same vault lies Vicar Rutton himself. He was buried on the 13th of June 1818, aged sixty-nine. Where Mr. Rutton resided is not certain, but he hired the Vicarage-house at Throwley, which was then very small, little better than a cottage.
- 1818 . . . J. B. BUNCE, who succeeded Mr. Rutton, resided at Harbledown, and held this benefice until

his death June 15, 1850. Two of the clergymen who served as his curates here were the late Rev. George Simpson (afterwards Vicar of Northbourne, and later Vicar of Loose) and the Rev. George Hilton, who was for some years Rector of Badlesmere.

1850 THOMAS WOODS GOLDHAWK, M.A. Oxon, was presented to Sheldwich, through the interest of his wife's father, the Rev. Canon Spry. He was the eldest son of Mr. G. Goldhawk of Sheen in Surrey, and matriculated at the age of eighteen, from Worcester College, in June 1831. He graduated as B.A. in 1835; and M.A. in 1843. For him was built the original portion of the existing Vicarage-house at Sheldwich. It was small; and the architect, Mr. Harry Austen of Canterbury, estimated its cost at £650. Mr. Goldhawk died April 9th 1870.

1870 July 28 BINGHAM SIBTHORPE MALDEN, B.A. Cantab., was presented through the influence of Archdeacon Harrison, and succeeded Mr. Goldhawk. One of Mr. Malden's Christian names was derived from his godfather, the Rev. Richard Bingham, who for many years was Vicar of Queenborough, and who edited *Bingham's Antiquities*, and many other books. During Mr. Malden's incumbency the Vicarage-house has been much enlarged; and, in 1888, the church was well restored, and was enlarged by the addition of a north aisle.

DARTFORD ANTIQUITIES.

NOTES ON BRITISH ROMAN AND SAXON REMAINS THERE FOUND.

BY F. C. J. SPURRELL.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

WHEN the Kent Archæological Society met at Dartford, in 1868, the knowledge and study of the more ancient stone implements was in an early stage; almost in its infancy, being, so far as this country was concerned, barely ten years old. And as those stone implements were not commonly accepted as the work of man, they were looked upon doubtfully by the old antiquary: and because one class of them came out of deep cuttings in the ground, and from stalagmite caverns, they were left to geologists as "fossils;" regarding that word as dismissing the matter into the domain of geology. Yet, for all that, the recognition of the earliest palæolithic implements, as human workmanship is due to Englishmen's acumen; and although the study was revived in France, it was consolidated into a science by the investigation of Englishmen once again. In our own district, that is, about ten miles round Dartford, quite as much attention has been paid to the matter as in any spot in the world, and with a greater success than anywhere else in determining certain controverted points; such as the reality of human agency in the formation of implements, and the larger grasp of the subject consequent on the minute search which has traced them continuously through a greater range in elevation and consequently of age.

There are a few points to which I wish to draw attention. Where Palæolithic, Neolithic, or any implements whatever are found in stratified deposits, the determination of their relative age is comparatively easy. It is otherwise with those which lie on or near the surface or in thin deposits of gravel. But there are means of arriving at an approximation to the comparative age of these, which it is the speciality of geologists to apply. The determination of the true position of an implement lying in a river gravel, which now constitutes the water-parting of two streams, running in opposite directions, is a case in point; or the determination of the relation of an implement found on the surface, to a patch of gravel nearly denuded; or again the relation of implements to any epoch of the glacial ages. I will not trouble you with these details, but merely remark generally on the matter. First let me tell you that now, if the spots on which the older imple-

ments have been found were marked on an ordinary map of this district, there would be no room for anything else on it. Palæolithic implements have been found on the crest of our North Downs, and as has been recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, not merely scattered, but collected in special spots. If the scattered ones may have been ice-borne, or dropped nearly in the place on which they were found, those which like the collections at Ash, Bower Lane, and Hayes, point to the agency of water, whether temporary or intermittent, and in these cases there is some relation traceable between the site of the collection and that of the courses of our rivers; though it may be far away from where their diminished water course now runs.

As these implements, by wear, mineral condition, their comparative elevation, form and make are traced step by step from situations whose relative age is known, we arrive after due search at *their* relative age. And there can be little doubt that the majority of the implements found on our hills are the older as a higher level is reached. Of old and worn implements it is clear that we cannot imagine or suppose they travelled up hill, so that if found on a hill they are presumably older than those in a valley deposit near by, and inasmuch as all the implementiferous gravels of our district are the result of a severe denudation which reached its climax with the deposit at the bottom of the modern Thames, the general rule of height-age is safe, not but that implements from high levels are found in lower ones. And the denudation of 900 or 1000 feet of our valley is respectable. Some of these implements can be connected with the glacial ages. By the Glacial Period, as generally understood, is meant that glaciers enveloped the country, reaching a climax and declining. But the Glacial Age, or *age of Glaciers*, is that of various invasions of this country by ice sheets, whether from the north of England or from Norway at different times and with great intervals. If an ice sheet ever covered the North Downs it has left no signs behind. A glacier's sign is its moraine of transported stones and clay. Such a moraine now exists on the north edge of the Thames, seven or eight miles from here, and it lies at the elevation of 200 feet above the sea, but never advanced much further. Those river gravels which lie below that elevation contain as an important part of their constitution material transported from the North. Those gravels such as the patches on Darenth and Swanscombe hills, which lie above that elevation, contain no such northern drift, as it is called. Hence we are able to say with respect to the particular glacial epoch I have mentioned that the Darenth gravels and implements therein are pre-glacial, and that the implements from deposits 100 feet lower are either intraglacial,* or post-glacial as those of Dartford Heath and Crayford and Erith certainly are.

With respect to the separation between Palæolithic and Neolithic implements, as the two divisions are called into which

* Interglacial is the interval between two glacial periods. Intra-glacial is during the glacial visitation.

stone implements are generally divided (the terms have also become common to distinguish human remains and even deposits with which they are associated, but care must be taken to keep to the terms strictly, and in no way to mix up the definition of a Palæolithic and Neolithic implement or deposit, with the presence or absence of extinct mammalia), it is obvious that there must be an approximation somewhere. If the question is unsettled as yet, whether in this country or elsewhere, it is quite clear that the matter has not been sufficiently investigated. So long as the desire to separate is permitted to override the desire to unite and correct, the matter will continue to be regarded according to the hobbled custom of the old school of thought.

The Palæolithic implements of our district are very marked in their characters, but there may be seen examples of very rude and very fine implements. Yet it is clear that, if the principles by which I have argued, that there is a great range in their antiquity, be true, this rudeness and sameness is extended over a period of time incomparably greater than the stages of improved forms occupied in the extension of the Neolithic period.

That there was no break between the two ages I feel sure, and it will be the duty of discontented and scientific enquirers to search for the connecting link. Perhaps it will be found in the deep gravel bed underlying the alluvium and water of the Thames estuary, as I believe; for clearly, the river brought down gravel continuously from Palæolithic times, until having become an estuary gravel ceased to accumulate and alluvium formed. Quite lately I received a communication from Mr. Laurence that he had some stone implements from the bed of the Thames whose history is perfectly satisfactory. On examining these I found that two, obtained from the Thames near Erith by dredging, had resemblances which placed them if not midway, in such a position that they indicate a passage type or form between Palæolithic and Neolithic. Their workmanship is good, they are uninjured, and their mineral condition, marking, and colour is perfectly agreeable to the gravel in which they were found. I am very well acquainted with the implements of the lowest Thames gravel and the older gravels on its margin, and can say that they resemble nothing as yet discovered in either, but have a likeness to both, constituting a distinct type.

EARTHWORKS.

There are several earth-walled enclosures in the district. There was one, it is now only just discoverable, on Badgersmount, Darenth Wood, it is a rough square with rounded corners, it was 200 feet in diameter outside the wall at the ground level; with a ditch round it about 10 feet across and 8 feet deep. Much stone chipping covers the place.

There is another on the hill top overlooking the Church of Swanscombe, the diameter from the top of the mound is exactly 100 feet, quite circular with a ditch. At one part are banks and ditches difficult to explain.

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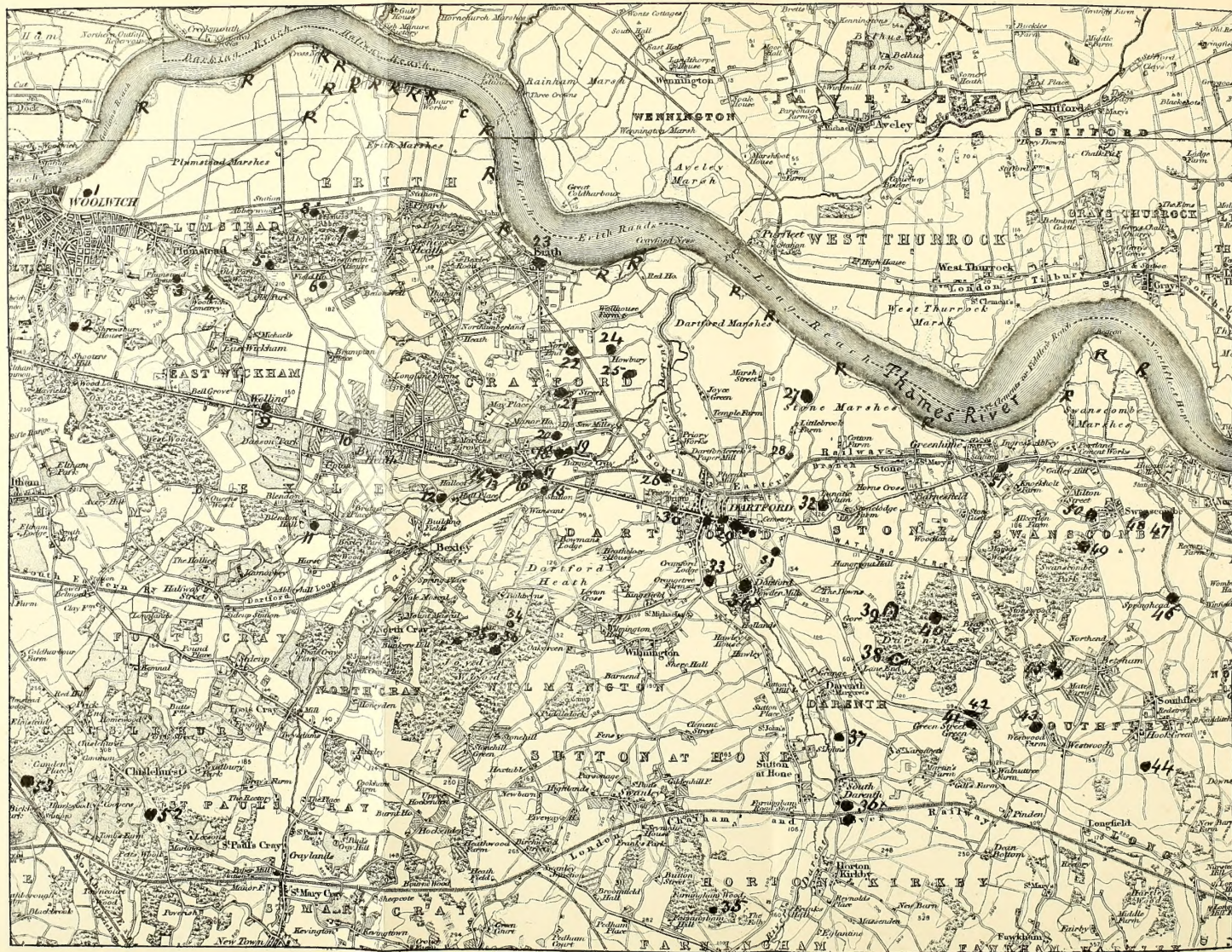
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C. T. KELL, PHOTO-LITHO & PUBLISHED BY ST. HOUBORN, E.C.

Ancient Sites in the District of Dartford, Kent marked by F.C.J. Spurrell.



There are some very extensive banks and excavations on the top of the Telegraph Hill, Swanscombe, on either side of the old Roman way.

There is a camp on Mount's Wood, not, however, of great importance, and the outline disturbed.

In Darenth Wood are banks and works on the south-east side. Again on the south-west side, overlooking Lane End, they are of considerable area.*

Hasted mentions banks at Greenstreet Green, and to the westward of it. Both these I have formerly identified and marked on the map, though now they are obliterated.

There is a faint outline of a camp (oval) 500 yards south-east of Howbery. This is nearly obliterated.

There is a square camp with works, lying on the site of a previous village in Jorden's Wood. It is probably Roman, but this is not quite clear. I cannot reconcile it, however, with any forms known to be Saxon. Stone arrow-heads and Roman pottery are found in it.†

* This list will explain the numbers on the map opposite, R.=Roman; C. Celtic; T. Teutonic, Saxon, or Norse.

1 Urns, pottery. The Warren. R.	29 Foundation burials, coins, misc.
2 Tumulus. Shrewsbury House Grounds. R.	objects on East Hill and Town of Dartford. R.
3 Tumulus. Plumstead Common. R.	30 Coin. West Hill. R.
4 Leaden Coffin. East Wickham. R.	31 Tumuli. T. ?
5 Iron furnace and early hut holes. Bostol Heath. C.	32 Coins. R.
6 Tumulus, partly examined. R.	33 Foundations, misc. R.
7 Tumulus. Crematory. T.	34 Tumulus. R.
8 Wick. Lesnes Abbey. T.	35 Tumulus not burial. C.
9 Urns and Coin. R.	36 Square camp. R.
10 Coin. R.	Pottery. R.
11 Urns, etc. Blenden. R.	34* Burials. T.
12 Pottery. R. and C.	35* Foundation. R.
13 Leaden Coffin. R.	36* Graveyard. T.
14 Deneholes. T.	37 Foundations. R.
15 Ornaments. R.	38, 39 Camps or enclosures. R.
16 Foundations, etc. R.	40 Small camp on Badger's Mount. R.
17 Coins, miscellaneous objects. High Road. R., T., etc.	41 Tumuli. } Mentioned by Hasted.
18 Misc. R., T.	42 Earthwork. }
19 Ditto. R.	43 Earthwork. }
20 Ditto. R.	44 Pottery. R.
21 Pottery. Perry Street. R.	45 Tumuli. R.
22 Pottery. R.	46 Springhead finds. R.
23 Coins. R. and C.	47 Foundations. R.
24 Tumulus. R.	48 Misc. pottery, etc. R.
25 Very ancient camp. R.	49 Circle camp. R.
26 Pottery in Denehole and on surface. R.	50 Misc., etc. R.
27 Littlebrook Walls. T.	51 Foundations and remains in Denehole. R.
28 Burials. T.	52 Earthworks (Paul's Cray Common). R.
	53 Misc. in Denehole. R.
	R. Roman remains in the Marshland.

† See *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxviii., plate 1, for a plan.

There are ancient enclosures still visible on Paul's Cray Common, which have been figured in our volumes by Mr. Flinders Petrie.*

The old roads of the country side can easily be inferred when they are found to connect certain ancient sites, and when judged to have existed previously to their having been crossed unconformably and regardless of convenience by later ones of known date. There are plenty of older ways than the Roman street now called the Dover Road. This road was called Watling Street by the Saxons. A military way undoubtedly existed in Roman times, and I think before then.

The top of Swanscombe Hill was a most unfavourable spot for a road; it is capped with greasy clay and is very steep. Heavy baggage could have been carried over it with great difficulty, and in winter it must often have been quite impracticable for an extensive equipage. I think it more than probable that this road was rarely used, and that the branch leaving Dartford Brent by Greenhithe, Northfleet, and Gravesend to Strood, superseded it during the Roman occupation.

No Roman remains are found on Swanscombe Hill top, but by the more northerly or alternate road they are found.

The old road by the Jorden's Wood Camp is certainly pre-Roman, although now discontinued even as a path in the wood.†

There are few tumuli here. One on Shooter's Hill, one on Bostol Heath, one in Abbey Wood, opened and found to be a crematory. The How, which gave the name to Howbury; two in Baldwyn's Park. One I opened and found not to be a burial mound.

Several tumuli once existed on Dartford Brent, and also in the woods overlooking Betsom. Near there I remember three close together, and one is marked on the Ordnance map.

Iron smelting has left traces at Dartford Heath, Northfleet, and at Abbey Wood, and on Bostol Heath.

This last was a very rude Bloomery, if such a term can be used to a Celtic work, for such I find to be its age. This was a small work; much slag, however, covers the country for a couple of miles along the hill edge.

There are of course numerous earthworks on the country side which do not call for special mention. Dams across valleys are not uncommon, ancient banks which served the purpose of dividing land or edging enclosures. Most of these are evidently of historic date, and present no special points of interest. On Dartford Heath, however, there are numerous depressions and elevations which call for a word; they may be classified thus, small depressions; round, shallow, and rare. A few larger ones having the same proportionate width to depth as the smaller. Square depressions and oblong angular pits, these are mostly in rows, and placed as close as possible together. There are also many tumuli. These vary very much, but none are of large size, or exceed 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in height.

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, XIII., 8.

† See *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxviii., plate i.

When perfect they rise to a point so that there is no comfortable standing room. A slight and narrow ditch about one foot deep surrounds the mound—into which, projecting from the mound, are numerous (but an uncertain number of) very small steps with intervals between. These mounds are found in alignments, of which there are several. Yet in no case is there more than three or four in a straight line; one row in a slightly serpentine course extends over a large part of the Heath. The distances between the mounds varies greatly, from one yard to fifty or sixty, their size and height vary equally. If these in any way represent military arrangements, they are so far as regularity goes sadly deficient in the proverbial quality proper to the art. That several mediæval camps occupied the Heath is on record, as well as the notable one in the Prince Regent's time. Hence some confusion of alignment would be a necessity, but that hardly explains the want of symmetry I have noticed. Some years ago I dug into these mounds at various places, and found in every case that the gravel of the Heath had been heaped on the sod and that no mystery beyond that which appeared to the eye lay concealed. Similarly I examined numerous depressions or hut circles, with, however, no result as to dating them. Apparently, therefore, all these works on Dartford Heath are mediæval and military, the more ancient having been obliterated.

THE TIDE WALLS OF THE THAMES.

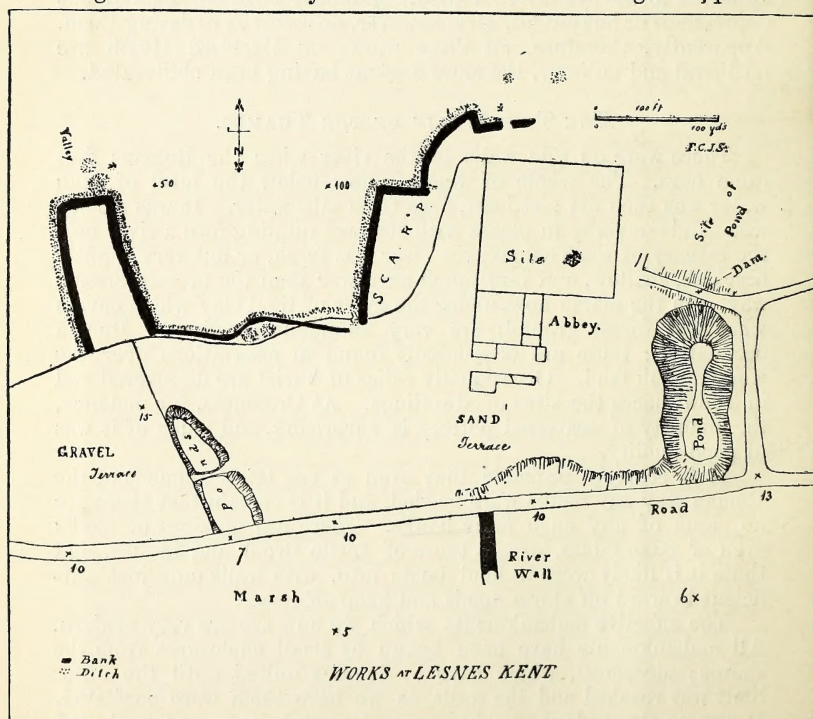
There were no tide walls to the river when the Romans first came here. The whole of what is now below the level of high water was then dry; at least, free from salt water. It was a thick woodland—marshy in places with streams running into a river now the estuary of the Thames; the river was fresh, or but very slightly brackish, shallow, and very much narrower than the present stream way. In the marsh now, under the layer of tidal clay which covers what was forest ground, are very abundant remains of Roman occupation; these are occasionally found in excavations over the whole marsh land. Occasionally relics of burial are discovered and in a few places the sites of dwellings. At Crossness, for instance, the quantity of scattered pottery is surprising, and much of it was of good quality.

It is scarcely probable that even at the latest moment of the Roman stay any banks were needed, and it is certain that there are no signs of any such early banks. There are no signs of banks even of Saxon date, except those of Little Brook and Lesnes, and these it is likely were to haul boats into, with walls only just sufficient to ward off storm floods and keep off foes.

The effective embankments which we now see are very modern. All embankments have been begun by small enclosures from the shores; piecemeal, which have by degrees united until the outer limit was reached and the walls as we have them were perfected. It was no stupendous, mighty, or vast work begun, continued, and ended at a single effort. They were hundreds of years in reaching their present limits. The earliest recorded mining of any import-

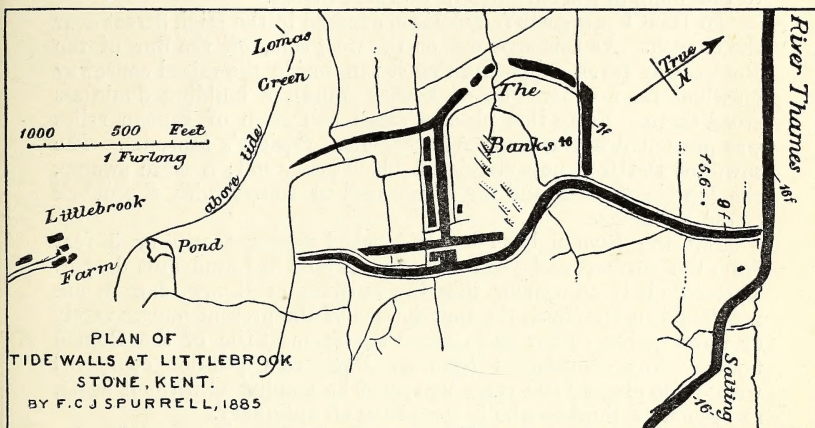
ance in this district is that of the marsh at Lesnes, and if the Canons began immediately after their foundation, which is unlikely, they had not done anything important until nearly one hundred years after, viz., in 1279.

The writers who have previously considered this question have been under a complete misapprehension as to the state of nature when the Romans lived here, believing that no change in the level of land and sea has happened since. Even Beale Poste, when treating of changes in the coasts of England, has noticed that ancient Roman towns built on estuaries have since been buried by deposits from the water; but he thinks that this is solely due to the raising of the bed of the river, and consequently its water level by the deposits brought down by the stream. In this he just misses the point I wish to insist on, that, though this would be true as to a fresh water stream, it is *not* true of an estuary, the height of the deposits of which are regulated solely by the height reached by the tide. If, therefore, we find land surfaces, as at Crossness and elsewhere, now deeply buried under tidal deposits, there *has* been submergence of the land by the sea in order that this might happen.*



* A fuller account of this part of the subject is given by me in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xlii, p. 269, and in the *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, vol. xl, p. 210.

There are works at Littlebrook extending into the tideway before the modern river walls were erected. These I take to be the Wick of some early Saxons, and to have been the celebrated place mentioned in a deed of Ethelred A.D. 995. There was perhaps a similar Teutonic Wick at the place afterwards occupied by Lesnes Abbey.



Dartford was credited formerly with two ports; one of course was at the end of Hythe Street; the other I suggest was at Littlebrook; a road can still be traced from the "port" through the fields to Overy Street. In early times, the Roman way crossed the marsh untroubled by the tide. Afterwards, the tide having advanced further inland, the road was raised, becoming a causeway. In mediæval times this bank was heightened against the tide, the road running inside it as at present.

During a section made a few years ago through this road, near Stidolph's house, I saw a human skeleton extended across the bank, about *two feet* below the present surface. This of course is a strange situation; but looking to the fact that it was a tide wall, it is possible that the once owner of the skeleton had the duty of repairing the bank, and having let the tide through by his neglect was placed in the breach, thus helping to repair it while suffering punishment. Mr. S. Smiles* has mentioned that such a mode of dealing was a mediæval custom. However, I know not how far the ancient graveyard extended hereabout, so that the body, which shewed no signs of burial, might yet have been buried in sacred ground.

ROMAN REMAINS.

The spots on which Roman remains have been recorded to have been found in this district have not hitherto been numerous. Dartford itself has generally been thought, until now, to contain no

* *Lives of Engineers.*

pavements or foundations; yet there are some. Beside the circular foundation on East Hill, seen in 1822 and mentioned by Dunkin and others, I have discovered a note in Mr. Dunkin's memoranda (kindly furnished me by Miss Dunkin), in which he mentions a strong pavement of plain red tesserae under the corner shop nearest to the pump at the entrance to Lowfield Street.

In 1866 I saw some foundations exposed in the High Street near the church. As this spot was on the west side, off the line of the Roman way (even supposing that it ran inside the raised causeway on which the northern row of houses stand), a building doubtless stood there. From this place a small collection of Roman relics was presented to the Kent Archæological Society's Museum. The town of Dartford now stands on black peaty soil; a mere swamp, the deposit of floods and the tide, mixed of course with the debris of old buildings.

But the Roman level is not touched nearer than 4 or 5 feet from the surface, and the foundations would be found still deeper. Therefore it is no wonder that the outlines of Roman houses are not found in Dartford, the foundations of the present houses rarely or never going so far as to reach the topmost tile of the Roman floors. Any comparison between Dartford's position compared with other places 1700 years ago must be conducted without haste, as becomes a thinker who is *more* than an antiquary.

About three years ago I saw numerous tiles and some extensive foundations shewing wide rooms and narrow passages, with coins all of Roman date about 150 yards south-eastward of the inn called the "Orange Tree." A silver coin of Vespasian was also found on West Hill. In 1797 and 1822 numerous Roman interments were discovered on East Hill on the brow opposite to the present old graveyard (and doubtless once extending into that), five or six stone coffins were extracted, one at least from a vault. Mr. Dunkin has recorded some of these discoveries. Those in 1822 were conducted by Mr. Landale with great care. He really loved the old relics, though what he did with the portable ones I do not know. One of the stone coffins was broken up in Dartford to pave a yard. Another Mr. Landale took to his property in West Hill; this, which was broken in extraction, he mended—the side and the lid.* He raised it above the ground and sheltered it. Within the last few years, however, it has been shifted about, and is beginning to suffer from exposure and frost. It is well worked and very lightly made. The stone is a shelly limestone. There is no inscription. Dimensions: widest 30 inches, longest 82 inches, narrowest 18 inches. The lid is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, bevelled all round, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bevel extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches. The bottom is bevelled 1 inch in 5 inches; the bottom is 4 inches thick; the depth outside 18 inches, inside 11 inches.

I have prevailed on the renter of the ground to get it out of

* J. Dunkin has given a sketch of this, by A. J. Kempe, in his *History of Dartford*.

its corner for the Society to look at. Roman remains consisting of foundations of buildings are mentioned by Beale Poste as existing in Crayford. From what he says, and from the existence of sundry bits of tile there, I take the spot to be on the site of Swaisland's printing factory. Pieces of brick may be seen occasionally on the left bank of the new river (the Cray) in the bordering fields north of the bridge. From this place beads and sherds are found E. and N. on the slopes on the hill of which Eardmont stands. Roman relics have been found close to the Crayford railway station. A leaden coffin was found close to the direct line of the Roman highway in the Bexley Road, near the Iron Church. Abundant remains have been found in old deneholes and shallow pits near Perry Street, Crayford, and also in the brick earth pit at Slades Green, where were graves and numerous bits of pottery all Roman. There are two sites of villas or house foundations unrecorded also—one on the edge of the stream immediately opposite St. John's, and another on the left bank of the Ebbsfleet in the bend of the stream, three-quarters of a mile E.S.E. of Northfleet Church. Around Betsom, and especially on the east slopes of the hills overlooking that place, were many tumuli, apparently Roman. On the cutting for the railway one mile south of Southfleet Church a pit was found with Roman remains in it. Pottery was found also in the square camp in Jorden's Wood. I found pottery also near Bourne House, Bexley, the only previous find there having been nearly two miles off at Blendon.

Some fifty years ago a row of cinerary pots full of bones were dug up at Welling, close to the high road. Two or three of these are now in the Canterbury Museum.

Several coins have been found in sundry places not previously recorded, at Bexley Heath, Upton, on the high road near the junction of the two roads, Erith* High Street, and the Stone Lunatic Asylum. At East Wickham a Roman burial—viz., a lead coffin in a wood case, another body lay near. Beneath the whole district of the Marshland, Roman pottery, burials and sites of dwellings are found, especially at Crossness. I have repeatedly found fragments of pottery on the shore of the Thames along the whole line of marshes between Woolwich and Gravesend.

The well-known Roman remains at Springhead so often described by Mr. Roach Smith, and others need not be particularly mentioned here, except to say that new discoveries of minor importance are continually being made. But I must say that I cannot consider that these finds, *per se*, constitute any right in this spot to the title of Vagniacæ, no relics in any way pointing to that town having been found. Even their comparative abundance is of

* I have to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. H. W. Smith in telling me of several places, previously unknown to me, whence he has procured some miscellaneous objects of Roman date, viz.:—Near the City of London Lunatic Asylum; Swan Lane, Crayford; High Street, Erith; and the hillside under Eardmount in Crayford.

no value, as Mr. Geo. Payne seems to think from the remarks introductory to his excellent maps of Kent issued by the Society of Antiquaries. Indeed, so far as that goes, more abundant and important remains have been found in the town and East Hill of Dartford than Springhead. Yet no one would give the former the name of Vagniacæ in consequence merely of that.

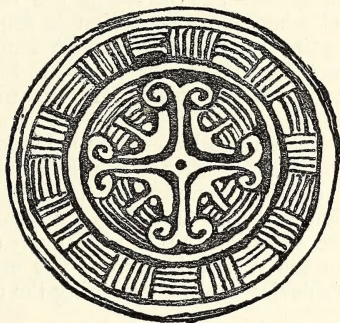
SAXON REMAINS.


The Anglo-Saxon remains as known at present are very limited, there being but four places in which evidence of interment has occurred and two riverside works which can be assigned to a Teutonic or Norse origin.

The earliest recorded remains are swords and relics apparently from graves in the powder works at Dartford. Then comes the cemetery at Darenth. This extends on both sides of the Chatham and Dover Railway Embankment; on the hillside, where it crosses the stream, and if, as seems certain, it is to be found under the embankment as well, the length must be nearly a quarter of a mile by 200 yards broad. Attention was first attracted by the report of skeletons, pots, and brooches having been found in digging foundations for the Home for little boys. Subsequently, cottages being required northward of the railway, the Rev. Mr. Coates watched the diggings, and conducted a few personally. I saw some of the work in 1867, and all in 1868, and I think that as no record has been preserved, my notes of the matter are still new enough to present at this time. The slope of the hill is rather rapid, and in consequence of a hedge having stopped the regular washing of the soil (chalk), the graves were extremely superficial, the skulls and pottery having been broken in many places by the plough, and some of the relics strewn on the surface. In any case, the graves were very shallow, having been dug deep enough to rest the body on the solid chalk merely. They were not cleverly dug, some being so short as to cramp the body, and others being irregular in shape. The bones were decayed in very varying amounts, so also were the iron implements found—some utterly reduced to rust, while others when ground down by the labourers took a good edge. The position of the bodies was chiefly looking directed to the eastward, with the heads to the west, but I observed that there was much variation in direction, and that the more northern graves pointed more to the true north than those to the southward—there appeared to be a rotation in the line of direction, the result of indifference. The bodies being laid on their backs, there was generally a flint stone or two, a lump of chalk, or perhaps a crumbling clod, placed under the back of the head, to raise it. The graves were very close together, almost breaking into one another. The total number opened on this side of the embankment while I was able to attend was about sixty. Apparently the wealth of the persons buried increased towards the N.E. of the ground. Very many of the graves contained apparently nothing in the way of ornaments, utensils, or weapons, and were the resting-places of the corpses of poor people.

In all the graves that I saw small particles of charcoal were scattered amongst the remains. In a few cases a double handful of charcoal was found in a heap near the middle of the body, which apparently occupied the middle of the grave. This, I suppose, with Kemble, to shew the use of the anti-Christian mode of burial by cremation in an attenuated and symbolical form, when the people, being Pagan, and desiring the modes of Pagan burial, were debarred by the law from carrying them out, except by some form of compromise.

Most of the objects found were presented to the Kent Archæological Society, and are now in its Museum.



The ornament on the cup-shaped brooch is a cross, and it might be said that it was a sign that the wearer was a Christian. I think, however, that would be too hasty a judgment from the evidence afforded by the ornamental tracery of a brooch to prove that. I am under the impression also that the elements of ornament or superstition of which the cross is composed are essentially Pagan, and that the peculiar signs which the arms of the cross carry are united in the Darenth case as a rare and single instance. The  which is there seen is the simple conventional form for a head or face. In various forms it occupies the centre or leading position of a series of ornamental lines in very many Teutonic personal ornaments of different shapes. Sometimes the whole ornament is in the form of this figure. It is seen in Saxon (Teutonic) ornaments, singly, double, quadruple (but unjoined), and septuple. There is a remarkable case of it in the British Museum, placed inside the four arms of a cross, but no one would think, I suppose, that the cross in this case was Christian from the peculiarity of the face emblem obliterating to the eye the importance of the cross.

There is an example from Ashendon, Buckinghamshire. It is very curious. In a groundwork of crossed lines in separate blocks, like those round the edge of the Darenth specimen, are four of these signs placed equidistant from the centre and the margin, and from each other. Within them are seven radiating lines—two of these touch the "*face*" figure, the rest do not, clearly shewing that the

cross was not intended, although nearly formed by a mere accident. These crosses are all "Greek," not Latin, in shape.

Therefore, this figure is a mark which has been used on the field of ornament, and connected accidentally with the centre in consequence of dividing the field by radiating lines.

That this "face" figure is mystical, I believe, is shewn from its recurrence in various unexpected situations. A form of it was used in coinage, and particularly in that of Offa, where it has been described as meaning *merciorum* by contraction and the use of the Saxon \mathfrak{M} , but that is not so. To the "*m*" is added eyes, and the stem is carried downward in a marked manner, *i.e.*, the nose. The sign of contraction, so called, at the top of the face may have been so, but it is found where no contraction is required. In Offa's coins this sign remains as a Pagan emblem cunningly introduced by way of a contracted word and as a set-off to the sign of the Christian cross, which is also used, for Offa was at best but a political Christian.

As to the form of the so-called cup-shaped brooches rare in Kent, it has been said by Ackerman that it was the result of copying the cup-shaped coins of the Byzantine Emperors, but the earliest scyphate coin known is of the date 979 A.D., and the Saxon cup-shaped brooches are all earlier. It is more likely that the idea came to Byzantium from the West; if it were not certain that it was merely a moneyer's device in so constructing the coins.

SAXON GRAVES AT LITTLEBROOK.

In the beginning of January 1883 Mr. Percy Hassell sent me word that some graves have been opened near Littlebrook, Dartford. I went at once to see them, and found that seven or eight skeletons had been disturbed in removing gravel from the edge of the top of the hill overlooking Littlebrook Farm, by the side of the road on the eastward. Very few relics, a few small bits of pot of Saxon forms were all I saw. Mr. Hassell tells me that some of the graves were placed due east and west three feet apart, but that the feet were nearer than the heads, so that in the result there was another case of rotation in direction, different to that at Darenth caused by mere carelessness. There were other graves and some still remain.

These graves, from their position on the brow of the hill overlooking the river-walls of the Wick of Littlebrook, appear to be those of the inhabitants and sea-faring visitors (not usually rich people) belonging to the Saxon port of that name, which appears to have enjoyed much fame in the tenth century.

Mr. H. W. Smith, of Belvedere, has a few ornaments from graves at Crayford, some from the fields above the left bank of the New River north of the bridge, and some from Swan Lane, among them a beautiful little button of bronze thus described:—it is exactly an inch across the base, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. At the top are four engraved leaves within a circle, the stems inwards. On the outer side is a very characteristic wavy pattern in

raised lines. A plate is soldered over the base with a hole in the centre and a loop over that for the thong. There were also found brass and bronze spurs, buckles, bits, and curb chains, but their present possessors I know not.

DENEHOLES.

These caves abound in this particular neighbourhood, and from Lambarde downwards have received notice from all local historians. Yet none have delivered a clear account of them. During the many years I have examined the subject, and especially since the last meeting of this Society in Dartford, I have arrived at very definite conclusions.

There are varieties in form, all, however, having a narrow shaft to obtain the sole access to the cavern. There is (1) a simple cave of a beehive shape, (2) a small cluster of little caves, three in number, round the bottom of the shaft, and (3) a series of excavations founded on the principal idea of rectangular crossing of short tunnels. The whole are found here; and though in parts of Kent, as at Lenham and elsewhere, a few departures from the simple plans before mentioned have been found, they are exceedingly rare. Perhaps the finest specimen known, certainly the best I know, is to be seen at Stankey Wood, Bexley. It is 70 feet deep and contains four pillars, besides two which have fallen.

The situation of these caves is anywhere almost in the northern half of the county. Few rocks are suitable for digging caves in, and chalk stands first. The chalk is reached through 100 or 120 feet of superincumbent soil, and it is penetrated in still more numerous instances by shafts without an overlying soil at all.

The age of these holes extends from the Neolithic to a recent or, I may say, the present age; but few are of the time when stone or bone was employed to dig them. The majority belong to the age of iron, but they extend through the Roman period, and were largely used by that people as rubbish pits, which have hereabouts furnished many a Roman relic.

The principal features connected with Deneholes is that each is separate from the other, however near they were dug. If by any chance fear was entertained that one should break into the other, work was stopped or a swerve was made. All the holes are so far as the rock will permit very circumscribed in area, closely and neatly excavated. They are of large size, usually of the cubic content of a haystack of the present day, and as variable. The oldest forms are smallest. Some have received additional excavation, which has generally shewn itself by a peculiarity easily detected.

As to the use of these; I am now in a position to point out, that although once not able to speak with any sort of conviction or decision, I am now. The careful surveys by myself and excavations I have, in conjunction with friends, worked at; together with the admirable excavations in Essex by the Essex Field Club, conducted by my friend Mr. T. V. Holmes, enable me to speak more decidedly.

They are secret hiding-places. They are the hiding-places for grain. Such has been the customary mode of hiding grain over the whole of the old world. In Spain it is the method in use now. In France it has for some centuries died out; but it is universal in a sense that it *has* been the custom, if not the present one, in every part of the world. The main point of interest with us here is the great size and depth of the pits. The depth I have accounted for; a reason for the size I find to be that forage, straw, hay, etc., were garnered in these pits besides grain, as shewn by Diodorus in his excerpt from Pytheas' travels. In the countries where the custom is most common, the fields are always green, or there are *none*. In England, during the long winter, the cattle needed hay, and during the periods of history and before it, hay stacks were the first things a raider and an enemy burnt. But in a cave, so easily hidden, this could not be done; and history has proved that this use of these caves has been common to many countries. Pliny's remarks about the deep caves with veins like mines has reference to another set of excavations. That the chalk excavated was scattered about and found useful in manuring the land is a mere consequence of the necessity for its unobtrusive disposal and the observation of beneficial results.*

* See an article on Deneholes by F. C. J. Spurrell, *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxviii., p. 391. Also Report of the Denehole Explorations by the Essex Field Club, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, 1887, in which are several papers bearing on the subject.

CRAYFORD CHURCH.

BY MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A.

THE church is situated near the termination of a ridge of hill, and therefore occupies a conspicuous position from most points of view. It takes its name, like four other parishes, from the little River Cray, which, rising from the chalk at Orpington, has doubtless in the course of thousands of years formed the Cray Valley. Crayford is the last of these parishes before the stream loses its individuality in the Darent and Thames. The river is nowhere more than a mere rivulet, though its title of "Ford" shews that it must at one time have attained here a higher rank among streams than it now possesses.

The name of the church and parish was not, however, originally "Crayford;" in Domesday Book it is called "Erhede;"* at that date there were here a church and three valuable mills, and within, certainly, a century later, it is spoken of as "Erde vel Earhethē."† One must admit that the sound of this name raises much doubt as to the identity of the locality, and whether the neighbouring church with the parish of Erith was not the locality referred to, but the topographical authorities are definitely of opinion that Erhede, Erde, Earhethē are names for the church and parish now called Crayford; and it is not necessary for me to investigate and enter upon a dissertation on this point when our subject is rather the personal history of the church.

The dedication is to St. Paulinus, first Bishop of York, and subsequently Bishop of Rochester; who died A.D. 644, and was buried at Rochester; we hear nothing but good of him. Another St. Paulinus was Bishop of Treves, who, after contending valiantly for the faith, died A.D. 360. There was also a Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, who has the credit of introducing great bells into ecclesiastical use. But knowing what one does of the affection in early times for local

* Larking's *Kent Domesday*, p. 11.

† Hearne, *Textus Roffensis*, 228-31.

saints, and in the absence of any reason to the contrary, we may fairly assume that the dedication is to St. Paulinus of York. The orientation of the building corroborates, as far as it goes, this theory: the inclination of the chancel is 10° and the nave 15° south of east. Theoretically the orientation would be, for St. Paulinus of York (10th October) 10° south of east; St. Paulinus of Treves (31st August) $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of east.

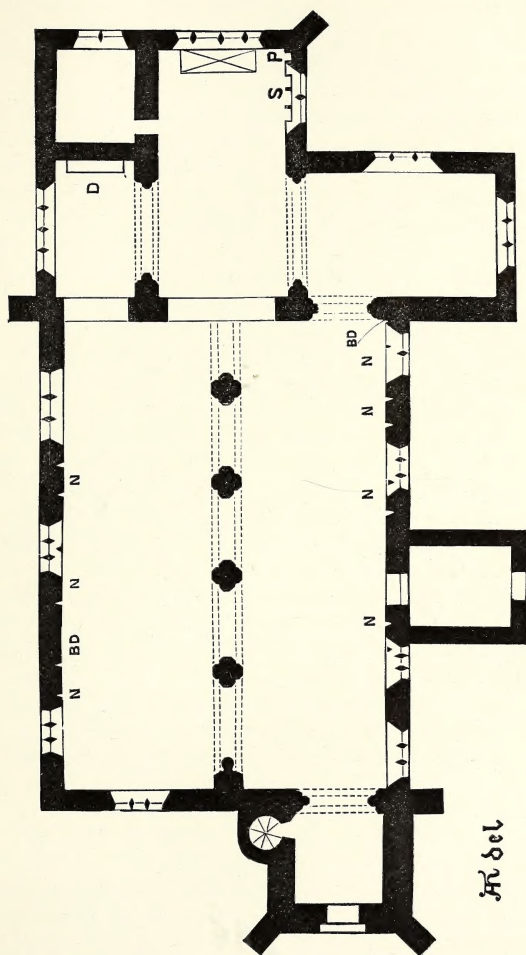
The internal dimensions of the church, in feet and inches, are as follows: The double nave $62:6 \times 42:8$. Chancel $32:5 \times 18:3$. North chantry $17:9 \times 10:4$. South chantry $16:3 \times 25:3$. Tower $11:8 \times 10:3$. Extreme length $110:1$. Extreme width $55:8$.

As to the history of the structure we have no information except what we can gather for ourselves from a careful inspection of it. When the church was visited by that indefatigable ecclesiologist, Sir Stephen Glynne, prior to the year 1840, all the antiquity visible was limited to an indication of Decorated work in the chancel window, and the rest of the building appeared to be Perpendicular.* But in 1862 a so-called "restoration" took place, when, upon the walls being stripped of plaster, there appeared the outlines of blocked windows of Norman date, which, judiciously, were not covered up again, and we can see for ourselves that the outer walls, north and south, are clearly of good and somewhat early Norman date. These windows were very narrow at the outer face, and splayed to a few inches at the inner face of the wall; they are set rather high up, which generally indicates an early date. We may fairly assume that the present structure of the nave was erected not later than 1150.

Next is the south doorway, small and absolutely plain, but for an external hoodmould; from its form it may be assigned to about a century later.

There is in the tower a two-light window, of a design not uncommon in the Early Decorated period; the indication of Decorated work which Sir Stephen Glynne noticed in the chancel, may very probably have been of the same date, but, whatever it was, it was swept away at the "restoration." On the other hand, it is to be noted, as a corroboration of his opinion, that during these modern works a piscina and triple sedilia were discovered in the south wall of the chancel, and, so far as in their present state they afford any indication,

* Glynne, *Churches of Kent*, page 323. The Preface notes that, unless otherwise stated (which is not the case here), the church notes of which the volume consists were made between 1829 and 1840.



CRAYFORD CHURCH.

(Scale, 24 feet to 1 inch.)

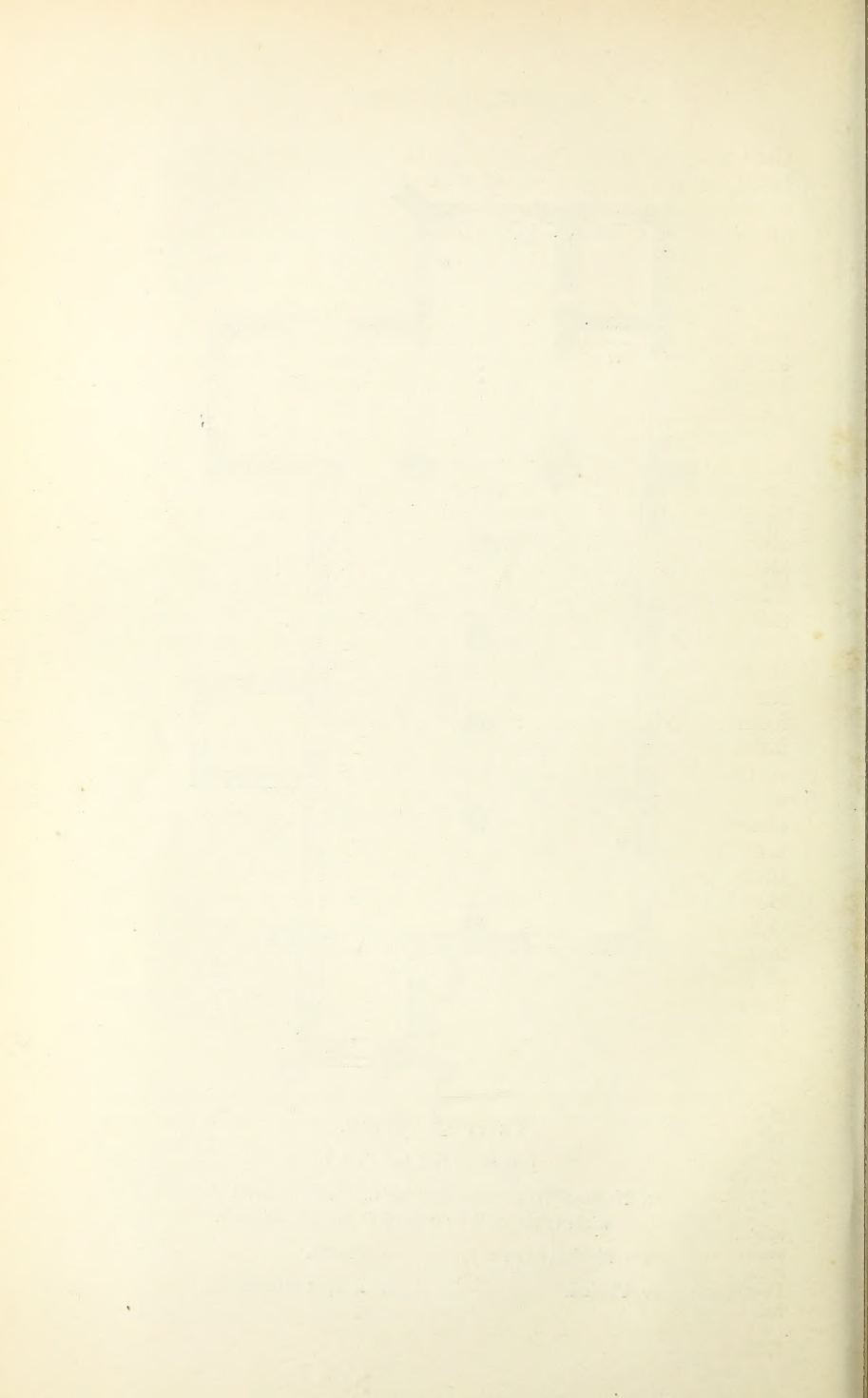
N Norman Windows—blocked (*their size is shewn by nicks in the wall, or a mark in the window cill*).

BD Blocked Doorways.

s Sedilia.

P Piscina.

D Draper Monument.



they seem to be of Decorated date. They are terribly mutilated, for all projections were hacked away, and the hollows were built up and plastered over; this was probably done in obedience to some such injunction as that of Dr. Bentham, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1565, to dam up all manner of hollow places in the chancel and church.* It is stated that a small plaster (probably clunch) capital, which had evidently been turned in a lathe, was discovered at the time of the "restoration;"† it has since disappeared, but presumably was the capital of one of the shafts which separated the sedilia.

We now come to an extremely remarkable feature in the church, viz.: that the body, instead of consisting of a nave and aisles, or a simple nave, is divided into two equal parts by an arcade running down the centre and terminating just above the point of the chancel arch. This plan, though not absolutely unique, is very nearly so; the only other instances I have met with in England being at Caythorpe in Lincolnshire, and Hannington, Northamptonshire.‡

Rare examples occur abroad: at Söborg, in Zealand, there is one of four bays, vaulted, and probably of quite Early English date; and another, which was of early date, formerly existed at Aarkirkeby in the Danish island of Bornholm prior to the "restoration" of that church, whether vaulted or not does not appear.§ It is quite possible that one or two examples of late Gothic date may be found in city churches on the Continent, where the peculiarity of plan may be accounted for by the difficulties of the site, but there is no such reason in the example above mentioned. Besides these, there is another type in very common use in Gottland; and, as I am informed by Mr. Seddon, a similar instance in the ruined church of St. Aldhelm in the Island of Portland; and, I think, not unfrequently in crypts under Cathedral choirs; but the object in these cases was palpably to assist in sustaining the weight of stone vaulting, while in the cases I first referred to, the pillars are very light,

* The distinction of chancel and church, as here made, and also in the order of the Vicar-General in reference to Crayford Church, as mentioned later, is noteworthy, since it affords an illustration of the meaning of Canon lxxxii of 1603 directing the Commandments to be set up at the east end of the church, *i.e.* the nave, not the chancel.

† *The Ecclesiologist*, 1862, p. 68.

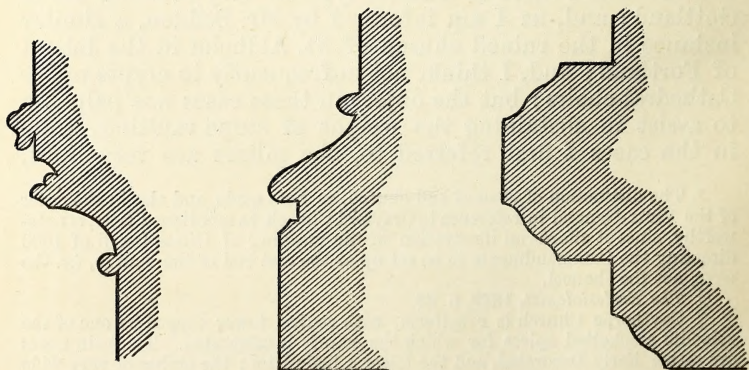
‡ Caythorpe Church is cruciform, with central tower capped by one of the splendid crocketed spires for which the county is celebrated. The twin naves are rather Early Decorated, and the tower a little later; the arches of very wide span, and springing from very light pillars. Hannington is entirely Early Decorated; arches light and lofty; the chancel arch, on which they abut, has had to be fortified by a strong beam backing its eastern face.

§ *Bornholmske Kirker*; Hans J. Holm, Kjobenhavn, imp. fol., 1878, plts. 1, 32. 3.

and the arches of large span, fit only for the duty they have to perform, which is to carry a few feet of wall and the ridge of the roof. It will be at once apparent that the arrangement is bad, structurally, since the thrust of the arch, or half arch, is met only by the transverse wall which forms the chancel arch; architecturally, as necessitating a very low chancel arch, of unsightly form, as it usually is; and ecclesiastically, from the practical inconvenience of the arrangement.

Whatever may have been the reason which led to the adoption at Crayford of this very rare arrangement, there seems reason to believe that it is not original, nor even of early date, such as the arcade itself would lead one to assume.

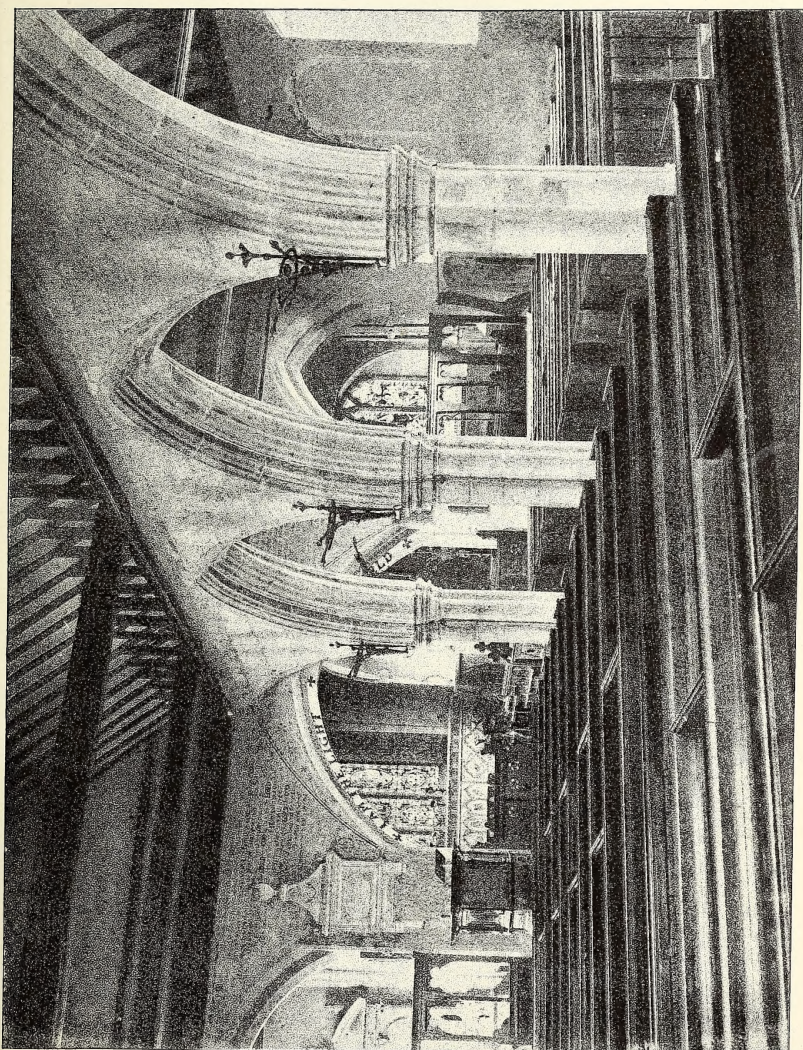
The arcade consists of four arches of large span, and an additional half arch at the east end, which does not follow the same curve, and looks rather awkward; these arches, which are recessed and moulded with a wave mould on the chamfer plane, rest on rather slender pillars, being a cluster of four combined in a bold wave-like form, and are unusually low for large arches, and rendered more so by the bases resting on a well-defined plinth. The west respond has only the shaft carrying the inner member of the arch, and the wave moulding of the outer member is carried down to the ground. The form of shaft and arch moulding is such as were most usual in Late Decorated and Early Perpendicular work. The caps and bases are rather spreading, and change from semi-circular to semi-octagonal, and the general appearance is that of rather Late Perpendicular, but not so as will be seen in the accompanying cut.



Cap. and Base of Nave Pillars.

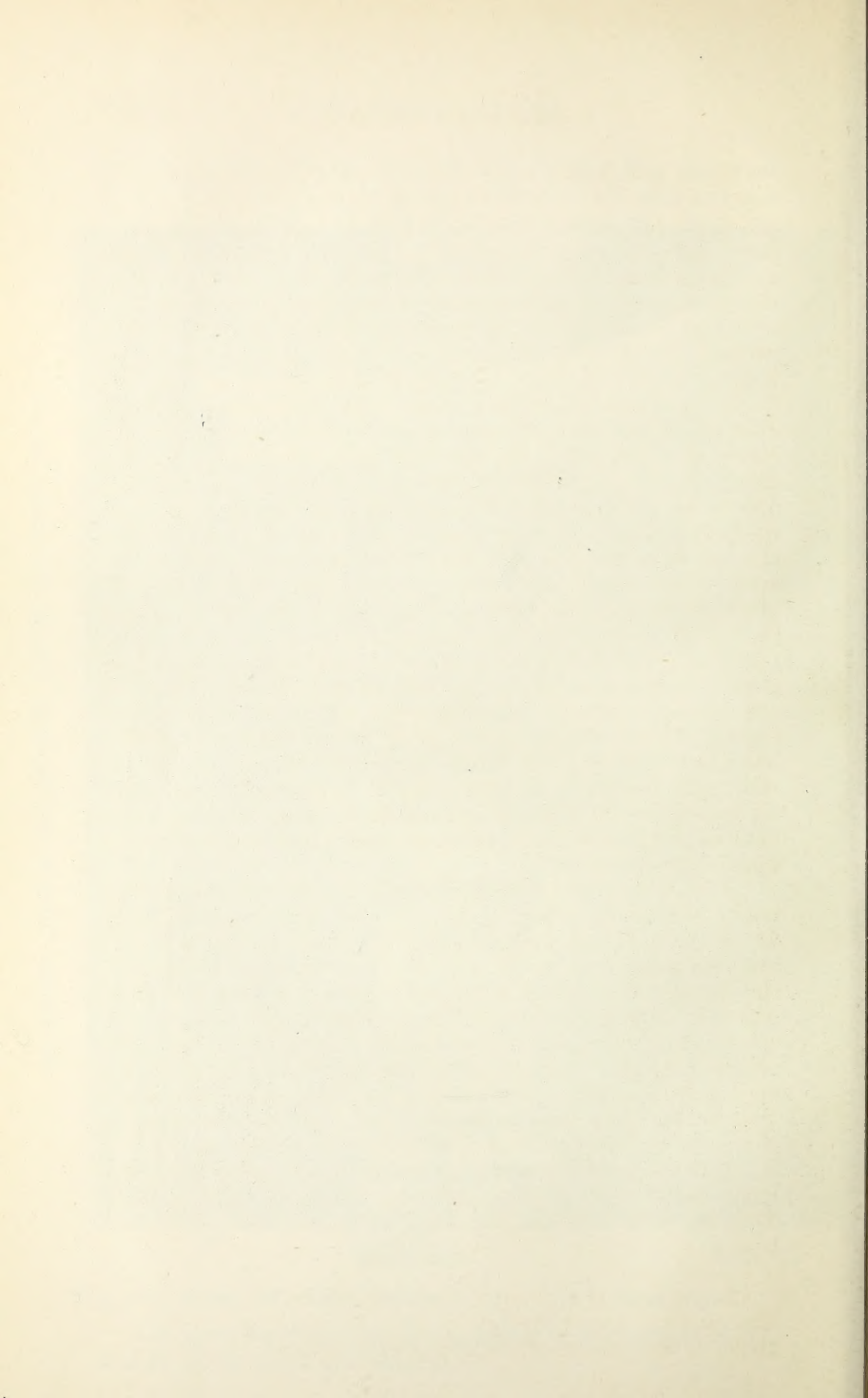
Nave Arch.

The facts bearing upon the question as to the date of the arcade, as we see it, are these :



"THE PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

CRAYFORD CHURCH (ST. PAULINUS), SHEWING THE CENTRAL ARCADE.



When the church was "restored" there was found in the west wall of the double nave the remains of a doorway, five feet wide, just at the spot where is the west respond of the arcade, shewing conclusively that the arcade was built at a later date; but, in absence of knowledge of the date of the doorway, it is quite possible it may have been Norman.

At what precise date Sir Stephen Glynne visited the church we unfortunately do not know, except that it must have been between 1829 and 1840; the arcade then existed as now.

In the outer wall of the north aisle there is a very small doorway which one would assume to have opened to the staircase which led to the rood-loft by a passage crossing the aisle; a not unusual arrangement, of which an example occurs at Chislehurst. The date is very late, as were most rood-staircases. Now it is quite clear that with a very low chancel arch, and the half arch abutting on it just over the apex, there could have been no rood-loft there. On the other hand, it is possible that the staircase led on to the roof; but as against this suggestion there is nothing to indicate that the roof had a parapet. One little independent puzzle is presented by the position of this doorway, but not affecting the present question; the cill is at some height from the floor of the church, and, beside that, the ground has risen (as we learn from the partly buried exterior of the north doorway), so that the cill must have been fully six feet above the original ground-level, much too high to be entered without a flight of steps, and much too low for an upper rood-doorway.

If we look to proportion of parts, we find that the chancel is 18 feet 3 inches wide; a corresponding nave would be about 21 or 22 feet, and supposing aisles about 9 feet 6 inches (ample for an early aisle), and allowing for the thickness of the arcade, the entire width amounts to 42 feet 8 inches, which is the actual width of the present double nave.

Another indication of the division into nave and aisles is afforded by the position of the tower, which opens by an arch into just that part of the building where the south aisle would have been situated. Prior to the rebuilding of the premises eastwards there was, over the arch leading into it, a small lancet window; an unusual position in any case, but almost absolutely exceptional unless to light an aisle. The east wall of the tower shews that the roofing has not been always as it is now, and perhaps gives some indication of an aisle roof.

As regards the chancel arch we are left in some doubt. The present broad, unsightly arch is clearly modern, and above it we see another, apparently without pretension to

antiquity, and it may in fact be only a discharging arch to take off the special strain to which that part is put.* The half arch which ends the nave arcade eastwards does not look like an original work.

It is stated that at the "restoration" the stonework, especially about the chancel arch, shewed strong indication of having been subject to the action of a violent fire, but that is not very plain now. The shafts of the pillars shew remains of their having been painted red.

Some of the beams of the roof bear date 1630.

All the facts bearing upon the question have been thus carefully stated, so that the reader may form his own opinion; but to the writer there seems little doubt that originally the body of the church consisted of a nave and aisles, and that the present arcade was wrought in the Late Decorated period; beyond that point seems a matter of conjecture. Supposing that the severe fire occurred not long prior to 1630, and thereby the arcade was too much damaged to suffice for the double row of arches, and the expedient adopted of reconstructing a central, single arcade with the remains; this would perhaps also account for the shortness of the pillars which we have noticed. Some foundations were discovered running across the east end of the north aisle, and then running eastward toward the jamb of the chancel arch, and would appear to indicate that the aisle was originally shorter, and thus the awkward half arch would have been unnecessary. But there is no tradition of any recent great fire.

On each side of the chancel, opening into it by a broad arch, and westward into what in the ordinary division of the body of the church into nave and aisles, would be the corresponding aisles, is a chantry chapel. That on the north, now called "Draper's Chapel" from the name of subsequent possessors, is probably that which originally belonged to its founder, John Marshall.

Respecting the foundation we learn from a Return made to the Court of Augmentation by William Hyde, the Auditor or Particular Surveyor appointed to report upon the several rates of certain lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments lately belonging as well to colleges, chantries, free-chapels, guilds, fraternities, obits, lights, lamps, and other like things given to the King's Majesty, Edward VI., by force of an Act

* For all information as to facts which became apparent at the time of the "restoration" of the church, and the treatment it then received, I am indebted to the former Rector, now the Venerable the Archdeacon of Maidstone, and his very interesting pamphlet on the history of the church; but the restoration of the church took place in 1862, rather before his time.

of Parliament made in the first year of his reign;* as also to colleges, chantries, etc., given to the late King of famous memory, Henry VIII., by an Act made in his xxxvijth year;† and respectively sold, upon bargains concluded and agreed by Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, one of the General Surveyors of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues of the King's Majesty's Crown, and Roberte Kellwaye, Esquire, Surveyor of the Liveries in the King's Court of Wards and Liveries. The Commission was issued under the great seal and dated at Westminster 27th April in the King's second year (1548). The Auditor or Particular Surveyor was appointed to supervise what had been done by the General Surveyor. In this case the report was made on the 29th September in the King's second year (1548). It states that one John Marshall, late owner of a messuage and thirteen acres of marsh and meadow-land in Crayford Marsh, built an aisle (or chapel) adjoining to the church; and afterwards, by his will, gave six shillings and eightpence, out of the profits of the marsh land yearly, to be bestowed on the repair of his aisle for his own ease, and that of his heirs and assigns, owners of the said messuage for all time to come. He also directed that ten shillings further out of the said profits should be yearly distributed to the poor in bread and cheese. And he directed that the residue of such profits should be applied yearly to the finding of one obit there for ever. The annual value of the land was now estimated at twenty shillings. Very probably it was the father of this John Marshall, who is styled John Marchall the elder, Citizen and Mercer of London, who by his will, dated 12th January 1488, bequeathed to his son "all suche implementes and stuff of howshold as I have wthin my greete place in the parissche of Crayford in the Countie of Kent."‡

With this land, which had lately been in the occupation of John Leonarde, Esq., the Commissioner sold two other small parcels, one being a croft in Crayford called Brokescroft, situated at a gate called Le Parsonage Gate, in the same occupation, at a rental of sixpence, and another in the same locality, lying in the upper end of the marsh and late in occupation of Elizabeth Goldesmyth, widow, at a rental of seven shillings.

Brokescroft had been subject to an annual charge payable to the King as of his manor of Newbury, which was extin-

* Act of Parliament, 1 Edw. VI., Sec. 6 and 7 (1547).

† Act, 37 Hen. VIII.; Colleges and Chantries given to the King. (1545.)

‡ Will of John Marchall, the elder. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Horne, 28.

guished at the present sale, and there was a charge of three shillings and fourpence paid for the defence or repair of the Thames wall to the bailiff of the marsh for the time being in pursuance of the statute.

The annual value of the whole amounted to twenty-seven shillings and sixpence, and after deducting the last-mentioned charge left a net income of twenty-four shillings and twopence. The property was estimated to be worth twenty-four years' purchase, and was sold to John Leonarde on the 9th July in the same year for £29.*

The huge marble monument, which now covers almost the whole of the east wall of this chapel, commemorates William Draper, who died in 1650, and his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Cresheld, who died in 1652; he is habited as a civilian, but with sword; they are represented as lying on shelves, one above the other, on their right sides, with head supported by hand and elbow, and furnish excellent examples of the wooden type of monument for which the period was famous.

In pursuance of the Act 1 Edward VI., above referred to, a large body of Commissioners was appointed by Letters Patent, dated 14th February 1548, to ascertain what properties had come and grown to the hands and possession of the King in consequence of the dissolution of colleges, chantries, free-chapels, brotherhoods, fraternities, guilds, etc., within the County of Kent and the Cities of Canterbury and Rochester. Their report was to the following effect:—

1. An obit-land was given to the church by the Will of John Marshall (as mentioned in the account of sales†) in order to keep a yearly obit for ever. The land was worth 20s. per annum, out of which was payable a rent-charge of 3s. 4d., and to the poor there 9s., so there was left 7s. 8d. clear.

2. Lamp-land given to the church by the Will of Robert Wodeford‡ to the finding of a lamp within the said church for ever. The yearly value of the land was 6d.

3. Obit-land given to the church by the same Will, to keep an obit there for ever. The annual value of the land was 7s., charged with a payment of 2s. to the poor there, leaving 5s. clear.

4. Obit rents given and bequeathed to the same church by the several Wills of Richard Welshe, John Bygge, Alex-

* Augmentation Office, Sales of Colleges and Chantries.

† The present Return somewhat precedes the other in point of date, but on account of the Chantry Chapel the later record, that of sale, was mentioned earlier than these obits.

‡ There was formerly a monument in the church to Robert Woodford and Joan his wife, 1489 (Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, p. 335).

ander Charyte, Geoffrey Bulbeck, and Henry Isake, to keep their several obits in the said church for ever. The annual value of these rents was 20s. 8d., charged with 6s. to the relief of the poor, leaving 14s. 8d. remaining clear.*

The font subsisting up to the time of the "restoration" is described by Glynne as a plain octagon; the present font is enriched with coloured marbles, and presents a good type of design.

The Inventory of Church Goods, made by the Commissioners on 19th November 1552† mentions three great bells of bell-metal hanging in the steeple. Until recently there subsisted in their place one bell with a black-letter inscription, dated 1615, another dated 1624, and three dated 1672. These latter were in 1876 converted (no doubt with a considerable addition of metal) into a peal of eight, cast by Mears, and presented by the family of the late Mr. David Evans of Shenstone, in this parish, to his loving memory and the Glory of God.‡

The Inventory made in November 1552 refers to one which had been taken about three years previously, since which time the parishioners had sold a chalice and paten of silver parcel-gilt, weighing 11½ ounces, and a large number of vestments and similar articles, comprising vestments (or chasubles) of blue velvet, blue and black satin of Bruges, black velvet and purple damask, and others of dornyx, being nine in all; copes of blue silk, green silk, white, purple, and two others of damask, and others of crimson velvet, satin, and dornyx, being nine in all; one altar-frontal and canopy of crimson velvet, and others of crimson satin and black velvet, being nine in all; also a banner cloth with four little silver knobs at the corners, and three streamer cloths, four corporax cases, and a few other things which complete the list. These articles were sold in the interval between the two visits of the Commissioners, and the proceeds, amounting to £23 14s. 1d., had been partly invested in the purchase of a (smaller) cup of silver, weighing 8½ ounces, and the residue was spent in the repair of the church and in making a new clock in the steeple. There had also been purchased a new (reading) desk, and a new (altar) table and a linen cloth for the same. All the rest of the things mentioned in the first Inventory were reported to have been stolen at various times.

* Augmentation Office, *Chantry Certificates*, Kent, 150.

† Inventory of Church Goods, printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, and edited by Canon Scott Robertson, Vol. VIII., pp. 135, 136.

‡ Stahlschmidt, *Church Bells of Kent*, p. 238.

At the time of the second Inventory the church possessed, in moveable goods, the chalice above referred to (no paten is mentioned); 1 old cope of green silk, and 3 surplices; 3 great bells of metal in the steeple; 3 banner staves, 1 Bible, 1 book of the Paraphrasis of Erasmus, and a pillow (cushion) of green silk.* One of the Commissioners was Sir Percyval Harte, Knight, an ancestor of the Hart-Dyke family; Thomas Harman, Esquire, and Francys Goldsmith, gent., were the churchwardens.

The chalice purchased in the middle of the sixteenth century has disappeared, and the earliest plate which the church now possesses consists of the following articles: A chalice made in 1634-5 and measuring $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with diameter of 4 inches at mouth and foot; bell-shaped bowl, with knop on stem and plain mouldings on foot; a flagon, made in 1637-8, with maker's mark P.C., measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. An hexagonal paten on four feet, and a small salver of the same form on three feet, made respectively in 1738-9 and 1740-1, both of which were the gift of Madam Short on the 29th September 1740, as the inscriptions record.†

Of monumental remains, Crayford can shew but very few ancient examples. Outside the church, on the north side, is about half of a stone coffin-lid, diminishing from head to foot, but so mutilated or weather-worn, that traces, only, of a cross can be discerned on the top; it may perhaps be of Early English date.

Then, *longo intervallo*, come the Draper monument, and what is evidently but part of the mural monument of Blanche Marlar, now without date, and adhering to the north wall of the chancel. But in Weever's time several other monuments subsisted, and were duly noted by him in his invaluable work;‡ he mentions the following:

I. 1400-1437. Roger Apleton, one of the auditors of their Most Serene Highnesses Kings Henry V. and VI. and Johanna the wife of Henry IV., and Katherine the wife of Henry V., Queens of England, and of the Principality of all Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, and County of Chester, who died in the year 1400.§ And Agnes his wife *Domina* de Holbury, who died in 1437. "Cum venerit dies Domini, in misericordia ejus egrediemur."

* The pillow answered the purpose of the modern book desk for the office book.

† These are fully described by Canon Scott Robertson, in a series of Papers on the Church Plate of Kent, in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., pages 332, 388, 426, 427, 432.

‡ Weever, *Funeral Monuments*, page 335; the book was published in 1631.

§ Weever has evidently made some error in this date, probably it should be 1430.

II. Henry Ellam, one of the auditors, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Roger Apleton. Died 1479. Evidently he succeeded his father-in-law in the official position.

III. John Ellam, one of the auditors, who died in 1481. "Vite probitas, mortis despectio."

IV. Robert Woodford, who died in 1489, and Johanna his wife. We may fairly assume that it was he who gave land to the church for providing a lamp there in perpetuity, mentioned in the report of the Augmentation Office Commissioners in 1548.

The unsettlement of Church discipline (even more than of doctrine), which was occasioned by the Ecclesiastical crisis happening in the later years of King Henry VIII.'s reign, required the lapse of the greater part of a century before discipline again made itself apparent, and even then it lasted but a few brief years. An indication that the Church's rule had been re-established here at Crayford is furnished by a record included in Cardwell's *Documentary Annals*.* It would appear that some question had arisen between the Rector and some of the parishioners, as to the order to be observed by the latter upon and after communicating, which occasioned a visit to the church by Archbishop Abbot personally. The result was that on the 8th July, 1633, the Vicar-General, Sir Nicholas Brent, having, on the previous 21st May, heard the parties interested, and after mature deliberation, and in the presence of Thomas Fane, Clerk, the then incumbent parson of Crayford, and Thomas Andrews and John Ludlowe, churchwardens, and Joseph Bingham, Thomas King, and John Kettle, parishioners, and others then and there present, did order:—

"That the parishioners and inhabitants of Crayford, and others, intending thereafter to receive the Holy Communion there, shall repair unto the two ascents or foot-paces in the chancel before the Communion Table, and there, mats being laid upon the said two ascents or foot-paces to kneel upon, and on either side above the said steps to kneel upon (if by reason of the number of communicants it seems requisite—the two ascents or foot-paces being first filled), they shall in decent and reverent manner, humbly kneeling on their knees, receive the Holy Communion and Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and then return to their seats in the church, and other companies to follow in like manner."†

* Cardwell's *Documentary Annals* (No. cxxxvii.), vol. ii., p. 174.

† A few months later, Laud being then Archbishop, the King in Council decided the case of the Church of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London, and

Near the same date, viz., on 25th March 1632, the Rector (who signs his name Vane) notes that he had granted a licence to eat flesh (in Lent) to Mr. George Marler, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, upon the necessity thereof for the recovery and conservation of their healths, testified by their physician, Dr. More. In the previous Advent he had granted a similar licence to Anne Vane. On 8 March 1663 (after the restoration of the monarchy) a similar licence was granted by John Yates to Mary Kipps, being very sick.

The earliest volume of the Parish Register is headed thus: "Ab initio regni serenissimæ principis Elizabethæ; registru' Parochiæ Crayford in com. K."

From this commencement until the end of January 1576-7 the writing is good and regular, and the name of each month was always put as a separate or sub-heading. Very probably this part of the register was a transcript of a former volume or loose memoranda, in obedience to the injunctions issued by the Queen in her first year, with reference to the keeping of a parish register, in which she followed the præcedent set by King Henry VIII. in 1538, Edward VI. in 1547, and Cardinal Pole in 1557.*

The form of entry differs from that usually adopted. Instead of the date of baptism, it gives the date of birth; for marriage the entry runs that A. B. "duxit in uxorem" C. D.; instead of the date of burial, it very generally gives the date of death.

When the first change of handwriting happened, the division into months ceased, and the three classes of entries were for a short time recorded separately; the writing was very inferior and the ink bad; and from the middle of May 1599 till 1602 the register was kept very irregularly and badly in every way. In 1602 the old character of handwriting gave way to the modern form. In 1607 the surnames were for a short time engrossed, so as to catch the eye readily, but that lasted only a short time; after which, in 1610, the writing became abominable, though improved in 1623. Five years later the first volume ends.

The second volume begins irregularly and in bad writing. In 1653 we find this entry of the appointment of a Registrar, pursuant to the Act of the Republican Parliament:†—

ordered the altar to be placed at the east end of the chancel, altarwise, like that in the Cathedral. *Ibid.* (No. clx.), ii., p. 185.

* Burns, *Parish Registers*; Edition 1829, page 20.

† Act passed in 1653, cap. vi., directing that a Register be chosen, on approval of a Justice of the Peace, who was to enter in a vellum book all births, burials, and marriages, with their publications (the latter to be subscribed by a J.P.) (Scobell, *Acts and Ordinances of Parliament*, p. 237).

Whereas accordinge to the latte Acte of Chusings of Redgesters in everye parish the inhabitants of the pish of Craford have chosen Will. Lithell to execute the said Acte for the faithfull performinge of the same law, I do herebye accordinge to the scertificate of the pish confirm the said Will. Lithell in the said place of Register; as given under my hande the time aforesaid;

JOHN TWISLETON.

John Twisleton was a Justice of the Peace, resident at Dartford.

The entries at this period were always of births, not baptisms, till 1662, and not numerous. As regards marriages there are a few notes of the publication of banns, but no mention of the actual marriage; the same form continues as late as 9th March 1661-2.

From about 1560, for some time, the condition of the individual buried is frequently recorded; thus we have Labourer, Widow, Gentleman, Mason, Yeoman, Tanner, Lymer, Merchant or Citizen of London, Esquire, Beggar, Wayfarer (*peregrinus*). A few entries may be extracted:—

1560. *Obiit senex quidam nomine Arthar.*
Obiit filia cujusdam peregrini.
Obiit quidam lactanons londinensis.
1561. *Obiit quidam peregrinus per lapsum ex arbore (? fruit-picking).*
Nata fuit et sepulta Johanna filia Thomæ Daysy.
1597. *Quedam paupercula nomine Christina sepult. 14^o Januarii.*
1599. *Lewes, spurius, sepultus fuit 3^o Maii.*

A few entries evidently relating to persons of more than usual importance are written in a much more conspicuous style, of which we may take an example or two:—

- Memorandu' quod vndecimo die Junii anno do'i 1572 Will's Bridges in comit. Lancastriæ duxit Mariam filiam et inheritricem Gulielmi Owtred huius parochiæ, quæ quide' nuptiæ celebratæ fuerint in ecclesia apud Farningha' permissu Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi.
1602. Thomas Seimour, Baron', filius secundus Comit' Hertfordiensis obiit Octavo die mensis Augusti, . . . horam secunda' post meridiem; sepultus est autem vicesimo quinto die mensis eiusdem A'o 1602.
1605. Sir Frauncis Gouldsmithe, knighte, was buried in the Chappell belonging to his howse the 9 of Aprill 1605. (Re-entered on top of next page.)

Of the Rectors of the parish we find few notices.

At the end of the first volume is this entry:—

"The articles of Religion agreed . . . convocation 1562

were red ov^r Thomas Blayne in the p'sh church of al's Crayford after M'ning praier on day the 22th of M'che 1599 and assent and consent publiquely p'tested to the same on being Inducted the 22th of M'che, before easter even." (Attested by the signatures of Samuel Goldsmith, Edm^d Balam, and others, and by William Heyes who adds his Notarial paraph.)

On 20th January 1577 William Barker, Rector, was buried. Apparently he was succeeded by Robert Jordan, Minister, whose daughter Annable was baptized 1 Sept. 1582. In 1632, on 25th March, was baptized Francis, daughter of Thomas Fane, parson of the parish.

At the end of the volume it is recorded (apparently as an important event) that Mr. Waverly, Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Lord Chamberlain to his Majesty, preached at this parish church of Crayford this last Sunday in Advent, being the 20th December 1635.

The surnames of the persons recorded in the earlier registers comprise many unusual names; amongst which (as I am informed by Archdeacon Smith) are still surviving in the parish and neighbourhood, Bemunton (now Benton), Franklen, Judd, Royle, Sampson, Stathard, and Sturgye (at Dartford); others are Bestlot, Corby, Daysy, Dericke, Frankton or Franton, Gamon, Garnish, Gaston, Goodborow, Harling, Hoggard, Huddleston, Lowlar, Marborough or Marbury, Menticote, Mulcaster, Newball, Perisson, Sagnell, Sharew, Stawghton or Stilton, Stokyar, Whathowe, and Woodden.

Amongst the less common Christian names we may note: Abacus or Abacuc, Augustine, Benedict, Clement, Geoffrey, Lancelot, Lewis, Marons, and Tomson, the latter being an early example of a surname being thus used. Also, among females, are Aloisia, Annable, Barbara, Chrispina, and Christiana.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge my very sincere thanks due to the Rev. J. P. Alcock, the present Rector of Crayford, for the ready facilities he has afforded me for the examination of the Church-plate, and the Register Books, and the Church itself; and also to record my obligation to the Venerable B. F. Smith, now Archdeacon of Maidstone, the late Rector, for all the information he has so readily given as to the "restoration" of the Church, and other matters.

ON HUMAN REMAINS IN THE CRYPT OF ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, HYTHE.

BY THE REV. T. G. HALL, M.A., VICAR OF HYTHE.

IN the Crypt beneath the high altar in St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, there is deposited a vast collection of human remains. On either side, as you enter, some six hundred skulls are arranged on ledges, while neatly stacked on the floor there is a pile of bones some twenty-five feet in length, eight feet high, six and half feet thick. It has been calculated that there are the remains here of nearly 7000 people.

Mention is made of them in a work written about two centuries ago, by Rev. J. Brome, who was rector of Cheriton 1679-1719. Speaking of this great stack of dead men's bones and skulls, he says, "How or by what means they were brought to this place (the charnel house under the church), the townsmen are altogether ignorant, and can find no account of the matter." He conjectures himself that they were the remains of some 240 Frenchmen who were killed in an engagement at Hythe A.D. 1295, and that continual accessions were made to the collection "till they increased to so vast a number as is still visible." A century later than this, Hasted has the following notice of them in his *History of Kent* :—

"In the cript or vault under the east end of the middle chancel, is piled up that vast quantity of human skulls and bones, so often mentioned in this History, the pile of them being twenty-eight feet in length, and eight feet in height and breadth. They are by the most probable conjectures supposed to have been the remains of the Britons, slain in a bloody battle fought on the shore, between this place and Folkestone, with the retreating Saxons in the year 456, and to have attained their whiteness by lying for some length of time exposed on the sea shore. Several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by some heavy weapon, most likely of the Saxons."*

So much for the historical notices of these human remains.

* *History of Kent*, vol. viii., p. 251.

A very careful examination of them was made by Robert Knox, M.D., F.E.S., in 1860. In a paper which he subsequently read on them, before the Ethnological Society, he says, "This pile seems composed mostly of bones of the extremities, but I observed many skulls as well as portions of the *Pelvis*. There were two or three bones which evidently belonged to children, and two *crania* of boys; all the rest had belonged to adult men. I did not observe any female *crania*. The teeth were regular and sound. They seem to have belonged, if not wholly, at least in a great degree, to adult men in the prime of life. Several bear the marks of violence, as if inflicted by a sharp weapon; in one a small orifice penetrated through and through the skull, but the mischief might have been caused by disease, and had most assuredly taken place *long prior to the death of the person*, as was evident by the large amount of new osseous matter deposited all around the opening. Of disease, I found only one specimen among the *crania*, and a second less distinct." Dr. Knox goes on to say that "none of the crests in these *crania* were prominent, nor had the bones any appearance of belonging to a hardy, coarse, primitive race." He qualifies this remark, however, afterwards, for he says, "that in all examined there was a distinct *spheno-parietal suture*, a variety well marked in a skull disinterred at Ozengell, and supposed to be that of an Anglo-Saxon." He adds that "he has in his possession many fragments of Romano-Saxon pottery, and of mediæval coarse earthenware, which have been found very recently in re-stacking a portion of the pile." Dr. Knox alludes in his paper to an examination of these remains which was made by Mr. Walker, "a distinguished anatomist." He boldly asserted that the bones at Hythe were those of Britons and Saxons, that "the rounded skulls were those of the ancient Celtic Britons, and that the elongated heads had belonged to the Saxon invaders, and that the square-shaped heads were Roman." With this theory Mr. Prideaux, F.A.S., generally agreed. He devoted ten days to the careful examination of these remains, during which he submitted to accurate measurements some 600 skulls. He told the Vicar at the time that he was of opinion that a large proportion of them were of the Celtic type, the greater part of the remainder being of the Anglo-Saxon type. Two skulls he believed to be Roman in form, and two Laps or Danes.

Dr. Knox subsequently read a second paper on these remains, before the Ethnological Society. In it he says, "Of the various theories offered as to how these *crania* came to be collected I gave

a preference, after mature consideration, to their being the remains of men who had fallen in battle, who had never been interred singly in graves, but had been buried in a heap, perhaps after long exposure in the open air, and this implied that they were the remains of an enemy slain in fight. The reasons for the preference were:—

“1st. The bones do not (with few exceptions) resemble what we call churchyard bones, their condition refuting such an idea.

“2nd. They seem to be chiefly the bones of adult men—men in the prime of life. Had they been merely churchyard bones, collected at various times, or disinterred at any one period, it must be obvious that in the collection there would be numbers in a state of decay, as well as the remains of women and young persons of all ages. Now nothing of the kind occurs.

“I adhere, therefore, to my opinion, that the most probable theory is that the bones collected in the crypt of the church at Hythe are the remains of men who fell in battle, but at what period has not yet been determined.”

And now to sum up briefly the scientific evidence. It seems so far established—

1. That the bones in the crypt of Hythe Church are almost all those of men in the prime of life.

2. That in all probability they were, if buried at all, buried in a heap, after long exposure in the open air.

3. That the skulls evidence them to have belonged for the most part to two distinct races of the human family, the Celtic and the Saxon while there is reason to think that two were of the form of Roman skulls, and other two of the form of Laps or Danish skulls.

4. That there are distinct incisions, as of some sharp instrument, on many of the skulls. One skull was especially pointed out to me by a number of medical men, who, having microscopically examined it, said that the man must have lived for several weeks after having received the wound, for that osseous matter had begun to form beneath. The careful examination of the skulls and bones would then seem rather in favour of the opinion that they are the remains of men slain in battle—such a battle as that fought between the Britons and Saxons on this very coast in the year 456. We might reasonably expect, if this be so, to find among the skulls those of some Romans who still lingered in the neighbourhood of the Castrum at Lymne, and the Laps may well have come over with the Saxons.

Confirmation of this opinion is added by the discovery, on the re-stacking of the bones, of remains of Romano-Saxon pottery. But nothing is certain ; though the balance of probability seems in favour of their great antiquity. Neither do we know for certain how they came to be placed in the crypt of Hythe Church. Even 200 years ago, the townsmen could give no reliable account of them. Their real history seems to have been lost in the mist of ages.

ABSTRACTS OF THE FEET OF FINES FOR KENT, TEMP. EDWARD III.

BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

1. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 1 (Post Fine made at St. Michael in one month A° 20 Edward II.)—Betw. Thomas, son of Michael de Ponyngges, and Agnes his wife *plts.*, and Michael de Ponyngges *deft.*, of the Manor of Westwode, with appurts., and 106 acr. land, 11 acr. meadow, 10 acr. marsh, 32 acr. wood, 10*l.* rent, and rent of 10 cocks, 30 hens, 200 eggs, and 5 quarters and 7 bushels of salt, with appurts., in ffaueresham, Preston' next ffaueresham, Sheldwych', Sellyng', Bocton', Harnill', Blean, Osprengg', Cherryng', Herteye, and Ore. Thomas and Agnes had admitted it to be the Right of Michael, who, for the admission had granted it to Thomas and Agnes for their lives, with remainder after deaths to Michael their son and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Michael son of Thomas and Agnes to remain to Thomas brother of said Michael, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to John his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to Luke his brother and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Luke to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Agnes.

2. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 1—Betw. Roesia de Bureford', who was the wife of John de Bureford' (by Sampson de Kereseye in her stead), *plt.*, and Robert de Wydenhale, of Erde, and Johanna his wife, *defts.*, of 16 acr. land, with appurts., in Erde and Erhythe. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Roesia; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to her and to her heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

3. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 1—Betw. Walter de Hungerford' and Elizabeth his wife (by John de Combe in place of Elizabeth), *plts.*, and Adam le fitz Johan and Elizabeth his wife, *defts.*, of the Manor of Nethewod', with appurts. Right of Elizabeth wife of Adam; for which admission Adam and Elizabeth grant to Walter and Elizabeth his wife and to his heirs by her; they paying to Adam and Elizabeth his wife 10*l.* per annum during their lives, and to her heirs a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. And if it happen that Walter and Elizabeth his wife die without heirs of their bodies issuing, then after their deaths to revert to

Adam and Elizabeth and to the heirs of Elizabeth, quit of other heirs of Walter and Elizabeth his wife.

4. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. John, son of John de Ensynge, *plt.*, and Thomas de Ensynge and Alice his wife, *defts.*, of 2 mess., 2 lofts, 66 acr. land, 36 acr. pasture, 40 acr. wood, 2s. 8d. rent, and rent of 2 hens, with appurts., in Chileham, and Le Blen next Chileham. Right of Thomas; for which admission Thomas and Alice grant to John and his heirs, to hold of them by payment of an annuity of 6 *marks* during their lives, and after their deaths of the heirs of Thomas by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist. And if it happen that John die without heirs of his body, then after his death to revert to the aforesaid Thomas and Alice and to the heirs of Thomas, quit of other heirs of John.

5. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. John de Merworth', Cheualer, and Margeria his wife (by William de Norwiz in place of Margeria) *plts.*, and Thomas, son of William de Merworth', *deft.*, of 46 acr. land, and 51 acr. meadow, with appurts., in Newenton' next Hethe. Thomas admits it to be the Right of John; and the aforesaid meadow renders to John and Margeria, to hold to them and to the heirs of John. Moreover Thomas grants that the aforesaid land which John atte Knoll' and Agnes his wife hold, as dower of the said Agnes, of the inheritance of Thomas, and which after her death to him and to his heirs reverts, shall after the death of Agnes remain to aforesaid John and Margeria and to the heirs of John. Thomas receives 100 *marks* for the concession. And this agreement was made in the presence of aforesaid John atte Knoll' and Agnes, who consented and thereupon acknowledged their fealty to John de Merworth' and Margeria.

6. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 1—Betw. John, son of John de Pette, and Agnes his wife, *plts.*, and Simon de Croydon', Parson of the Church of Moriston', *deft.*, of 100 acr. land, and a moiety of 2 mess., with appurts., in Bakechilde, Old Romenal, New Romenal, Lyde, and Middele. And afterwards at York, in the Octave of St. Hilary same year, between the aforesaid John and Agnes and the aforesaid Simon. Simon admits it to be the Right of John; and renders it to John and Agnes and to the heirs of John; for which admission, etc., he receives 20 *marks*.

7. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Robert Pynewygge, of Middelton', and Alice his wife, *plts.*, and Adam atte Gore *deft.*, of 2 mess., 19 shops, 13 acr. land, 1 acr. meadow, 100 acr. pasture, 53s. rent, and the fourth part of 1 mill, with appurts., in Middelton', Sidingburn', and Iwede. Right of Adam, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Alice and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Robert.

8. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. John de Manglesdenn', *plt.*, and William de Boxle and Johanna his wife, *defts.*, of 1 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Maydenstan'. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of John; and, for

themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

9. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Walter Saule, of Maydenestan', *plt.*, and William de Houkyngge and Idonia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenestan'. William and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Walter, and William, for himself and his heirs, grants to Walter and to his heirs; for which concession William and Johanna receive 100s.

10. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. John Part, of Sandwich, *plt.*, and Poncius Wybert, of Sandwich, and Constance his wife, *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Essh' next Sandwich. Poncius and Constance admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Constance, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100s. for the concession.

11. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Robert Coruayser and Johanna his wife, and William their son, *plts.*, and William de Stamynden *deft.*, of 12½ acr. land, and 12½*d.* rent, with appurts., in Lamberherst'. Right of William de S., who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Johanna, and William their son, and to the heirs of William.

12. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Robert Coruayser and William his son *plts.*, and William de Stamynden *deft.*, of 2 mess., and 1½ acr. land, with appurts., in Lamberherst'. Right of William de S., who, for the admission, grants to Robert and William his son and to the heirs of William.

13. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Robert de Dodemeyton' *plt.*, and John Leueye and Cecilia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 6½ acr. land, with appurts., in Menstre in the Isle of Thanet. John and Cecilia admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cecilia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

14. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. John de Makenhafd' senior *plt.*, and Stephen de Trengge and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. land, and 11¾*d.* rent, with appurts., in ffauersham. Stephen and Matilda admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

15. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. Thomas Doucedame *plt.*, and John Robert, of Menstre, and Margeria his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 3 acr. land, with appurts., in Menstre in the Isle of Shepeye. John and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

16. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw. John Crowe, of Menstre, and Alice his wife *plts.*, and John Makenhauede, of ffaueresham, *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 6 acr. land, with appurts., in Menstre. Right of John M., who, for the admission, grants to John C. and Alice and to the heirs of John C.

17. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 1—Betw.

Thomas Bakere, of Elham, *plt.*, and Robert Venysoun and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 10 acr. land, 3 acr. pasture, and a moiety of 1 mess., and of 1 rood of wood, with appurts., in Elham. Robert and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

18. At York, Octave of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 2—Betw. John de Molyns and Egidia his wife *plts.*, and Bartholomew Galian and Johanna his wife, and William de Langeleye and Alice his wife, *defts.*, of the Manor of Magna Dels next Rochester, with appurts., and of 1 carucate of land, with appurts., in Parva Chatham. The deforciant, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna and Alice, remit and quit-claim to John and Egidia, and to the heirs of Egidia, and receive for the remission, etc., 20*l.*

Endorsed:—"Richard de Waledene and Alice his wife assert their claim, etc."

19. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 1—Betw. fferandus de [Manioun] and Margaret his wife, *plts.*, and William, son of Reginald de Rokesle, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 140 acr. land, and [acres of] meadow, with appurts., in Northflete, Swannescompe, Grauesende, and Shingledewell, which Reginald de Rokesle and Johanna his wife hold for their lives. And afterwards at York, in three weeks from Easter A° 2—Betw. the aforesaid fferandus and Margaret and the aforesaid William concerning the said tenements, with appurts. William, for himself and his heirs, grants that the said tenements, with appurts., which Reginald and Johanna hold for their lives of the inheritance of William, and which after their deaths to him and to his heirs revert, shall after the deaths of Reginald and Johanna remain to fferandus and Margaret, and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of fferandus. This agreement was made in the presence of Reginald and Johanna, who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to fferandus and Margaret.

Endorsed:—"Reginald de Rokesle and Johanna his wife assert their claim; Walter Neel, citizen of London, and Michael de Ifeld' assert their claim." [See *post*, No. 40.]

20. At York, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 2—Betw. John le Clerk, of Westgate, *plt.*, and John de Honywode, of Hakynton, and Lucia his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Westgate next Canterbury. John de H. and Lucia admit it to be the Right of John le C., and John de H., for himself and his heirs, grants to John le C. and to his heirs; for which concession John de H. and Lucia receive 10 *marks*.

21. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. Agnes, who was the wife of Richard atte Chapele, and Thomas and James, sons of said Richard, *plts.*, and Henry de Valoynes, Chiualer, and Cristina his wife, *defts.*, of 14 marks rent, with appurts., in Snaues, Rokyngg', and Werehorne. Henry and Cristina admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Cristina, grant to Agnes, Thomas and James and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

22. At York, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 2—Betw. John Edwy, of Hethe, and Margeria his wife, *plts.*, and Thomas Sende, of Hethe, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 1 mill, and 48 acr. land, with appurts., in Saltwode. Right of Thomas, who, for the admission, grants to John and Margeria and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

23. At York, Morrow of the Purification of B. Virgin A° 3—Betw. Benedict de ffulsham *plt.*, and John de Molyns and Egidia his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Magna Delse next Rochester, with appurts., and 1 carucate of land, with appurts., in Parua Chatham. John and Egidia admit it to be the Right of Benedict; and, for themselves and the heirs of Egidia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100 *marks* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"Richard de Walden' and Alice his wife assert their claim, etc."

24. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. William de Grauesende, of Mallyng', *plt.*, and John de Wyghernton', of Bokton' Mouchensy, and Johanna his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 7 acr. land, 2½ acr. wood, and 3s. 0½*d.* rent, with appurts., in Reyersshe. John and Johanna admit it to be the Right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20*l.* for the concession.

25. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Robert de Warewyk' and Rosa his wife *plts.*, and Peter de Warewyk' *deft.*, of 80 acr. land, 2 acr. meadow, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Westerham. Right of Peter, who, for the admission, grants to Robert and Rosa, and to the heirs of Robert.

26. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. John de ffilete, clerk, *plt.*, and John le Mouns, of Coulyng', junior, and Sabina his wife, *defts.*, of 4½ acr. land, with appurts., in Coulyng'. John le M. and Sabina admit it to be the Right of John de F.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Sabina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

27. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Cristina, who was the wife of John de Litlington', *plt.*, and Richard le Botiller, of Renham, and Johanna his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Renham. Right of Johanna; for which admission Richard and Johanna grant to Cristina for her life, with remainder after her death to John son of John de Litlington, and to Johanna sister of said John son of John, and to the heirs of the body of John. But if John son of John die without heirs of his body, then after his death to remain to the right heirs of Cristina.

28. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 3—Betw. Reginald de Groue *plt.*, and Thomas Colkyn and Alina his wife *defts.*, of 9½ acr. land, with appurts., in Wykhambreouse. Thomas and Alina admit it to be the Right of Reginald; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alina, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 100*s.* for the concession.

29. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 3—Betw. John, son of Geoffrey de Goldwell', *plt.*, and Geoffrey de Goldwell' *deft.*,

of 1 mess., 130 acr. land, 9 acr. meadow, 58 acr. pasture, 3 acr. wood, 4s. 7d. rent, and rent of 2 hens, with appurts., in Betrisdenne and Magna Chert'. Right of Geoffrey, who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist) to John and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to revert to Geoffrey and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of John.

30. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord A° 3—Betw. John de Melford' and Katherine his wife *plts.*, and William le Vssher, of Snodelond', *deft.*, of 2 mess., 41½ acr. land, 1 acr. meadow, 1 acr. wood, and 20s. rent, with appurts., in Hallyng' and Snodelond'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to John and Katherine, and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Katherine.

31. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. John de Merworth' and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Ralph Gerueys, Parson of the Church of Mapeliscampe, *deft.*, of the Manor of Walramesherst' next Heth', with appurts. Right of Ralph, who, for the admission, grants to John and Margeria, and to the heirs of Margeria.

32. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. John de Merworth' and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and Ralph Gerueys, Parson of the Church of Mapeliscampe, *deft.*, of La Heldehey . . ., with appurts., and 80 acr. wood, and 10l. 5s. 4d. rent, with appurts., in fremyngham, Roluyndenne, and Mapeliscampe; and the advowson of the Church of the Vill of Mapeliscampe. Right of Ralph, who, for the admission, grants to John and Margeria and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John.

33. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. John, son of Peter Sokelyng', of Rodmersham, *plt.*, and John Sokelyng', of Milstede, junior, and Margaret his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 24 acr. land, 2 acr. wood, 2s. 7½d. rent, and rent of 5 hens and a moiety of 1 cock, with appurts., in Milstede and Sydyngbourne. John S. and Margaret admit it to be the Right of John son of Peter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

34. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Robert Broun, of Sandwich, *plt.*, and William Scrodere, of Thanet, and Margeria his wife, *defts.*, of 6 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 acr. marsh, with appurts., in Esshe. William and Margeria admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Margeria, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

35. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Master Henry de Shorne *plt.*, and Thomas de Bysshopeston' and William de Brokeforde *defts.*, of 4 mess., 582 acr. land, 1½ acr. meadow, 240 acr. marsh, 23l. 13s. 3d. rent, and rent of 7 quarters and 6 bushels of barley, 10 quarters of salt, 40 cocks and 60 hens, with appurts., in Menstre in the Isle of Thanet, Vill of St.

Laurence, Monketon', Wode, Berchelton', Vill of St. Nicholas, and Chistelet. Right of Thomas; for which admission Thomas and William grant two parts of the aforesaid tenements to Master Henry and to the heirs of his body. Moreover, for themselves and the heirs of Thomas, that the third part of the said tenements, which Elizabeth, who was the wife of Walter de Shorne, holds in dower of the inheritance of Thomas, and which after her death to Thomas and William and to the heirs of Thomas reverts, shall after her death remain to Master Henry and to his heirs. And if it happen that Master Henry die without heirs of his body, then after his death all the aforesaid tenements to remain to John, son of Robert Giffard', and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of John to remain to Thomas, son of John de Sancto Nicholao, and to his heirs. This agreement was made in the presence of the aforesaid Elizabeth, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to Master Henry.

36. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. William, son of Thomas de Welde, and Matilda his wife, *plts.*, and John Cerne and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of La Case, with appurts. John and Margaret admit it to be the Right of William; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to William and Matilda and to the heirs of William; for which concession John and Margaret receive 100 *marks*.

37. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. John Maynard' *plt.*, and John, son of John de Houton', *deft.*, of 1 mess., and 30 acr. land, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. John son of John admits it to be the Right of John M.; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to John M. and to his heirs, and receives 20 *marks* for the concession.

38. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. John Maynard' *plt.*, and Elias Lambe and Mabilla his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 1 acre and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. Elias and Mabilla admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Mabilla, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

39. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Reginald de Cobeham (by William de Culuerdon' in his stead) *plt.*, and Roger, son of Roger de London', of Reygate, and Alice his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 16 acr. land, 3 acr. meadow, 3s. 4d. rent, and a moiety of 1 acre of wood, with appurts., in Eynesford' and Lullyngeston'. Roger and Alice admit it to be the Right of Reginald; and Roger, for himself and his heirs, grants to Reginald and to his heirs; for which concession Roger and Alice receive 20 *marks*.

40. At Westminster, Octave of the Holy Trinity A° 3—Betw. Walter Neel, of London, and Michael de Ifeld', *plts.*, and fferandus Manioun and Margaret his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 140 acr. land, 13 acr. meadow, 20s. rent, and rent of 3 hens, with appurts., in Northflete, Swanescomp', and Greuesende. fferandus and Margaret

admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of fferandus, remit and quit-claim to Walter and Michael and to the heirs of Walter, and receive for the remission, etc., 100 *marks*.

41. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 3—Betw. Robert Heleslethtre *plt.*, and John de Esthall' senior and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 15 acr. land, with appurts., in Codham. John and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Robert; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to Robert and to his heirs; for which concession John and Matilda receive 20 *marks*.

42. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Margaret, who was the wife of Edmund de Passele, and Thomas son of the said Edmund and Margaret (by William de Hurst in place of Margaret, and by the said William as guardian of Thomas), *plts.*, and John de Palestre and Sara his wife *defts.*, of the Manor of Palestre, with appurts. John and Sara admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of John, remit and quit-claim to Margaret and Thomas and to the heirs of Thomas, and receive for the remission, etc., 100 *marks*.

43. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3 (Post Fine made in the Quinzaine of Easter A° 19 Edward II.)—Betw. Thomas, son of William le Proude, *plt.*, and Richard Neel and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 20 acr. land, 1 acr. meadow, 7 acr. wood, and 6*d.* rent, with appurts., in Speldherst'. Richard and Isabella have admitted it to be the Right of Thomas, of which he has a moiety, of their gift, to hold to him and his heirs. Moreover they have granted, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, that the other moiety of the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., which Emma, who was the wife of William Lundenysh', held in dower, of the inheritance of Isabella, in the aforesaid Vill the day this agreement was made, and which after her death to Richard and Isabella and to the heirs of Isabella ought to revert, shall after the death of Emma remain to Thomas and to his heirs, to hold together with the other moiety. Richard and Isabella receive 20 *marks* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of Emma, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to Thomas.

44. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Robert de Pesyndenn' *plt.*, and William de Goldwell' and Agnes his wife *defts.*, of 30 acr. land, 6 acr. wood, 12*d.* rent, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Wytricheshame. William and Agnes admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Agnes, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10*l.* for the concession.

45. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Simon ffraunceys, of London, *plt.*, and Henry Swan *deft.*, of 3 mess., 350 acr. land, 13 acr. meadow, 40 acr. wood, and 30*s.* rent, with appurts., in Wilmynton next Derteford', and Sutton atte Hone. Henry admits it to be the Right of Simon; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Simon and to his heirs, and receives 300*l.* for the concession.

46. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Thomas, son of Richard le Lytle, of Grene, *plt.*, and Walter atte Nynne and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 5 acr. land, with appurts., in Grene. Walter and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

47. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. John Horn *plt.*, and John le Leykere, of Estgrenewyche, and Leticia his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Estgrenewyche. John le L. and Leticia admit it to be the Right of John H.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Leticia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

48. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Stephen Rogger, of Sutton Valence, *plt.*, and Hugh de fforshamme *deft.*, of 1 mess., 5 gardens, 220 acr. land, 40 acr. wood, 24s. rent, and rent of 1 hen, with appurts., in Roluydenn', Benyndenn', and Sandhurst'. Right of Hugh, who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Stephen and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Stephen to remain to Thomas de Gosebourn and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to revert to Hugh and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of Stephen and Thomas.

49. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Ralph le Sauuage and Lora his wife *plts.*, and William Peuerel *deft.*, of 2 mess., 1 mill, 1 salt-cote ("salina"), 220 acr. land, 10 acr. meadow, 50 acr. marsh, pasturage for 300 sheep, 4l. 6s. 4d. rent, and rent of 9 cocks, 66 hens, and 769 eggs, with appurts., in Wardon', Leysdon', and Middelton'. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Ralph and Lora and to the heirs of Ralph.

50. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Henry atte Cruche, of Essh' next Sandwich, *plt.*, and John, son of Peter de Barynton', of Writtele, and Matilda his wife, *defts.*, of 8½ acr. land, and 2 acres and 3 roods of pasture, with appurts., in Essh' next Sandwich. John and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Henry; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

51. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Mabilla de Mosewell' and William her son *plts.*, and Alan de Middelton' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 9 acr. land, 3 acr. meadow, and 2s. rent, with appurts., in Godmersham. Right of Alan, who, for the admission, grants (by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Mabilla and William, and to the heirs of the body of William; but if none, then after his death to remain to Thomas son of the said Alan, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to revert to said Alan and to his heirs, quit of the heirs of Mabilla, and also of other heirs of William and Thomas.

52. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Roger Pyerres, of Shadlesfeld', *plt.*, and John le Cok', of Swynefeld', and Leticia his wife, *defts.*, of 7 acr. land, with appurts., in Newynton' next Hethe. John and Leticia admit it to be the Right of Roger;

and, for themselves and the heirs of Leticia, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

53. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Edward le Blount' and Sara his wife (by Humphrey de Stokes in place of Sara) *plts.*, and Philip, son of Nicholas de Barenton', and Alan de Trippelawe, chaplain, *defts.*, of the Manor of Sunderessh', with appurts. Right of Philip; for which admission Philip and Alan grant to Edward and Sara, and to the heirs of Edward.

54. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. John Hormade and William Seward', of Otteford', *plts.*, and William de Sweyneslonde and Sibilla his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., 4 acr. and 1 rood of land, and 29½*d.* rent, with appurts., in Otteford'. William de Sweyneslonde and Sibilla admit it to be the right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Sibilla, grant to John and William Seward', and to the heirs of John, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

55. At Westminster, St. Michael in one month A° 3—Betw. Stephen Euerard' and Dionisia his wife *plts.*, and William Peuerel *deft.*, of a moiety of the Manor of Werehorne, with appurts. Right of William, who, for the admission, grants to Stephen and Dionisia and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Dionisia. Endorsed:—"William Moraunt and Johanna his wife assert their claim."

56. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Peter Daulard' *plt.*, and Hamo atte Cherche and Alice his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., 7 acr. land, and 2½ acr. marsh, with appurts., in Recolure. Hamo and Alice admit it to be the Right of Peter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

57. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. John de Esthalle senior and Matilda his wife *plts.*, and John de Northampton, chaplain, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 100 acr. land, and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Orpynton and St. Mary Crey. Right of John de N., who, for the admission, grants to John de E. and Matilda and to the heirs of Matilda.

58. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3 (Post Fine made in the Quinzaine of St. John Baptist A° 1)—Betw. Margeria, daughter of Thomas atte Cruche, of Westgate, *plt.*, and John de Moresdenne and Elizabeth his wife *defts.*, of 4 shops, with appurts., in Canterbury. John and Elizabeth admit it to be the Right of Margeria; and John, for himself and his heirs, grants to her and to her heirs; for which concession John and Elizabeth receive 20 *marks*.

59. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. William de Clynton' and Juliana his wife *plts.*, and Martinus Erchebaud and Walter de Leghton' *defts.*, of the Manor of La Gare, with appurts., and 1 carucate of land, 150 acr. pasture, and 300 acr. wood, with appurts., in Osprenge, Vpchirche, Elmele, Renham, and Mere. Right of Martinus and Walter, who, for the admission, grant to William and Juliana and to the heirs of Juliana.

60. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Thomas Cryel, of Canterbury, *plt.*, and Geoffrey de Wynton', of London, and Alice his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in the suburbs of Canterbury. Geoffrey and Alice admit it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for themselves, and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 40s. for the concession.

61. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Henry le Hayward' *plt.*, and Roger atte Brok', of Boclond', and Johanna his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 6 acr. land, with appurts., in Lindestede next Tenham. Roger and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Henry; and Roger, for himself and his heirs, grants to Henry and to his heirs; for which concession Roger and Johanna receive 20 *marks*.

62. At Westminster, Octave of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. Thomas Clement *plt.*, and Clement le Ampollere, of Canterbury, *deft.*, of 9 mess., 1 toft, and 38½ acr. land, with appurts., in Canterbury, the suburbs of Canterbury, Patrikesburn', and Westgate next Canterbury. Clement admits it to be the Right of Thomas; and, for himself and his heirs, grants to Thomas and to his heirs, and receives 100 *marks* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"William, son of Clement le Ampollere, and Simon brother of the same William, assert their claim."

63. At Westminster, Octave of St. Michael A° 3—Betw. Richard de flecchyng and Alice his wife *plts.*, and John de Westerham and Dionisia his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maydenstan. John and Dionisia admit it to be the right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Dionisia, grant to Richard and Alice and to the heirs of Richard, and receive 100s. for the concession.

64. At Westminster, Morrow of St. Martin A° 3—Betw. John, son of Robert Aleyn, *plt.*, and William de Elestene and Amabilla his wife *defts.*, of 2 mess., and 3½ acr. land, with appurts., in Wy. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to William and Amabilla and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Amabilla.

65. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. John, son of Ralph de ffrenyngham, *plt.*, and John de Maydenstan', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 17 acr. land, 10 acr. wood, 10s. 7d. rent, and rent of 1 plough-share and a half, and 1 hen and 6 eggs, with appurts., in Estffarlegh', which Robert le Vyneter and Alice his wife hold for life. John de M., for himself and his heirs, grants that the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., which Robert and Alice hold for life of the inheritance of John de M., and which after their deaths to him and to his heirs revert, shall after the deaths of Robert and Alice remain to John son of Ralph and to his heirs. John de M. receives 10 *marks* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of Robert and Alice, who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to John son of Ralph.

66. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. John de ffrenyngham, *plt.*, and John de Maidenstane *deft.*, of 1 mill, 34½ acr. land, 13 acr. meadow, 53 acr. pasture, 30 acr. wood, 7 *marks*

rent, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Maidenstane and Boctone Mouchensy, which Robert le Vyneter and Alice his wife hold for life. John de M. admits it to be the Right of John de F.; and, for himself and his heirs, grants that the aforesaid tenements, with appurts., which Robert and Alice hold for life of the inheritance of John de M., and which after their deaths to him and to his heirs revert, shall after the deaths of Robert and Alice remain to John de F. and to his heirs. John de M. receives 20*l.* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of Robert and Alice, who thereupon acknowledged their fealty to John de F.

67. At Westminster, Octave of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Michael de Heure and Katherine his wife *plts.*, and William de Reculure and Mary his wife *defts.*, of a moiety of 200 acr. land, 3 acr. meadow, 100 acr. pasture, 40 acr. wood, 60*s.* rent, and rent of 4 quarters of oats, 5 plough-shares, 10 cocks, 50 hens, and 500 eggs, with appurts., in Maydenstane, Netherhardres, and Lyntone, which Alice, who was the wife of John Bretoun, holds for life. William and Mary admit it to be the Right of Katherine; and, for themselves and the heirs of Mary, grant that the aforesaid moiety, with appurts., which Alice holds for life of the inheritance of Mary, and which after the death of Alice to William and Mary and to the heirs of Mary reverts, shall after the death of Alice remain to Michael and Katherine and to the heirs of Katherine. William and Mary receive 40 *marks* for the concession.

68. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of the B. Virgin A° 4—Betw. Richard, son of Richard le Taillour, and William, brother of said Richard son of Richard, *plts.*, and Richard le Taillour, of Silstede, and Margeria his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 8 acr. land, 2 acr. pasture, and a moiety of 1 acre of wood, with appurts., in Wodeton' next Swynefeld'. Right of Richard son of Richard; for which admission he and William grant (by service of a rose at the Nativity of St. John Baptist) to Richard le T. and Margeria for their lives. After their deaths to revert to Richard, son of Richard, and William and to the heirs of Richard (son of Richard), quit of the heirs of Richard le T. and Margeria.

69. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Thomas le Chapman, of Shorham, and Jocosa his wife, *plts.*, and John de Norhampton', chaplain, *deft.*, of 4 mess., 60 acr. land, 7 acr. meadow, 40 acr. pasture, and 9 acr. wood, with appurts., in Otteford' and Shorham. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Thomas and Jocosa and to the heirs of Thomas.

70. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. Robert ffrymentil *plt.*, and Henry de Northgate, of Canterbury, and Johanna his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Canterbury. Henry and Johanna admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Johanna, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

71. At Westminster, Morrow of the Purification of the B. Virgin A° 4—Betw. Thomas Baroun, of Reylegh', and Agatha his wife, *plts.*, and Alexander Palmer, of Burghham, and Johanna his

wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Strode. Right of Johanna; for which admission Alexander and Johanna grant to Thomas and Agatha and to his heirs by her; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Agatha.

72. At Westminster, Quinzaine of St. Hilary A° 4—Betw. William de Norwico and Cristina his wife, and Richard their son, *plts.*, and Hugh de Glaunuyll' *deft.*, of 1 mess., 50 acr. land, 10 acr. pasture, 2 acr. wood, and 2s. rent, with appurts., in Orpyngton. Right of Hugh, who, for the admission, grants to William and Cristina and Richard, and to the heirs of the body of Richard; but if none, then after the deaths of William and Cristina and Richard to remain to John son of William and Cristina, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to Peter son of the aforesaid William, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Peter to remain to Matilda his sister, and to the heirs of her body; but if none, then after her death to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid William.

73. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord A° 4—Betw. Robert Draper, of Rodmersham, *plt.*, and Edmund Sauage and Margaret his wife, *defts.*, of 2 acr. and 3 roods of land, with appurts., in Rodmersham. Edmund and Margaret, for themselves and the heirs of Margaret, grant to Robert and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

74. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 4—Betw. James Thomas and Matilda his wife, *plts.*, and Bartholomew, vicar of the Church of Estfarlegh', *deft.*, of 1 mess., 16 acr. land, 1 acr. and 3 roods of meadow, 1 rood pasture, 16*d.* rent, and a moiety of 1 toft, with appurts., in Estbarmlyngg'. Right of Bartholomew, who, for the admission, grants to James and Matilda for their lives. After their deaths the aforesaid mess., 5 acr. land, rent and moiety, with appurts., of which the said 5 acr. land lie in a certain field which is called Le Estfeld', towards the east, to remain to Bartholomew, son of the said James, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of said Bartholomew to remain to Richard his brother, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to Geoffrey his brother, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Geoffrey to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid James. And 6 acr. land and the aforesaid pasture, with appurts., of which 4 acr. land lie in the same field of Estfeld', towards the west, and 2 acr. land lie in a certain field which is called Mabelyfeld', towards the south, to remain to aforesaid Richard, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to the aforesaid Geoffrey, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Geoffrey to remain to the aforesaid Bartholomew, son of James, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Bartholomew to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid James. And 5 acr. land, and the aforesaid meadow, with appurts. (of which 4 acr. land lie in the same field of Mabelisfeld', towards the north, and 1 acr. land lies in a certain place which is

called Critebolcroft'), to remain to the aforesaid Geoffrey, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Geoffrey to remain to the aforesaid Bartholomew, son of James, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Bartholomew to remain to the aforesaid Richard and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to the right heirs of the aforesaid James.

75. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Richard Wylteshire, of Westmallyng', *plt.*, and John Corby, of Westmallyng', and Alice his wife, *defts.*, of 1 acre of land, with appurts., in Westmallyng'. John and Alice admit it to be the Right of Richard; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant it to him and to his heirs, and receive 20s. for the concession.

76. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Robert Skillehose, of Westmallyng', *plt.*, and Simon Pode and Isabella his wife, *defts.*, of 1 mess., 1 acr. land, and a moiety of 1 mess., with appurts., in Westmallyng' and Rieshe. Simon and Isabella admit it to be the Right of Robert; and, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

77. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord A° 4—Betw. Robert Peltebem *plt.*, and Robert de Renham and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 15 acr. land, with appurts., in Newyn-tone next Sydingbourne. Robert de R. and Matilda admit it to be the Right of Robert P.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 10 *marks* for the concession.

78. At Westminster, Easter in one month A° 4—Betw. Stephen Creye, of Strode, *plt.*, and Stephen Poteman, of Shorne, and Alice his wife, *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, with appurts., in Strode. Stephen P. and Alice admit it to be the Right of Stephen C.; and, for themselves and the heirs of Alice, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20s. for the concession.

79. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 4—Betw. John, son of Ralph de ffrenyngham, *plt.*, and Winandus le Vel and Juliana his wife *defts.*, of 23 acr. land, and 3 acr. wood, with appurts., in Lynton', which Alice, who was the wife of John Breton', holds for her life; Winandus and Juliana admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant that the aforesaid tenements which said Alice holds for her life of the inheritance of Juliana, and which after the death of Alice to Winandus and Juliana, and to the heirs of Juliana, revert, shall after the death of Alice remain to John and to his heirs. Winandus and Juliana receive 10 *marks* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of Alice, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to John.

Endorsed—"William de Recolure and Mary his wife assert their claim."

80. At Westminster, Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord A° 4—Betw. John Renaud, of Dynant, of London, marchant, and

Nicholaa his wife, *plts.*, and John Vassour, vicar of the Church of Eltham, *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 54 acr. and 1 rood of land, with appurts., in Eltham and Bexle. Right of John V., who, for the admission, for himself and his heirs, grants to John R. and Nicholaa, and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of John R.

81. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. John Tanner, of ffauersham, *plt.*, and Edmund Peyntour and Matilda his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 5½ acr. land, with appurts., in Osprenge and Stone. Edmund and Matilda admit it to be the Right of John; and, for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, remit and quit-claim to him and to his heirs, and receive for the remission, etc., 100s.

82. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Michael de Heuere and Katherine his wife, *plts.*, and Winandus le Veel, of Snodeland', and Juliana his wife, *defts.*, of the third part of 1 mess., 210 acr. land, 102 acr. pasture, 36 acr. wood, 60s. rent, and rent of 3 cocks, 20 hens, and 3 ploughshares, with appurts., in Maydene-stane, Netherhardres and Lynton', which Alice, who was the wife of John Breton', holds for her life. Winandus and Juliana, for themselves and the heirs of Juliana, grant that the said third part, with appurts., which aforesaid Alice holds for her life of the inheritance of Juliana, and which after her death to Winandus and Juliana, and to the heirs of Juliana, reverts, shall after the death of Alice remain to Michael and Katherine, and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to the right heirs of Katherine. Winandus and Juliana receive 100 *marks* for the concession. This agreement was made in the presence of aforesaid Alice, who thereupon acknowledged her fealty to Michael and Katherine.

Endorsed:—"William de Recolure and Mary his wife assert their claim as the Right of the said Mary."

83. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 4—Betw. William de Knolton' and Margeria his wife *plts.*, and John de Arundell' and Margeria his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., with appurts., in Menstre in the Isle of Thanet. Right of Margeria, wife of John; for which admission John and Margeria his wife grant to William and Margeria his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to remain to John de Knolton, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after his death to remain to Margeria atte Pette, and to her heirs.

84. At Westminster, Easter in three weeks A° 4—Betw. William de Recolure and Mary his wife (by William de Wauere in their stead), *plts.*, and John Bugle and Elena his wife *defts.*, of 2 acr. land, and 3 acr. meadow, with appurts., in Harnhulle. John and Elena admit it to be the right of William; and, for themselves and the heirs of Elena, grant to William and Mary, and to the heirs of William, and receive 100s. for the concession.

85. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Walter de Sonnyngelegh' and Margaret his wife *plts.*, and William Geldewyne, of Strode, and Lucia his wife, *defts.*, of 14 acr. land, 3

acr. wood, and the third part of 1 water mill, with appurts., [in] Peapyngbery and ffernthē. William and Lucia admit it to be the Right of Walter; and, for themselves and the heirs of Lucia, grant to Walter and Margaret, and to the heirs of Walter, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

Endorsed:—"William de Sonnyngleghe' and Alianora his wife, Peter de Cornehell' and Emma his wife, assert their claim."

86. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Stephen de Norton' *plt.*, and Walter de Wykham and Sara his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 61 acr. land, with appurts., in Stapelherst'. Walter and Sara admit it to be the Right of Stephen; and, for themselves and the heirs of Sara, grant to him and to his heirs, and receive 20 *marks* for the concession.

87. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. Adam atte Noke, of Lyndestede, *plt.*, and Simon le Chapman and Isabella his wife *defts.*, of 1 mess., and 4 acr. land, with appurts., in Lyndestede. Right of Isabella; for which admission Simon and Isabella, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, grant to Adam and to his heirs.

88. At Westminster, Quinzaine of Easter A° 4—Betw. John Palmer, of Burgham, junior, and Emma his wife (by said John in her stead), *plts.*, and John Palmer, of Burgham, senior, *deft.*, of 1 mess., 28 acr. land, 2 acr. meadow, and 3s. rent, with appurts., in Burgham, Eylesford', and Boxle. Right of John P. senior, who, for the admission and the payment to him of an annuity of six *marks* during his life, grants to John P. junior and Emma, and to the heirs of their bodies; but if none, then after their deaths to revert to aforesaid John P. senior and to his heirs, quit of other heirs of John P. junior and Emma.

89. At Westminster, Quinzaine of the Holy Trinity A° 4—Betw. John Mattheu, of Tenrygge, *plt.*, and Richard de Wacchesham and Nicholaa his wife *defts.*, of 11 acr. land, 1 acr. meadow, and 1 acr. wood, with appurts., in Sele and Legh'. Right of John, who, for the admission, grants to Richard for his life. After the death of Richard to remain to Thomas son of the said Richard and Nicholaa, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Thomas to remain to the right heirs of said Richard.

90. At Westminster, Morrow of St. John Baptist A° 4—Betw. Thomas de Heuere, Chiualer, and Alesia his wife, *plts.*, and William de Bettesle, parson of the Church of Cheuenyng', and Adam, parson of the Church of Ifeld', *defts.*, of the Manors of Heuere and Halstede, with appurts. Right of William; for which admission William and Adam grant to Thomas and Alesia, and to the heirs of the body of Thomas; but if none, then after the death of Thomas and Alesia to remain to Edward, son of Roger de Sancto Johanne, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Edward to remain to Richard his brother, and to the heirs of his body; but if none, then after the death of Richard to remain to the right heirs of aforesaid Thomas.



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CHERITON CHURCH, KENT,
EAST WALL OF TOWER (SUPPOSED TO BE PRE-NORMAN) WITH DOORWAY
INTO THE NAVE, AND WINDOW ABOVE.

CHERITON CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE tower of St. Martin's Church, at Cheriton, is of unusual interest. It is a small western tower, probably Pre-Norman, and certainly erected before the end of the eleventh century. Upon its eastern side, as seen from the nave of the church, it shews rough wide-jointed masonry, with a small round-headed doorway (there is no tower-arch), and, over the doorway, a small round-headed window deeply splayed, looking into the nave of the church.

Upon the exterior of the tower little of the old work can be seen. The western doorway, now in use, is of the thirteenth century; but there are traces of an older doorway which it replaced. The diagonal western buttresses may have been added in the fourteenth century, or later. The six bells hanging in this tower were made by Mears and Stainbank in 1881, and were inserted as a memorial, "by friends who knew and loved her," of Maria, daughter of the Rev. Tatton Brockman of Beachborough, and wife of the Rev. Reginald B. Knatchbull-Hugessen,* recently a Rector of this parish. The old bells were four in number; one having a "black-letter" inscription was perhaps made by Richard Hille† soon after 1418, the other three were made by Joseph Hatch, one in 1607, and the other two in 1634.

The north wall of the nave was, until 1873, of masonry similar to that of the tower (so it is said), but it was pulled down when the north aisle of two bays was added at the restoration of the church in that year.

The north chantry was built in the thirteenth century, in which also was erected the beautiful chancel of this church.

In the fourteenth century the south aisle was added, and the two ancient tombs in the north chantry, as well as an earlier

* At the west end of the nave, on its north side, is a brass plate thus inscribed, "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Maria, wife of Reginald B. Knatchbull-Hugessen, sometime rector of this parish, and daughter of the Rev. Tatton Brockman of Beachborough, this peal of six bells was dedicated, April 18, 1881, by friends who knew and loved her. 'Think when the bells do chime 'tis angels' music' (*George Herbert*)."

† *Stahlschmidt's Church Bells of Kent*, pp. 35, 36, 219.

one in the south aisle, are of the same century. Of that period likewise is the east window of the north chantry, which contains a small portion of good coloured glass in its apex.

THE HIGH CHANCEL OF ST. MARTIN.

The walls of the early English chancel remain very much as as they were when first erected, more than six centuries ago. Upon the exterior we see that the site was a slope on the hill-side, and at the east end a deep foundation of masonry had to be built to sustain the floor of the chancel. The eastern wall is therefore of great height, and at its north and south ends are two shallow buttresses, very like Norman buttresses. A large simple semicircular string course runs all round the exterior of the chancel below the window. It seems probable that this work was done not later than A.D. 1225.

The north and south walls of the chancel are entirely lined with arcading beneath the windows. On each side are six arches, with little shafts having well-moulded caps and bases, standing upon a stone bench-table. This bench-table is raised in the two eastern bays, thus forming *sedilia*. The little shafts of the arcading are of Purbeck marble, but their caps are of Caen-stone; the little arches are elaborately moulded. There is no piscina in the south wall; but there is an old aumbury in the east wall.

The chancel windows are lancets, eight in number, three on each side, and two in the eastern gable; in that gable there is one additional vesica-shaped central window above the two eastern lancets.

Around the splayed opening of the lancets in the side walls of the chancel, the small round shafts or round mouldings in the angles of the interior arches (flush with the surface of the wall) are carried continuously; thus forming a hood-mould, as well as side or jamb mouldings for each arch.

The stained glass in these lancet windows of the chancel was made (most of it, if not all) by William Warrington of London. The two eastern lancets contain scenes from the life of St. Martin; in other windows are figures of St. Peter and St. John the Evangelist* (on the north side), St. Paul and St. Luke (on the south).

From the north chantry a hagioscope, or squint, still open, in its south wall, gave to those in the chantry a view of the high altar.

The chancel arch has above its apex a large oval opening which is visible in our Plate representing the interior of the church.

* This window is a memorial of Susanna, wife of James Shute; she died in 1854, aged 61.

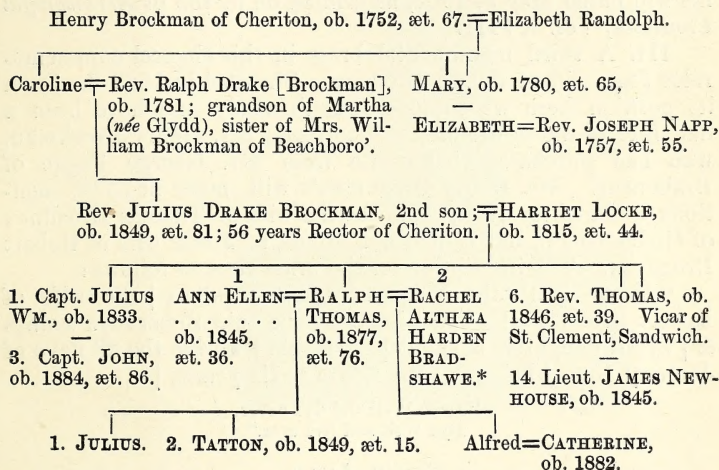


INTERIOR OF CHERITON CHURCH, KENT.

"INK-PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

Upon the chancel walls are several mural tablets commemorating members of the Brockman family, to whom the advowson of this church has belonged for three centuries.

The following extract, from the Brockman pedigree, shews the relationship of those commemorated by the tablets here, and in the nave; their names are in capital letters:



MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

When this church was restored, the monumental brasses (all small) were taken up from the chancel floor, and were affixed to the south wall of the chancel, with this inscription, cut in stone, around each, "*Removed MDCCCLXXIII from the middle of the floor opposite this spot.*"

I. The earliest monumental brass commemorates John Child, rector of Cheriton, who died in 1474. It is remarkable from his effigy being clad in the academical garb of a Master of Arts, with the hood of his degree over the gown. The inscription, which especially mentions his university degree, runs as follows: *Orate pro anima Johannis Child in Artibus magistri ac quondam Rector istius ecclesie de Cheryton qui obiit v^o die Decembris Anno Domini M^occccclxxiiij cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

II. The other small monumental brass of a rector shews Thomas Fogge in eucharistic vestments:—viz., albe, stole, chasuble, and maniple. He was a son of Sir John Fogge, a local

* Her sister Charlotte Bradshawe was buried in the Brockmans' vault in 1869, aged 60. They were daughters of Colonel Paris Bradshawe of Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, by his wife Charlotte Maria Hearsey.

landowner. The inscription beneath his effigy runs as follows :
 Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Fogge quondam filius Johannis Fogg
 militis hujus Ecclesie quondam rector qui obiit 12 Kal. Augusti
 Anno Domini 1502.

This rector was an attesting witness to the signature of John Stubbs, vicar of Newington by Hythe, when Stubbs made his will dated May 8, 1502, as printed on p. 233 of *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVIII.

III. A third monumental brass in this chancel commemorates Jane wife of Robert Brodnax. She died in 1592-3. From its position here we suppose that this lady may have been a daughter of the squire of Beachborough, Mr. Henry Brockman, who had purchased that estate from Mr. George Fogge of Brabourne. Mr. Henry Brockman's will, made in 1573, mentions a daughter Ann, who was the wife of Thomas Broadnax of Godmersham, but it does not allude to Joane wife of Robert Broadnax. The inscription on the brass runs as follows :

“Heare lyeth the bodye of Joane Brodnax | the wife of
 Robert Brodnax who had | issue by the said Robert syx sonnes
 & | eyght daughters & she departed this | worlde the 23 daye of
 January 1592 | beinge of the age of xxxix yeares |

“Lyve Well and dye never
 Dye Well and live ever.”

SOUTH AISLE.

The south aisle was built in the first half of the fourteenth century, and the arcade, of three pointed arches, springing from octagonal pillars, is a very good example of Decorated work for a rural parish church. A fourth arch, at the west end, is modern. Above the arches there are the corbels used for a former roof. In the east wall may still be seen, on the north side, a Decorated corbel, and traces of the original Decorated window. That which now occupies its place is a new window, of three lights, filled with coloured glass, which was given by Mr. Jesse Pilcher in 1866. The Incarnation of our Blessed Lord is the subject; the scenes represented are (i) the Annunciation; (ii) the Salutation between Mary the Virgin and Elizabeth; (iii) the Nativity; (iv) Simeon receiving Christ in the Temple; (v) Christ (at twelve years of age) among the doctors.

In the south wall there is a good Decorated piscina, with ogeed arch; and there are two *sedilia* of the Decorated style, with good chamfer stops. Near them are modern memorial brasses, on the wall, for James Majoribanks, who died in 1853, aged 39; and his son Stewart Paxton Majoribanks, who died in 1876, aged 30.



HEARE LYETH THE BODYE OF IOANE BRODNAX
THE WIFE OF ROBERT BRODNAX WHO HAD
ISSE BY THE SAID ROBERT SYX SONNES &
EYGHTE DAUGHTERS & SHE DEPARTED THIS
WORLDE THE 23. DAIE OF JANVARY 1592.
BEINGE OF THE AGE OF XXIX YEARES
LYVE WELL AND DYE NEVER
DYE WELL AND LIVE EVER



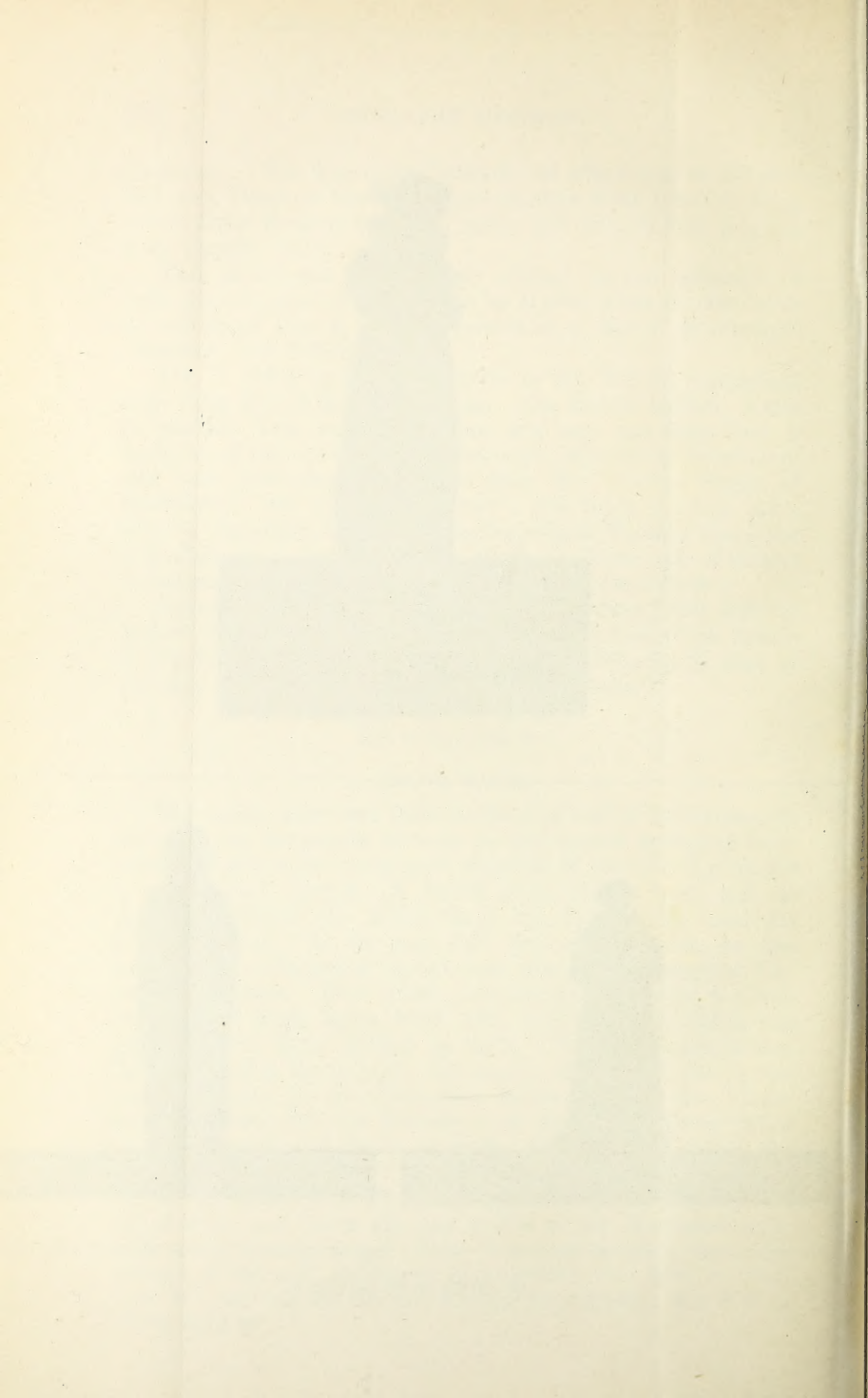
Exit p. aua. Iohannis Shild i. aetate magna ac quoda. Radge. indie de chertonia
obit v. die Decem. a. dñi m. cccc. lxxviii. in cui. aetate p. p. de aua. o.



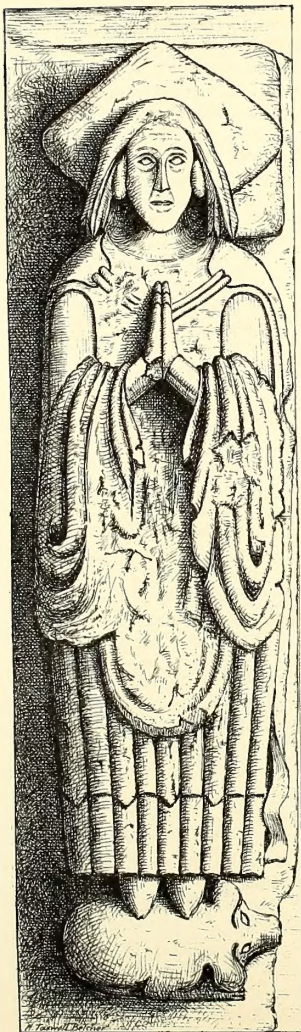
Hic iacet dñs Iohannis Shild. Hic iacet dñs Iohannis Shild. Hic iacet dñs Iohannis Shild.
Hic iacet dñs Iohannis Shild. Hic iacet dñs Iohannis Shild. Hic iacet dñs Iohannis Shild.

PHOTO-LITHO. SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

IN CHERITON CHURCH.

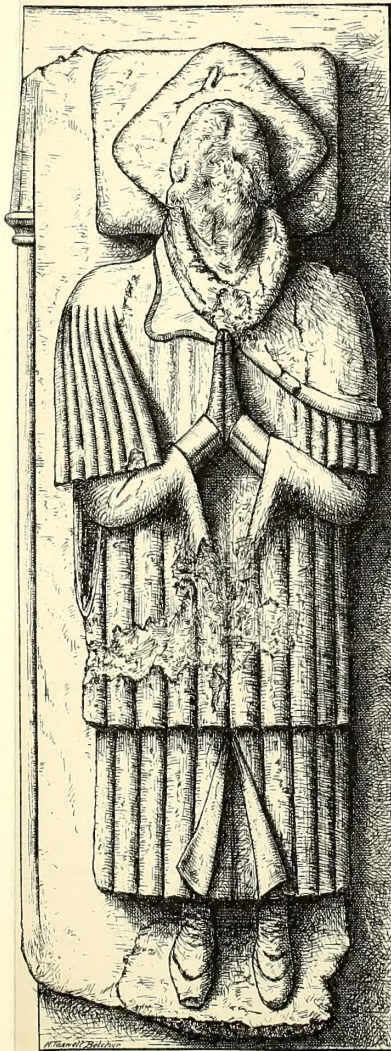


III.



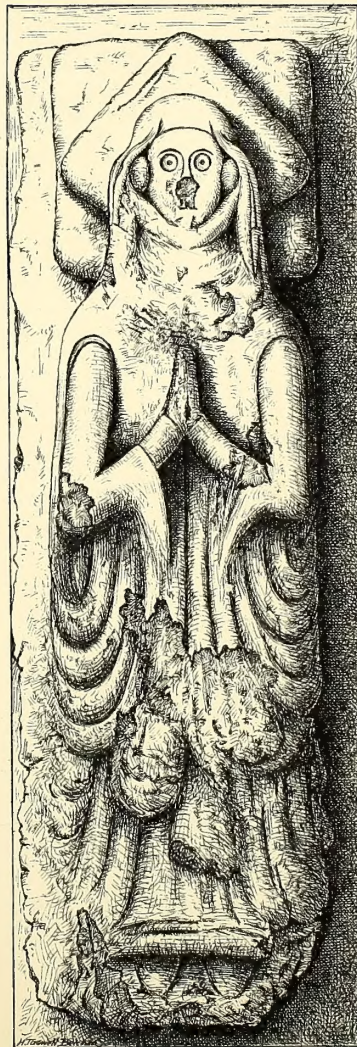
H. Tasswell-Balch, Del.

II.



Monumental Effigies in Cheriton Church, Kent.

I.



C. F. HILL, PHOTO-LITHO. & FURNIVAL ST. HOLBORN, E.C.

Over the *sedilia* is a window of two lights, filled with coloured glass, in memory of children of a former rector, the Rev. Robert Fraser, by his wife Mary Ann. He was incumbent here for seventeen years. The scenes depicted are from the life of our Blessed Lord, and both represent Him on the sea with St. Peter.

Over the ancient tomb in the wall is a two-light window filled with coloured glass (depicting in the eastern light MOSES, and in the other our BLESSED LORD) in memory of Sir Francis Savage Reilly, of Scarvagh, Q.C., K.C.M.G., who died in 1883. Near it are also memorials of Edward Henry Cormick, who died in 1854, aged 37; Captain John Brockman, who died in 1884, aged 86; James Drayner, died in 1844, and Hannah Drayner, who died in 1880; Arnold Wainewright, who died in 1854, aged 87, and Mary Brockman, who died in 1780, aged 65.

THE ANCIENT EFFIGIES UPON TOMBS.

In the south wall of the south aisle there is one, and in the north wall of the north chancel, or chantry, there are two, effigies of stone, lying each beneath a mural arch, upon a low plain altar-tomb, in the wall. Probably all three are of the fourteenth century.

The tomb in the south aisle is that of a lady. Her effigy is numbered I. upon our Plate, and Mr. Taswell Belcher's admirable drawing shews the details of her dress as clearly as its mutilated condition will permit. Mr. J. G. Waller, to whom I submitted a copy of our Plate, has most kindly favoured me with his opinion respecting this female effigy in the south wall.

Mr. Waller says: "The three effigies from their extremely rude execution present difficulties to arriving at their date. It is clear, from the similar character of the execution in all three, that they must have been done near to the same time; most likely by the same hand (by a local sculptor). The lady's figure, No. I., is the one I select to date. The mode in which veil and wimple are arranged is like a figure of the Ryther family, given in Hollis's *Effigies*, and I should assign that to the reign of Edward II. at latest; though the fashion did survive a little longer."

"The other female figure has an arrangement of the veil which puts it probably a little later."

"The cushions are so similar in management, that they also put a proximate date to all."

"The shorter dress of the female (III.) last alluded to, tends also to shew a later date, especially the flounces, which really might go to A.D. 1380 or 1390."

The costumes are remarkable upon all three effigies, and I

think those acquainted with the subject, will agree with Mr. Waller in considering the effigies to have been carved in the fourteenth century.

Respecting these figures Hasted says (*History of Kent*, viii., 192, published in 1799) :—

“Enbrooke is a manor in this parish, situated about half a mile eastward from the church Michael Enbrooke was a good benefactor to the church at Cheriton in King Richard II.’s reign, by building the north chancel in it, still belonging to this manor; and in this chancel are two very antient tombs, now much decayed by time; on one, within an arch in the wall, lies the effigies in stone of a man habited in robes or long vestments; on the other, which is on the pavement at a very small distance from it and the wall, is that of a woman, having on her a head-dress, and a wimple under her chin, these being the most antient monuments of the kind that I have yet seen in this county. Philipott says, they probably belonged to two of this family of Enbroke.”

On a subsequent page, 194, Hasted says :—

“CASEBORNE is likewise a manor in the western part of this parish Thomas de Caseborne is reported to have lived here in much state about King Richard II.’s reign, and to have been buried in the chapel belonging to this mansion; but, leaving no male issue, Catherine, his only daughter and heir, carried it in marriage to William de Honywood of Henewood in Postling.”

Hasted also says (p. 190) :—

The manor of Cheriton was “allotted to the youngest [daughter and coheir of Waretius de Valoyns], married to Sir Francis Fogge, who died possessed of it in that reign [of Edward III.], and was buried in this church. His effigies was on his tomb, lying cross-legged and habited in armour, with his arms on his surcoat, impaling those of Valoyns, of which, though remaining in Philipott’s time, . . . there is nothing now to be seen.”

Hasted is quite right in saying that the cross-legged effigy had disappeared, and I am inclined to believe that such an effigy never existed here. The Lords of the manor were holders of the advowson, and patrons of Cheriton Church and benefice. They would naturally therefore be interred in the chancel, where undoubtedly it is quite certain that no tomb has ever been inserted, as the original arcading remains unbroken along the whole length of the walls. From Philipott’s mention of the arms on the surcoat, Fogge impaling Valoigns, I am convinced that he was speaking of a figure in stained glass in some window. Certainly no effigy of Sir Francis Fogge is now in the church, and that none was there a century ago Hasted testifies.

The effigies II. and III. are so situated that the light shed

upon them is very little, and the arch above each is very low. An amusing result is found in the record of a visit paid to this church on the 20th July 1658, by Richard Fogge* of Danes Court in Tilmanstone. He mistook our effigies, II. and III., for those of men "in complete armour"! His description of the visit contains these paragraphs (see *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. V., p. 120) :—

"July 20, 1658, I went to Cheriton to visit Mr Jno Reading y^e minister. I veewed y^e Church and saw 3 very ancient Monuments [*viz., those figured upon our Plate*]. In the north wall there lye, each in an Arch, two in complete armor. Mr Reading says they were two Lords of the Catesmore, noblemen that I never heard of, and believe nobody else. I am sure it was in the possession of the Family [*of Fogge*] 400 years agoe.

"Over against them, in an arch on the south wall, lyeth a Woman in her Lady's habiliments.

"Since writing the above, I am informed by Mr Reading's son that Catesmore was the seat of the Fogges, and that there is a great circuit of land, called Fogges Park, now disparked."

Probably the estate or manor alluded to by the Rev. John Reading, when speaking to Mr. Richard Fogge, was CASEBORNE, which Mr. Fogge rendered into "CATESMORE."

Although we cannot determine what persons were intended to be kept in memory by those three effigies, we have records of a ceremony which took place in this church soon after those effigies were placed here.

In the year 1396, Thomas (once mis-called or misprinted John) Fogge, junior, whose wife was Alianora (daughter of Thomas St. Leger), brought to this church, for baptism, his infant son and heir, William Fogge, who was ultimately the coheir also of his grandfather Thomas St. Leger. The priest, "Dom." or "Sir" William Newynton, declared to the assembled congregation "that God had, in that infant, multiplied his people after the late pestilence."† Here also Thomas Fogge, the father of the infant, caused "Sir" William Newynton, to make an entry in the Missal or Service Book of the church to the effect that William Fogge (the infant) was born on the Vigil of All Saints in the year 1396. This entry was made in the presence of Ralph Norys‡ and other parishioners upon All Souls Day 1396.

* This gentleman was grandson of Mr. George Fogge of Brabourne, who sold Beachborough and the manor of Cheriton to Mr. Henry Brockman, whose will was made in 1573.

† Peter . . . , of Cheriton, swore upon his oath, before a jury, that the rector made this declaration, and he added that the pestilence occurred in the summer of 1396.

‡ Ralph Norys testified this upon oath, before a jury, in 1417, on the Monday after the Feast of the Conception of the B.V.M.

At the ceremony of the churching or purification of Alianora Fogge, mother of the infant, William Kyryell (one of the infant's uncles) said, in the presence of many neighbours, that his son Thomas Kyryell and the infant William Fogge were of the same age.

All these facts were testified, and put upon record, at a judicial enquiry before a jury in Cheriton, in 1417. Then also it was testified that Thomas Fogge, junior (the father of William), died in 1405, when his son was nine years old, and that the lad William Fogge was then adjudged to the wardship of the Lord de Ponynges, of whom the father, Thomas Fogge, had held land by knight's service.*

I regret to say that the Registers of the Archbishops do not perfectly agree with the facts sworn to by these witnesses. The Institution of William Newynton *to the rectory* did not take place until 1404, but he was then described as "a chaplain," it is therefore quite possible that in 1396 he had been chaplain to Thomas Fogge, junior, or chaplain at an altar in Cheriton Church, but Sir Thomas Fogge, senior, did not present him to the rectory until 1404.

NORTH CHANTRY AND AISLE.

In the north chantry (which was built in the thirteenth century probably) the organ now stands. Behind the organ is an original two-light window of the Decorated period, and at its apex is a good piece of old painted glass (representing the Crucifixion), which was observed and mentioned by Sir Stephen Glynne (*The Churches of Kent*, p. 119).

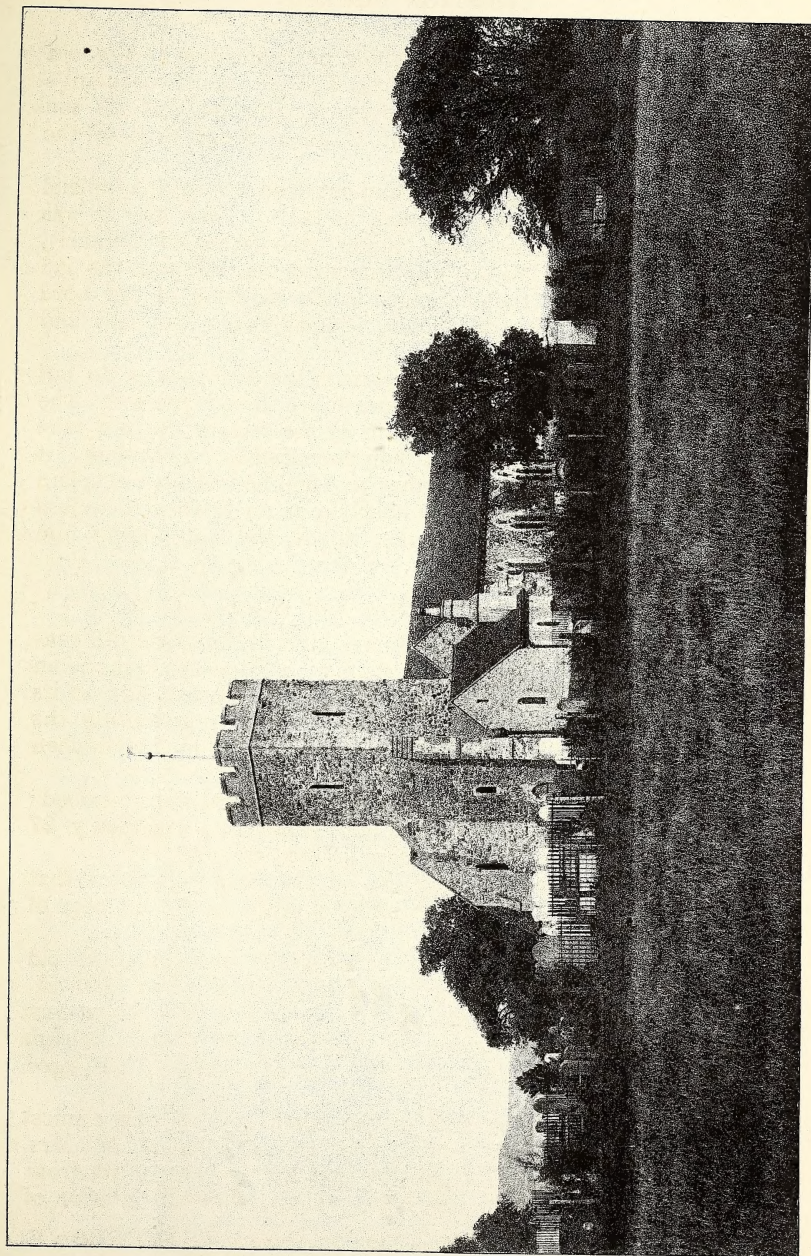
On the north side of the organ is a mural slab inscribed: "Here | lieth y^e body | of FRANCIS CHISWELL | who died y^e 27 | of January 1664 | A.D. 63 years | " etc., etc., etc.

Of another monumental slab on the same wall, below that of Francis Chiswell, the inscription is given on the last page of this paper.

South of the organ, and beneath the well-preserved old hagioscope or squint, is an interesting mural tablet thus inscribed: "Here lieth enterred the Body | of M^{rs} ELIZABETH RALEIGH, grand | daughter of the famed S^r Walter Raleigh who died at the Enbrook the 26th day of October 1716 | aged 30 years."

The pulpit stands west of the north pier of the chancel arch, very near the squint and the monument of Mrs. Elizabeth Raleigh. Its position and the carving of its front panels can be seen in our Plate, which shews the interior of

* The *Probatio Ætatis Willelmi Fogge* is recorded in *Rot. Esch.*, 5 Henry V., and is printed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. V., pp. 126, 127.



CHERTON CHURCH, KENT (FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.)

"THE PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON

The church is a building of stone and wood, with a steeply pitched roof and a small steeple. It is situated in a quiet, leafy neighborhood. The interior is simple and unadorned, with a plain wooden floor and a single altar. The service is conducted in a traditional, solemn manner, with the minister reading from the Bible and leading the congregation in prayer.

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Cheriton Church. The carving is probably nearly 400 years old. It consists of two stages; the four upper panels are elaborately wrought, the five panels below are plainer.

The north aisle is, as has already been mentioned, quite new. It was erected at the restoration in 1873, and the windows in its north wall were copied (at the suggestion of Mr. H. B. Mackeson of Hythe) from those in a Surrey church (at Charlton).

PORCH.

The north porch was erected as a memorial to the first Lord Justice of England, Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce. His representative having fulfilled the wishes of the Lord Justice, inscribed near the apex of the porch's gable, "*cineri servata fides*" (with his ashes I have kept faith). All along beneath the eaves of the gable runs this beautiful text, "*A refuge from the storm, and a shadow from the heat.*" In the centre of the gable are these words, "To the glory of God, and in memory of the first Lord Justice of England, and of Dame Eliza his wife, whose bodies rest in this churchyard; their souls, we trust in heaven." In the churchyard we search in vain for any epitaph, or tombstone, marking the graves of Sir James and Lady Knight-Bruce; but, close beside the south wall of the chancel, we observe a space of ground covered with well kept ivy, and from it arises a very tall, but simple and slender churchyard cross; no inscription appears anywhere; but upon examining the four low angle-posts of stone, I found, cut upon each of them, the letters K. B., which are the only indications that Lord Justice Knight-Bruce and his widow lie beneath this spot.

COMMUNION PLATE.

This Church possesses an Elizabethan cup with its paten-cover both of silver, but the flagon and the large paten on a central stem are modern, of electro-plate. The alms-dish is of brass, inscribed "God loveth a cheerful giver."

The Elizabethan cup is $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, the bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad at its mouth. The base of the foot is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter.

Upon the bowl are three belts of engraving without any foliage, (i) that near the bottom of the bowl is a single strap, (ii) the belt around the centre of the bowl has two horizontal straps or fillets which are interlaced (in X form) four times at equal distances apart; midway between each pair of interlacements each fillet or strap leaves its horizontal course, and forms a figure V, the lower fillet having its V below, and the upper fillet having its reversed A above, the line of its horizontal

course. This simple device is very effective. (iii) The belt near the mouth of the bowl resembles that around its centre, but the upper of its two fillets keeps in its horizontal course between each pair of interlacements.

Upon the foot and base of the cup are five incised straps. Beneath the bowl there is a reeded moulding, and immediately beneath it is a round convex moulding, around which runs a central round hollow with four very short engraved straps (at equal distances apart), at right angles to its course. The stem plays downward from the convex moulding to the foot. There is a reeded moulding where foot and stem meet.

The paten-cover bears the interlaced belt of fillets with Vs, similar to that in the centre of the bowl. It stands 1½ inches high on a central knob, which bears the date 1577 with a tiny branch above and below the figures. There is scratched upon it twice 1613.

The paten and the flagon are ornamented with belts of strapwork copied from the old cup.

PATRONS OF THE BENEFICE.

With respect to the advowson of Cheriton Church there was a lawsuit in 1316, when Christina, relict of William de Brokhill, claimed the right to present a clerk to this benefice. Her right was disputed by Thomas, son of William de Brokhill. Upon the De Banco Roll (for Michaelmas term, 10 Edward II. (1316), membrane 156 in dorso) is recorded the genealogical descent of the parties. They say that in the time of King John, Walran de Ceriton died seised of the manor and advowson of Cheriton, but, leaving no issue, his two sisters Isabella and Margaret inherited jointly his rights. Thenceforward, for a time, there were two parts, or a joint ownership.

Isabella de Ceriton married and left a son, Robert, who passed his share to John de Arches, who passed it on to William FitzWarine, who enfeoffed of it John de Calehull, who passed his share to William de Brokhill, brother of that Thomas de Brokhill who claimed it in 1316.

On the other side it was alleged, by Cristina the widow, that Margaret de Ceriton married and left a son, Roger, whose son and heir, William, had a son and heir, Roger, whose son and heir, John, was, at Michaelmas 1316, a minor, under age, and in ward to Bertram Kyriel. All this we learn from the *De Banco Roll*.*

It seems that the widowed Christina or Christiana de Brokhill gained her suit; she presented Robert de Hesebeth to the rectory

* Edited by General Hon. George Wrottesley in *The Reliquary* for July 1888, p. 143.

of Cheriton, and he was instituted in 1317-8, on Feb. 2. Sir John de Mereworth* exercised the right of patronage in February, 1319-20. With the manor the advowson passed to the family of Fogg, and through his connection with that family, William Wadham, Esq., exercised the right of presenting a rector four times from 1425 to 1440. After that, William Fogge alone in 1441, and in conjunction with his wife Joanna in 1445, exercised the right of patronage. In 1450, in 1453, and in 1458, John Fogge, Esq., presented incumbents; he it was who rebuilt Ashford Church. In 1474-5 the same gentleman (then Sir John Fogge, Knight) was patron. In 1497-8 and in 1507 John Fogge, Esquire (son of the Ashford benefactor), was the name of the gentleman who presented to the living, and in 1570 Dame Mary, widow of Sir John Fogge, exercised the right of patronage. In 1584 William Brockman, gentleman, was the patron, and in the Brockman family the patronage has remained ever since.

RECTORS OF CHERITON.

1316 Oct. . . JOHN DE VIENNE was instituted by Archbishop
(*Reynold's Reg.*, Reynolds, but he held the benefice a very
17^b.) short time.

131 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 2 ROBERT DE HESEBETH was instituted by the same
(*Reynold's Reg.*, Archbishop on the presentation of Christiana
23^a.) de Brokhull; but in two years he gave place to
some relative apparently.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. . . JOHN DE HESEBETH was presented by Sir John
(*Reynold's Reg.*, de Mereworth and instituted by the same
25.) Primate.

1363 Nov. . . Dom. THOMAS DE BRAMPTON, *presbyter*, was
(*Islep's Reg.*, collated by Archbishop Islep, to whom the
302^b.) patronage seems to have fallen, by lapse
probably.

WILLIAM PYGHTISLE was rector of Cheriton and
resigned that benefice in 1403. A clergyman
of this name was vicar of Thornham from 1368
onward. Whether he was identical with this
rector of Cheriton I do not know.

140 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 19 WILLIAM NEWYNTON, *chaplain*, was presented by
(*Arundel's Reg.*, Sir Thomas Fogge, and instituted by Archbishop
293.) Arundel. This clergyman seems to have been
a chaplain here in 1396, for in that year he is
said to have baptized the infant grandson
(William) of his patron, Sir Thomas Fogge.

WILLIAM WENDELISTON was presented some
time after his predecessor's departure, but

* John de Mereworth, in 6 Edward III. (1332), obtained the royal licence to fortify (*crenellate*) his manor house at Mereworth, and his *cameram*, or small house, at Cheriton. In the same year, he and his wife Margeria acquired (for 100 marks) a moiety of the manor of West Peckham.

- when that was, the Archiepiscopal Registers do not record. He vacated this benefice in 1425 for the rectory of Dunton in London diocese, which he obtained by exchange.
- 1425 Dec. 19 ROBERT WILCOK, rector of Dunton, was instituted by Archbishop Chichele. The patron at this time was William Wadham, Esq., whose daughter had married William Fogge, the owner of Cheriton manor. Probably this William Fogge was the one who, as an infant, was baptized in Cheriton Church in 1396.
(*Chichele's Reg.*, 155.)
- 1433 July 1 Dom. THOMAS SHORDITCH, *chaplain*, was presented by William Wadham, Esq., of Somersetshire, and instituted by Archbishop Chichele.
(*Chichele's Reg.*, 199.)
- 1437 Dec. 11 Dom. THOMAS COOK, *chaplain*, was admitted under the same auspices.
(*Ibid*, 218.)
- Dom. JOHN SNYFFMORE was for a short time rector, but he exchanged this benefice for Corscombe rectory, Somerset, in 1440.
- 1440 Aug. 11 WILLIAM HASELGROVE, rector of Corscombe, was admitted to this benefice by exchange. He resigned it twelve months later.
(*Chichele's Reg.*, 224.)
- 1441 Aug. 4 THOMAS CROPWODE, *chaplain*, was presented by William Fogge, and instituted by Archbishop Chichele. Mr. Cropwood died in 1445.
(*Ibid*, 232.)
- 1445 Aug. 2 Dom. WILLIAM CLAREBORGH *alias* ACRIS, *chaplain*, was presented by William Fogg, Esq., and Johanna his wife in August 1445.
(*Stafford's Reg.*, 84^b.)
- 1450 Aug. 11 Master JAMES GOLDWELL, *Bachelor of Law*, was presented by John Fogg, Esq., and instituted by Archbishop Stafford. He was ordained priest 31st March 1453; and he resigned this benefice for that of Harrietsham, which in Feb. 1457-8 he exchanged for Great Chart.
(*Stafford's Reg.*, 105^b.)
- 1453 Oct. 11 Dom. WILLIAM MORLAND, *chaplain*, was presented by John Fogg, Esq., in 1453, but he resigned in 1458.
(*Stafford's Reg.*, 325^b.)
- 1458 April 22 Dom. JOHN CHILD, *chaplain*, was presented by John Fogge, Esq., and instituted by Archbishop Bourghchier. He retained this benefice until his death in 1474, and is commemorated by a monumental brass, still extant in the chancel.
(*Bourghchier's Reg.*, 69^a.)
- 147 $\frac{4}{5}$ Jan. 3 Dom. THOMAS BOLNEY, *presbiter*, was presented by Sir John Fogge, and was instituted in January 1475 (New Style) by Archbishop Bourghchier. Mr. Bolney died in 1497, being still rector here.
(*Bourghchier's Reg.*, 111.)
- 149 $\frac{7}{8}$ Feb. 22 Dom. THOMAS FOGGE, *clerk*, was presented by his brother John Fogge, Esq., and instituted by Cardinal Archbishop Morton in February 1498.
(*Morton's Reg.*, 165^a.)

- (New Style). He remained rector until he died in 1502, and he is still commemorated by a monumental brass in the chancel.
- 1502 Dom. CHRISTOPHER WARDE was presented by John Fogge, Esq., but I do not find any record of his institution. He resigned the rectory in 1507.
- 1507 May 15 Master WILLIAM SKYNNER, M.A., was presented
(*Warham's Reg.*, 331^a.) by John Fogge, Esq., and instituted by Archbishop Warham. How long he retained the benefice does not appear.
- THOMAS SLANEY was the non-resident rector in 1550, being also rector of Eastling (1550-5). His curate here in 1550 was David Longe.
- JOHN DAVYD was officiating here in 1552.
- HUGH DAVID was officiating here in 1555.
- 1570 April 24 HENRY BAKER, *clerk*, was admitted by Arch-
(*Parker's Reg.*, 399.) bishop Parker, on the death of the previous rector. He was presented jointly by Dame Mary Fogge (widow of Sir John Fogge, deceased), and her new husband, Thomas Kent, Esq. Mr. Baker died in 1584, being then still rector of Cheriton.
- 1584 July 6 Master RICHARD TOPCLIFFE, M.A., *clerk*, was
(*Whitgift's Reg.*, i. 455.) instituted by Archbishop Whitgift in 1584, and he died here in 1602. He was the first rector presented by one of the Brockman family. His patron was William Brockman, gent. This rector seems to have purchased, from Anthony Aucher, *circa* 1591, Bank-house Farm and Sweet Arden Manor. His son Godwin Topcliffe of Hythe sold them to Robert Broadnax of Cheriton (Hasted, *History of Kent*, viii., 195).
- 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar. 21 Master THOMAS BISHOP was presented jointly
(*Whitgift's Reg.*, iii. 275.) by William Brockman, Esq., and his son and heir (Henry). He lived on for twenty-seven years as rector of Cheriton, and died in 1630.
- 1630 Dec. 4 Master JOHN STROUT, *clerk*, was presented by
(*Abbot's Reg.*, iii. 192^b.) William Brockman, Esq., in 1630, to succeed Mr. Bishop, and he was instituted on the 4th of December.
- 1644 July 8 JOHN READING, M.A., a voluminous author, was presented to this benefice by Mr. William Brockman on the death of Mr. Strout. He was a man of great abilities and eloquence, who, at the age of 16, matriculated at Oxford in 1604, from Magdalen Hall. He was ordained Deacon in 1612-3, and Priest in June 1614. Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, Lord Warden of

the Cinque Ports, selected him as his chaplain. His preaching at Dover was so appreciated by the townsfolk that he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Dover, in December 1616. When Charles I. was in power, Mr. Reading was one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Becoming obnoxious to the Parliamentary party, his study and books at Dover were plundered by soldiers under the command of Colonel Sandys in April 1642. Seven months later, Sir Edward Boys caused him to be seized in his study, and imprisoned or banished for 19 months. In 1643, by the King's desire, he was *de jure*, though not *de facto*, made rector of Chartham and a Prebendary of Canterbury. Soon after his settlement at Cheriton, he was seized in his rectory here and conveyed to Dover Castle for a day, and then to Leeds Castle for some weeks, the cause being his supposed share in a Cavalier plot for seizing Dover Castle. In 1650 he publicly disputed in Folkestone Church with an Anabaptist named Samuel Fisher. In 1660, at Dover, Mr. Reading welcomed in a short address Charles II. when he landed, and (in the name of the Corporation of Dover) he presented to the King a large Bible with gold clasps. He was after this made, *de facto*, a Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, and Rector of Chartham. When he died, October 26th, 1667, he was buried in the chancel of Chartham Church. A full list of his numerous publications is given by Anthony Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses* (*sub anno* 1667), pages 407, 408.

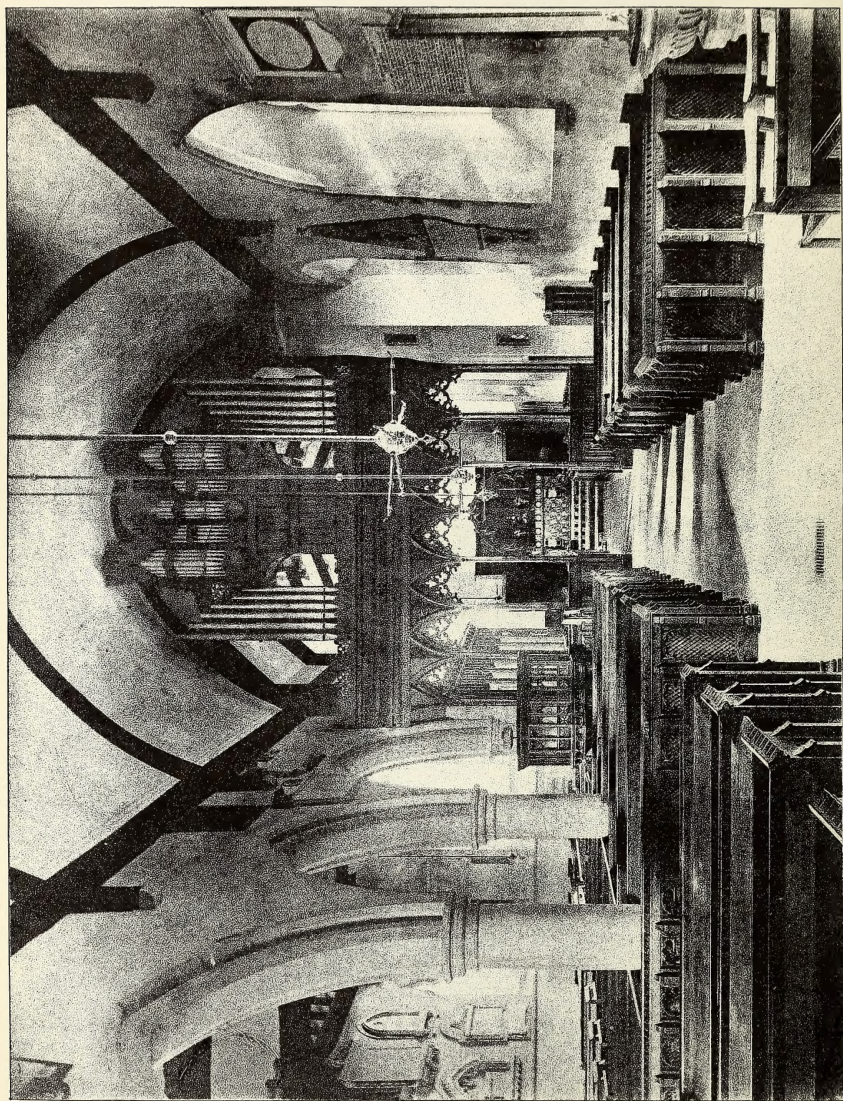
- 1668 April 11 JONATHAN DRYDEN was inducted to the rectory of Cheriton, in 1668, having been presented by James Brockman, Esq. He retained this benefice for 8 years or a little more, but resigned it in 1676 or 1679.
- 1679 June 9 JAMES BROME, M.A., is said to have been inducted to the rectory of Cheriton in 1679, being already vicar of Newington. He retained both benefices for 40 years or more, and died in 1719. Mr. Brome was a man of literary pursuits, and he edited Somner's treatise on the *Roman Ports*. As chaplain to the Cinque Ports his attention probably was drawn to the subject of Somner's treatise.
- 1719 July 3 HENRY BILTON, M.A., was inducted on the presentation of William Brockman, Esq. He

- was the rector of Cheriton for nearly quarter of a century, and died on the 10th of April 1743.
- 1743 May 27 EDMUND PARKER was inducted to this benefice, having been presented by James Brockman, Esq. He had already, for more than three years, been vicar of the adjacent parish of Newington (in the same patronage). For nearly 27 years he retained this benefice, and died on the 17th of February 1770.
- 1770 July ... GEORGE LYNCH, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was inducted to Cheriton rectory. He likewise obtained from his patron (Rev. Ralph Drake-Brockman) the vicarage of Newington, and in the following year (1771) the two benefices were formally united. Mr. Lynch had been vicar of Lymne since January 28, 1765, and he had sufficient influence with the Archdeacon (patron of Lymne) and the Archbishop to obtain a dispensation permitting him to continue to hold Lymne with Cheriton and Newington. He died on the 19th of November 1789, holding all three benefices. I think he was a nephew of Dr. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury (1734-60), who was a first-cousin of John Head, Archdeacon of Canterbury (1748-69).
- 1789 JOHN B. BACKHOUSE, M.A., held the united benefices of Cheriton and Newington for about four years, when he resigned to make way for his patron's younger brother.
- 1793 JULIUS DRAKE-BROCKMAN, M.A., second son of the Rev. Ralph Drake-Brockman by his wife Caroline Brockman of Cheriton, was about 25 years old when he was inducted to the united benefices of Cheriton and Newington in 1793. In the same year he married (at Evington in Elmsted) Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Locke of Newcastle in Ireland. She bore him fourteen children, and died in 1815, aged 44. Mr. Julius Brockman survived to the ripe age of 81, and died on the 7th of September 1849, having been rector of Cheriton for 56 years. His son Thomas (who died in Arabia three years before him) was vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich.
- 1849 ROBERT FRASER was presented by the Rev. Tatton Drake-Brockman to the united benefices, which he retained until 1866. A memorial window

- in the south aisle commemorates children of Mr. Fraser, by his wife Mary Ann.
- 1866 REGINALD BRIDGES KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, was presented by his father-in-law, the Rev. Tatton Drake-Brockman, to the rectory of Cheriton alone. The vicarage of Newington was then again made a separate benefice. Mr. Knatchbull-Huggessen (a brother of the first Lord Bra-bourne) has done much to promote the organi-sation and discipline of bell-ringers in the diocese of Canterbury, and to develop scientific ringing of bells. By his energy and tact, this church was restored and enlarged in 1873, and he retained this benefice until 1876, when he was promoted to the rectory of Mersham. That he resigned (from ill-health) in 1885. Four years later, his health being restored, he accepted the benefice of West Grinstead, which he now holds.
- 1876 ALLEYNE HALL HALL, M.A., of University College, Oxford (who had been curate of Box-ley and of St. Mary's, Dover), was presented to the benefice by F. Drake-Brockman, Esq. He did much work in the Shorncliffe, Seabrook, and Sandgate portions of this parish, and was in 1889 promoted by the Archbishop of Canter-bury to the rectory of Chevening.
- 1889 WILLIAM BLACKWELL BUCKWELL, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxon., was presented by Francis Drake-Brockman, Esq. He had been for eight years incumbent of Arkley Chapel, Barnet, Herts.

On the north wall of the north chancel of Cheriton Church is a monument with this inscription:—

“A house he hath 'tis built in such good fashion,
 The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation,
 Nor will his landlord ever raise his rent,
 Nor turn him out of doors for non payment.
 From chimney money too this cell is free,
 Of such a house who would not tenant be.”



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BEXLEY CHURCH

(IN 1889; AFTER ITS RESTORATION).

BEXLEY.

THE CHURCH; HALL PLACE; AND BLENDON.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

BEXLEY MANOR was the property of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Wilfred to Cranmer, having been given to Archbishop Wilfred by Kenulph, King of Mercia, about 1080 years ago. Some time after the foundation (in A.D. 1108) of Holy Trinity Priory at Aldgate, in London, the advowson and church were appropriated to it.

St. Mary's Church at Bexley is about 84 feet long from east to west, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad from north to south. The chancel is 19 feet broad.

The main fabric of the church (which is not the first erected on this site; one existed here at the time of the Domesday Survey) assumed its present plan about 650 years ago. Professor Fuller tells me that, during the restoration, it appeared that the chancel, the nave, and the lower part of the tower had formed part of the Norman Church. The remains of a Norman doorway may still be seen under the new south porch. The arcade, of three bays, between the nave and the north aisle, is of the Early English style of architecture, and so is the good north doorway, and the main part of the tower, which opens into the nave by a doorway only; there is no large tower arch. There are lancet windows in the chancel and in the tower, and there was one in the north aisle in 1846. The ancient sedilia are also of the Early English style. The restoration effected in 1883 by the present Vicar, Professor Fuller, enables us to see the architecture and the Plan clearly.*

* The architect was Mr. Basil Champneys. The painted windows in the nave and chancel are Bodley's last glass; those in the north aisle are by Burleyson and Grylls. The tiles now in the chancel (of four distinct classes) were reproduced from ancient patterns found buried in the soil. A few fragments of the ancient screen were found in the old pulpit and pews. These were preserved, and formed the model for the present beautiful screen.

HALL PLACE.

The north chancel (which was built before the north aisle, Professor Fuller informs me) has been connected with HALL PLACE for several centuries. It contains the monumental memorials of successive owners and their families. Therein are monumental brasses for John Shelley (who died 22nd November 1441) with Joan his wife; and for Matilda, also a wife of John Shelley (she had previously been the widow of Thomas Heneworth). A handsome mural monument on the north wall commemorates Sir John Champneis, Lord Mayor of London in 1534, who purchased Hall Place from the Shelleys, and died there October 3, 1556. His second wife, Meriel Barret, who died when Lady Mayoress, is the only one named on this monument, which was erected in 1590 by their son Justinian Champneis. But Sir John had previously married Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Mirfine of London, and widow of Roger Hall (citizen and grocer, who died before 1515). This lady's granddaughter, Helen Hall, became the wife of her second husband's son, Justinian Champneis, who erected this monument. He commemorates upon it also his own two wives, Helen Hall, who died in 1565, and Theodora Blundell, who died in 1582. There is no memorial of Justinian Champneis' own death, which occurred here in 1596, when he was 65 years of age. He disinherited his elder son Justinian.* His younger son Richard, who became his heir, sold Hall Place to Mr. Robert Austen, and retired to Woolwich, where he died in 1653. Richard Champneis' daughter Catherine (who was her father's ultimate heir) married Colonel Edwin Sandys of Northbourne, who died of his wounds in 1642.

On the east wall of the north chancel is the monument of the next owner of Hall Place, Sir Robert Austen,† who came from Tenterden. He buried here, in July 1653, two of his children, Thomas and William. Created a baronet in July 1660, he served as sheriff of this county in 1660 and

* He was a barrister of Gray's Inn. This disinherited Justinian settled at Wrotham, where he was buried in 1622. He married, in 1602, Sarah daughter of John Darell, Esq., of Cale Hill, by whom he had a son Richard (afterwards of Biddenden), whose son Justinian was of Biddenden and Ostenhanger, where he died in 1754, although he was buried at Boxley. This last Justinian was the father of Henry and William, both of Vinters Park in Boxley, whose sister Sarah married Mr. Belcher.

† In 1654-5, February 14, the manor of Chelsea was sold to him and two others as trustees for the daughters and coheirs of James, Duke of Hamilton, the Ladies Ann and Susan, for £1185. In 1660 Sir Robert Austin united with others in conveying the manor of Chelsea to Charles Cheyne. (*Faulkner's History of Chelsea*, i., 328, 330).

1661. He died in 1666, aged 79. The monument mentions, but does not name, his first wife, Margaret Williamson, whose only surviving child Elizabeth became Lady Dacres of Cheshunt. His second wife, Ann Muns, is named on the monument; she survived the baronet for twenty-one years, living here, not at Hall Place, but at High Street House, to which she built a new front. She left that house to her third son, Edward Austen, whose mural monument of white marble is seen upon the north wall of the north aisle. He died in August 1712, aged 63. His eldest son John (obit 1750, aged 60) and his daughter Elizabeth (ob. 1755, aged 66) are commemorated on the same monument. I find here no memorial of Sir Robert Austen's second son, who in Bexley Parish Register is described as "the Honorable Robert Austen Esq^{re} one of y^e Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty and a Member of the House of Commons." He was buried here in 1696 on the 23rd of August. This Robert Austen represented Winchelsea in six Parliaments, during the course of thirty years, and when he died his nephew Robert, and his brother Sir John Austen, Bart., five times elected M.P. for Rye, were also members of the House of Commons.

This "Honorable" Robert (second son of the first baronet) married Miss Judith Freke, who survived him twenty years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Two of their *grandsons* ultimately inherited the baronetcy, and were in fact the last baronets of their race, as the title expired in 1772. One of them, Sir Edward, was of Boxley Abbey, and died in 1760; his brother Sir Robert died in 1772.

There is no memorial here of the second baronet, Sir John Austen, who for the last two years of his life was a Commissioner of Customs with a salary of £1000 per annum.

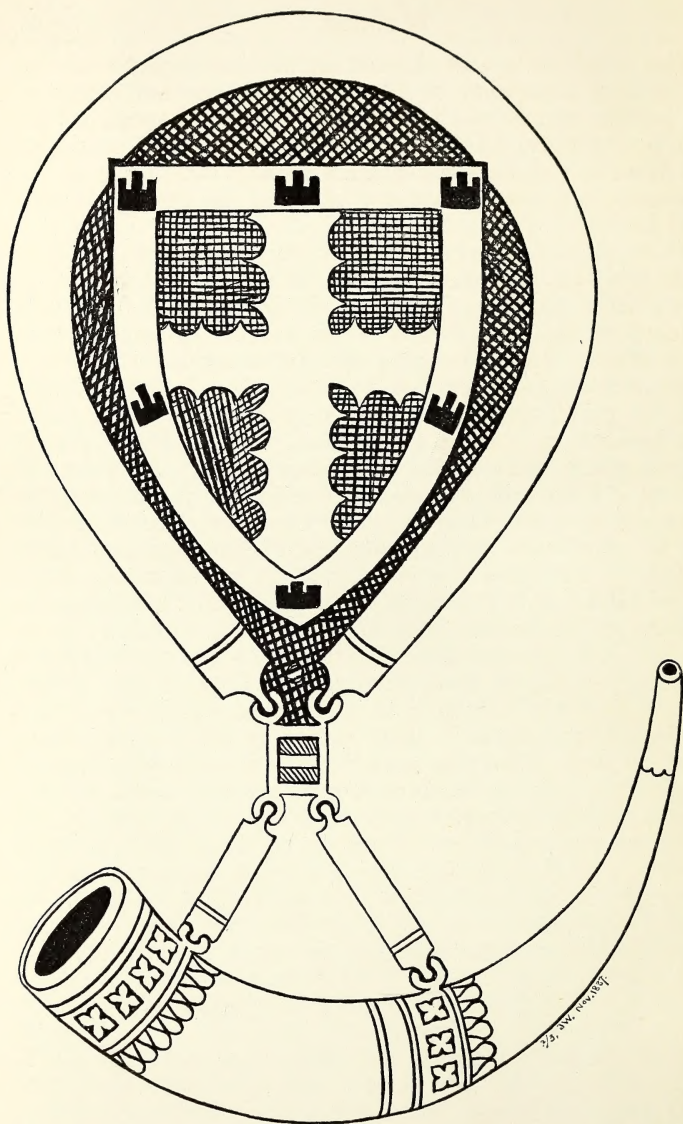
His son, the third baronet, Sir Robert Austen, M.P. for Hastings and for Rye, was baptized here in 166 $\frac{3}{4}$, March 19, and buried here in 1706, July 5th. He married his first-cousin, Elizabeth Stawell (coheir of George Stawell of Cotherston), and the central hatchment upon the west wall of the nave, high aloft, is the only memorial remaining here of him or of her.* She, Elizabeth (*née* Stawell), Lady Austen, survived her first husband Sir Robert for nineteen years. She married as her second husband a Norfolk gentleman, Mr. William Winde, the last of his race. He for many years lived in Germany in attendance upon the Electress Sophia, Princess Palatine, who was mother of King George I., and

* Other hatchments bearing the Winde arms were formerly hung upon the north wall of the chancel; they are seen in that Plate which represents the church before its restoration.

daughter of the English Princess Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. When the Princess or Electress Sophia died in 1714, Mr. Winde returned to England, and then he married Lady Austen (the Stawell heiress). She died in 1725, and was buried here on the 1st of December. Her second husband survived until 1742, when he died, having been a Commissioner of the Salt Duties from October 25th, 1727, until his death. The central hatchment upon the west wall was placed in this church by him in memory of his wife Elizabeth, Lady Austen. It is a grand heraldic study. The quarterings of the ancient family of Winde are impaled with those of the grand old Somersetshire family of Stawell, and the Austen intermarriages are represented on separate shields.

The last Austen baronet who resided at Hall Place was the son of this lady (the Stawell heiress) by Sir Robert the third baronet. He was another Sir Robert, and was M.P. for New Romney. He married in 1738 Rachel Dashwood, the sister and coheiress of Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer. This Sir Robert Austen, the fourth baronet, died at Bath in 1743, and the jointures charged on the Hall Place estates, together with the legacies left by Sir Robert's will, seem to have exhausted the revenue, which was administered by the Court of Chancery for many years.

Sir Robert, the fourth baronet, had no issue, and by his will the fee simple of the estate was entailed upon his wife's brother, who in 1763 became Lord Le Despencer, and who obtained the fee simple of Hall Place in 1773, after the death of the seventh baronet, who was also named Robert. Lord Le Despencer died unmarried in 1781. Then Rachel, Lady Austen, his widowed sister, became the coheir to his barony of Le Despencer; but his lordship left the Bexley property to his natural son Francis Dashwood, to whose representatives Hall Place still belongs. Rachel, Lady Austen survived until 1788, having been forty-five years a widow. There are no memorials in this church of her or of her husband, nor of her husband's sisters. Yet we know that three of his sisters were buried here—Mrs. Stawell Austen (the youngest sister), September 28, 1748; Elizabeth in 1755; and Mrs. Ann Austen in 1758. All spinsters were in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries called "*mistress*." The last-named lady, Mrs. Ann Austen, gave to this church a brass chandelier, which was hung in the nave, and costly velvet hangings, for the pulpit, embroidered and fringed with gold. These in 1775 were cut to pieces by thieves, who were disappointed at not finding the church plate.



MONUMENTAL BRASS (IN BEXLEY CHURCH) BEARING THE ARMS OF
CASTELAYN.

(From a drawing by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A.)

BLENDON.

The north aisle and chancel are also connected with the owners and occupants of Blendon Hall, another estate in this parish, which was formerly of much importance. Its name properly was Bladindon, and in the adjacent parish of East Wickham there is a beautiful monumental brass of the fourteenth century in memory of John de Bladigdon and Maud his wife.

There is a memorial brass in the north chancel here which has some connection with Blendon. It has puzzled every writer who has described Bexley Church. By the kindness of Mr. J. G. Waller I am enabled to give a copy of this brass. John Thorpe, junior (who resided at Bexley), in the *Antiquities*, appended to his *Custumale Roffense*, suggests on p. 78 that the shield of arms, with the pendant horn beneath it, belonged to one of the "At-Hall" family who possessed Hall Place until about 1367. He refers to Philipot's *Villare Cantianum*, 2nd edition, p. 65, for the statement that they had right of free warren here; and to this he attributes the significance of the pendant horn. Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, ii., 180, quotes merely from the elder Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 925, this misrepresentation of the arms: "A cross engrailed, within a border charged with six crowns embattled. To the above coat is appendant a bugle horn, stringed, and garnished, which denotes that the person held under that particular service called cornage tenure." The reader is left in the state called in drill, "as you were." The misrepresentation of the charges on the bordure would prevent heralds from identifying the armorial coat. I found at the first glance that there were no embattled crowns on the bordure. Instead of crowns, the bordure is charged with six castles or towers. This really is the coat of Chastelyn or Castilayn. Papworth, in his *Dictionary of Armorial*, p. 634^a, describes the CHASTELYN coat as a cross lozengy; within a bordure charged with castles; and on p. 636^b, he gives the coat of "CASTELYN" as "*sable*, a cross engrailed *or*, within a bordure *or* charged with eight towers *gules*."

I find in the Register of Archbishop Arundel at Lambeth, on folio 237, the will of Henry Castilayn of Bexley, made in April 1407. Therein he evinces great interest in this church, and in that part of the parish which lies around Blendon. He desired to be buried in this church, and he

* Burke, in his *General Armory*, describes the coat of *Castelyn* as bearing *sable*, a cross engrailed *argent*.

directed that a chaplain should, for two whole years, daily say mass for the repose of his soul. He bequeathed 40s. towards making or repairing a window in the west part of this church; and he bequeathed to the churchwardens of Bexley all his *bees*, the profit of them to be devoted towards maintaining three wax tapers in the church, ever burning, one before St. Mary in the chancel, another before St. Katherine, and the third before St. Margaret. He likewise provided for a perpetual observance of the anniversary of his death, including 4d. for beer, 1d. for bread to the poor, 2d. for each parish clerk, 2d. for the bellringer, and 3d. for oblation annually at the altar.

He bequeathed 100d. for 100 masses to be said for his soul upon one day, quickly after his decease. This alone would occupy priests and altars in at least twenty churches.

He left 20s. to be expended in mending a road called Blakeben Strete, which reached from Bladyndon (Blendon) to Blakeben Gate. Probably this name is identical with "Blackfen."

For the repair of another road, near Brookland in Bexley, he left 6s. 8d.

He mentions his brother Simon Castilayn, and made him one of the executors of his will.

Thus the remarkable brass, with its bordured shield and pendant horn, commemorates a good man of Bexley, who was specially interested in Blendon. He had also an interest in Crayford (then called Earde), and to its church he left bequests.

Probably the mediæval owners of Blendon had closer connection with Crayford Church or East Wickham Church than with Bexley. Certainly there are few memorials of them here. The Registers shew that Sir Peter Wroth of Blendon was buried here in 1644 (May 12), and charged his brother Sir Thomas Wroth to pay £10 as a stock for the benefit of the poor of Bexley. Sir Peter's youngest son Thomas was baptized here in the previous June (1643), his mother being called the Lady Margaret Wroth. The Register also records that Sir Peter Wroth's grandson Peter (son of Anthony) Wroth was baptized at St. Bride's Church in London February 24, 165½. John Wroth (probably the eldest son of Sir Peter) held Blendon Hall in fee in 1657, and was created a baronet in 1660. He married Ann, daughter of Toby, Lord Caulfield, and widow of Sir Paul Harris, had by her a son Thomas, who was baptized here 31st October 1651, and died in 1671; but there is no memorial of him here. Sir John's son and his grandson (both named John) succes-

sively enjoyed the baronetcy, but when the latter died in 1722 it became extinct. The first Sir John had mortgaged Blendon Hall for one thousand years, so that his son and grandson never held it.

In 1673 Blendon Hall passed to Sir Edward Brett, whose monument remains here on the north wall. He was a distinguished cavalier officer, who had been knighted in the open field by King Charles I. on horseback. He lived at Blendon until his death in February 1683 $\frac{3}{4}$, aged 75, when he bequeathed his mortgage-interest in Blendon to his great nephew, John Fisher (son of Sir Edward Brett's niece, Elizabeth *née* Abel), who took the name of Brett.

Mr. Fisher Brett let Blendon to an unfortunate but noble lady whose mural monument is on the south wall of the chancel. She was the Lady Mary Berkeley, sole child of Charles last Lord Berkeley, Viscount Fitzharding, who was created Earl of Falmouth in 1664, and died in 1665. Her father was Governor of Portsmouth, Captain of the King's Guards, and Keeper of the Privy Purse to Charles II. She married Sir Gilbert Gerrard, whose mother Mary Cosin was daughter and coheir of the celebrated Dr. Cosin, Bishop of Durham, whose surname Sir Gilbert adopted in addition to that of Gerrard. This young Lady Mary was divorced in 1684, within a short time of her wedding. She retired to Blendon, and died there, April 28th, 1693, at the early age of 28. After that, Mr. Fisher Brett came himself to Blendon Hall, and was there in 1708. He in 1731 purchased all the Wroths' interest in the estate.

After his death in 1732 the Hall was let to Mr. Delamotte, one of the Justices of the Peace for this county, who was a great admirer of the Rev. Charles Wesley, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and of the Rev. George Whitfield. The squire's son, Charles Delamotte, in 1735, joined the Rev. Charles Wesley and Dr. John Wesley (a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford) in a mission to Georgia, in the (now) United States of America. Through the occupants of Blendon Hall, the Wesleys and Mr. Whitfield were introduced to Mr. Piers, then Vicar of Bexley, and in 1737 the Rev. Charles Wesley preached twice in this church. In 1739 the Rev. George Whitfield preached here on Whit-Sunday and on Trinity Sunday, and on the latter day he baptized an adult; in the following August he baptized three women in this church. In 1742 the Rev. Charles Wesley on three different occasions administered the Sacrament of Baptism here; on two of them it is noted that he did so "by immersion;" on the third occasion it was a Quaker who was baptized. The Parish

Registers contain these memorials of Blendon Hall's influence on this church.

More recent owners of Blendon Hall are commemorated by monuments on the north wall and a hatchment on the west wall of the nave.

One tablet names Elizabeth (*née* Tucker) wife of John Smith, of Blendon Hall, M.P. for Midhurst, co. Sussex, in 1806-7, brother of the first Lord Carington. She died in 1809, aged 35. Near to it is another, commemorating her sister Mary, the widow of Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle and Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; this lady died at Blendon Cottage in 1863, aged 83.

The next slab commemorates Oswald Smith, Esq. (nephew of John), who possessed Blendon Hall, and married Henrietta, daughter of Dean Hodgson and Mary his wife, *née* Tucker. This gentleman was a partner in the bank of Smith, Payne, and Smiths. The tablet says that "during twenty-five years he was a constant and humble worshipper in this church;" but he was buried at Sanderstead, in the family vault there, in June 1863. Selsdon Park (now occupied by the Bishop of Rochester) in Sanderstead, was his father's home. This gentleman's widow, daughter of the Mary Hodgson above named, still survives (in 1889) and can count more than one hundred descendants of her body. Among them are the Countess of Strathmore, Evelyn Lady Hardinge, Lady Alfred Fitzroy, Lord Glamis, Lady Constance Lyon, and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Colville.

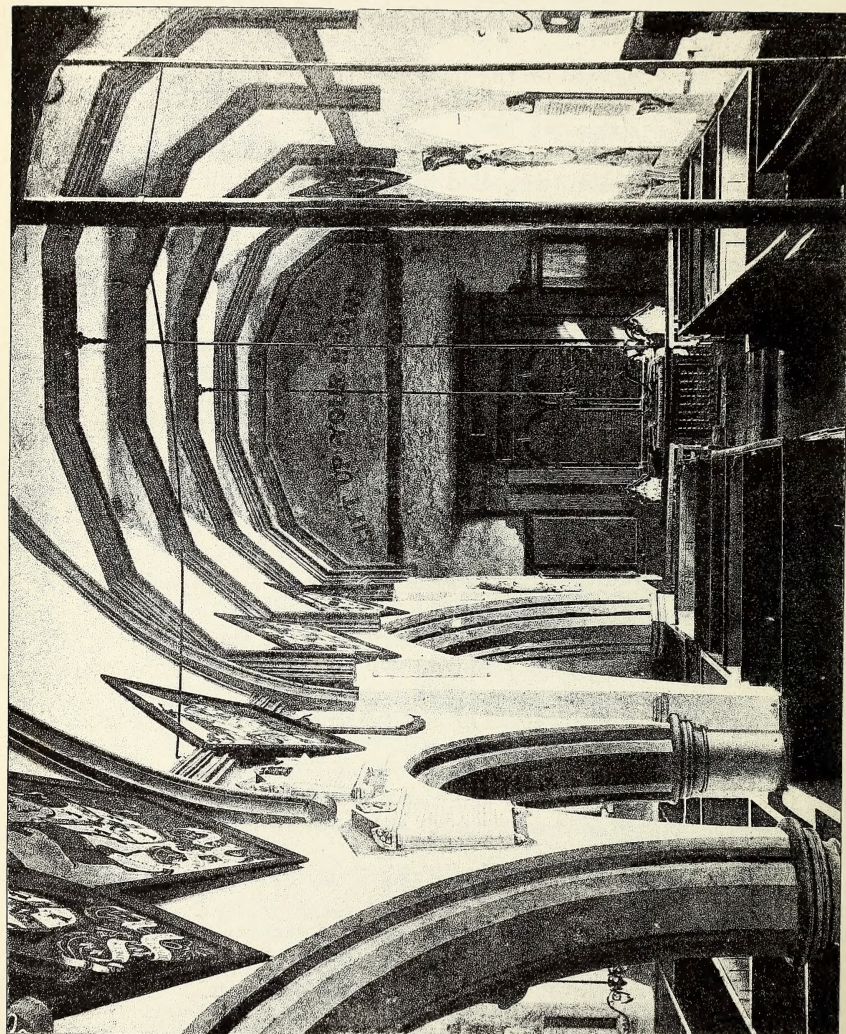
The southern hatchment upon the west wall was placed in memory of Mr. Oswald Smith, and bears his arms impaled with those of his wife, Henrietta, daughter of Dean Hodgson.

The northern of the three hatchments, on the west wall, bears the arms of Lewin of Eltham impaling those of Hale. It commemorates Mr. Thomas Lewin, of the Hollies in Bexley, who married in 1784 Mary, daughter of Major-General Hale, and died in 1837.

An ancient squire of Lamienby (or Lamorby) in this parish, Thomas Sparrow, who died in 1513, is commemorated by a small brass in the chancel. The inscription is "Hic jacet Thomas Sparrow nup' de bexley qui | obiit xxj die October (*sic*) anno d'ni millesimo quingen | tesimo tercio decimo cuius a'i'e propicietur deus." From the mouth of his effigy proceeds this prayer—

"What so ever my dedys have bee
Of me, almyghty Jesu (ihu), have mercy."

There were formerly here several hatchments bearing the



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BEXLEY CHURCH
IN 1882, BEFORE ITS RESTORATION.

arms (with two stags at gaze, as supporters) of Malcolm of Poltalloch (owners of Lamienby or Lamorby, and founders of the modern church at Lamorby); their position is clearly seen in our Plate which represents this church before its restoration.

On the north wall of the nave we still see a mural monument commemorating Mary Ann, wife of Neil Malcolm of Poltalloch.

On the south wall of the nave is the monument of John Styleman of London (who died in 1734, aged 82), and of his five wives. In our Plate* representing the church before restoration there appears an open bench, immediately in front of the northern half of the Communion rails, inscribed in large letters, "Styleman's Charity." It accommodated the inmates of Styleman's almshouses.

The illumination on the chancel walls and roof is effective. Upon the wall-plates of the roof are Latin words from "Benedicite," the Song of the three Children. They signify "O all ye works of the Lord, Bless ye the Lord, Praise Him and magnify Him for ever. O ye Angels of the Lord, Bless ye the Lord."

The north window of the chancel is erected to the memory of the Rev. Thos. Harding, Vicar of Bexley, for forty-one years, 1833-74. It represents St. Paul.

In the north aisle the north-east window commemorates Mr. W. C. Pickersgill, who died in 1868.

The east window of that aisle illustrates the Te Deum, "To Thee all Angels cry aloud." "To thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry."

In the first light are Thrones, Virtues, Angels. In the

* In the view of Bexley Church as it was before restoration we see (1) the panelled reredos given by the Rev. Benj. Huntingdon (Vicar of Bexley) in 1706. (2) The five well-moulded roof beams of the chancel, forming with an ideal straight base an octangular figure. These beams or ribs have been retained, their bases have been finished with carved figures of angels, and a new chancel screen has been carried up to meet the two westernmost ribs. (3) The wide arch between the high chancel and the north chancel. (4) In the south wall of the high chancel, the three lancet windows each having the apex of its interior arch at a different level from the others, the easternmost being the highest. (5) Beneath the base of the easternmost window's sill we observe the arches of the *sedilia*, between which a mural monument had been inserted. (6) The pulpit appears on the south side at the junction between nave and chancel. (7) Five hatchments hang on the north wall above the arches. Three which are nearest the west bear the handsome arms of Malcolm of Poltalloch, with their supporters two stags at gaze. The other two bear the arms of Winde of Norfolk, *argent*, a fess between 3 mascles *sable*; charged with an escutcheon of pretence in the centre, which probably bore the arms of Stawell, as the widowed Lady Austen, *née* Stawell, married the last of the Windes. (8) The well-moulded wall plate of the nave roof is seen on the north side; and the arched roof-timbers are also well moulded.

second light are Principalities, Powers, Dominations. In the third light are Archangels:—Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael.

In Bexley Register there is a memorandum stating that Saundrell Ebbs wife of John Collyer, of Blackfen in Bexley, when 56 years of age had a daughter born, who was baptized Elizabeth in Bexley Church, Oct. 10, 1596. The single fact upon which this calculation of the mother's age is based being that she was born when Anne of Cleves was lying at Dartford House, about Allhallowtyde. The truth is, that the unfortunate Queen Anne of Cleves resided often at Dartford House during many years, until she died in 1557. Consequently, the age of the mother may have been 39 or 40 instead of 56. Dartford House (formerly the Priory) was granted to Anne of Cleves by King Edward VI. in the second year of his reign.

In A.D. 1443 Joan Brenchley, widow, founded a chantry within our Lady's Chapel in "Bixle" Church, and all the business was completed by the year 1458.* The name of this parish was sometimes spelt "Byxhill" or "Bixle."

VICARS† OF BEXLEY.

1286 June 16 GALFRIDUS DE SOHAM was instituted by Archbishop Peckham in 1286 (*Register*, f. 30^b). His is the first name of a Vicar here that the Lambeth Registers contain.

* *Historical MSS. Commission, Fifth Report*, p. 435^a.

† A vicarage was endowed here by Archbishop William Corboil (A.D. 1123-36), but he acted, it is said, without the consent of the Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, who claimed the Patronage. Archbishop Stephen Langton (A.D. 1207-29) decreed a new endowment of the vicarage, with all the profits of the church, and one-third of the rents and houses belonging to it, except the barn and yard and the tithes of corn, hay, and mill, which were to go to the priory. (Hasted's *History of Kent*, ii., 181-2.)

When the priory was dissolved, in 1532, the advowson passed to Mr. Henry Cooke (second son of John Cooke of Broadwater in Sussex), who died possessed of it in 1551. His son Edmund Cooke (of Lesnes Abbey and of Mount Mascal) exercised the right of advowson and died in 1619. Lambert Cooke, eldest son of Edmund, was of Mount Mascal, and died without issue; George Cooke (second son of Edmund) was of Bexley, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Timothy Lowe of Bromley, by whom he left two sons. The eldest, also named George (whom Hasted and Thorpe erroneously call Robert), who resided at Mount Mascal, married Rebecca St. George, fourth daughter of Sir Henry St. George, Garter King at Arms, and by her left one daughter, his sole heiress, Elizabeth Cooke, who died a spinster on the 3rd of September 1736 in the 80th year of her age, and was buried in Bexley Church.

Before the death of her mother (in 1710, aged 87) or of herself (in 1736) Miss Elizabeth Cooke lost the right of advowson, which was exercised in 1666 by her mother's brother, Sir Thomas St. George (who, like his father, became Garter King at Arms). The advowson, however, passed in the following century to the Townshends, and is now held by Earl Sydney. The rectorial tithes, which were enjoyed by Elizabeth Cooke, passed at her death to relatives on her

- 1352 Sep. 13 JOHN DE SHARDELOWE was admitted by Archbishop Islip in 1352 (*Register*, f. 262^a). He died in 1376.
- 1376 Aug. 17 THOMAS DE PRESTON was instituted by Archbishop Sudbury (*Register*, f. 114^a). He exchanged, in 1385, with J. atte Pond.
- 1385 June 19 JOHN ATTE POND was admitted by Archbishop Courtenay (*Register*, f. 356^b).
- 1390 Sep. 26 NICHOLAS LOD became Vicar under the same Archbishop (Courtenay's *Register*, f. 276^b).
- THOMAS HILL was Vicar in 1456, when he died.
- 1456 Oct. 16 JOHN RICHMOND *alias* MORLAND was instituted by Archbishop Bourghier (*Register*, f. 65^b). He died in 1467.
- 1467 Aug. 29 JOHN KIRKEBY was admitted by the same Archbishop in 1467 (*Register*, f. 97^a).
- 1539 Mar. 12 HENRY RIBTON was instituted by Archbishop Cranmer (*Register*, f. 375^b) in 1539, on the death of his predecessor.
- 15 JOHN SHALCROSS. He was buried at Bexley on the 12th of October 1565.
- 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar. 21 JOHN BUNTON was instituted to the Vicarage on the presentation of Edmund Cooke, of Leesynge (Parker's *Register*, f. 375^b). He was Vicar here for twenty-five years, having previously been rector of Woolwich, from 1560 to 1564. His wife, Margaret Bunton, died on the 12th of April 1585, and was buried in the chancel. A brass plate therein commemorative of her stated that she died in the forty-sixth year of her age, being wife "to John Bunton pastor of this church."*
- Mr. Bunton survived his wife for six years, and was then buried here on the 6th of July 1591.
- 1591 June 10 (?) WILLIAM LUFFE, M.A. Oxon, was instituted by Archbishop Whitgift (*Register*, fol. 494^b), on the presentation of Edmund Cooke, "armiger," of Mount Mascal. Mr. Luffe held the benefice for rather more than eighteen years, and was buried here on the 17th of November 1609, being about fifty years of age.

mother's side. Her first-cousin, Thomas St. George, seems to have been her heir, and his daughter and heiress Eleanor St. George married Thomas Dare, who presented Mr. Knipe to this benefice in 1732. Their eldest daughter Clare St. George Dare carried the rectorial tithes to her husband Henry Emmett, who died in 1756. She, however, survived until December 1790, when she was buried at Bexley, aged 64. She bequeathed these tithes to the grandchildren of her sister Mary (who married Ralph Wardlaw, and died in 1777). These were the sons of Thomas Latham, Surgeon, by Sarah *née* Wardlaw. His last son died in 1812, and the only survivors of the family were two sisters, Eliza Dare Latham, who married General W. R. Ord (he died without issue in 1872), and Louisa Latham, who married Harry Gough Ord, by whom she left two daughters.

* *Registrum Roffense*, p. 926.

1609 Dec. 19 NICHOLAS FRANKWELL was instituted by Archbishop Bancroft (*Register*, 295), on the presentation of Edmund Cooke of North Cray, "armiger." A memorial stone in the churchyard states that Mr. Frankwell was a man of rare knowledge in the Oriental tongues, and that he died here in 1658, aged eighty years, having been Vicar of Bexley for forty-eight years. The *Register* proves that he was buried on the 16th of October 1658, forty-eight years and ten months after his institution in 1609. Archbishop Abbot's *Register* records that on the 13th of May 1617 Nicholas Frankwell was collated to this benefice by the Archbishop, the patron having allowed his time for presentation to lapse. This record implies that before the 13th of November 1616 the benefice had been vacated. Yet, so far as the records serve us, they shew that Nicholas Frankwell had been Vicar of Bexley from the 19th of December 1609, and his epitaph claims for him a continuous tenure of the benefice from 1609 until 1658. In the Twysden MSS. and in the Denne MSS., it is said that in 1615, 1616, and 1617, the Rector of Gravesend was Nicholas Frankwell. In 1632 another Rector was there. Perhaps Bexley was officially vacated in 1615 by the Vicar's acceptance of Gravesend.

Mr. Thorpe, in his *Antiquities of Kent*, appended to the *Custumale Roffense*, prints, on p. 80, a letter written to Frankwell in March 1655-6 by the learned Edward Pokoke, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

In the Bexley Register we find this rather enigmatic entry of burial: "1643 Sept. 21, Damian y^e relict of Nic. Franckwell cler." It is possible that the Vicar had a son of his own name, who was also in holy orders, and who died young. This entry, when compared with the record of a second institution of a Nicholas Frankwell, in 1617, certainly seems to suggest that there were two men of this name. One may have died in 1632. Nevertheless the epitaph distinctly states that the Nic. Frankwell who was buried in 1658 had been Vicar here for forty-eight years.

1658½ Feb. 16 THOMAS SMOULT, M.A., when twenty-six years of age, became "minister" or vicar, in 1659 (New Style), but he remained here only seven years. He resigned in 1666 (New Style), and in that year was admitted on the 10th of May to the Vicarage of Barkway in Hertfordshire, where he remained Incumbent until 1694. He died on the 9th of July 1707, aged 74.* He was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He held the Professorship of Casuistry at Cambridge for some years. To King William and Queen Mary he was a chaplain, and also to Queen Anne. When he died he by will bequeathed certain houses to the parish authorities in Bexley, desiring

* Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, ii., 131.

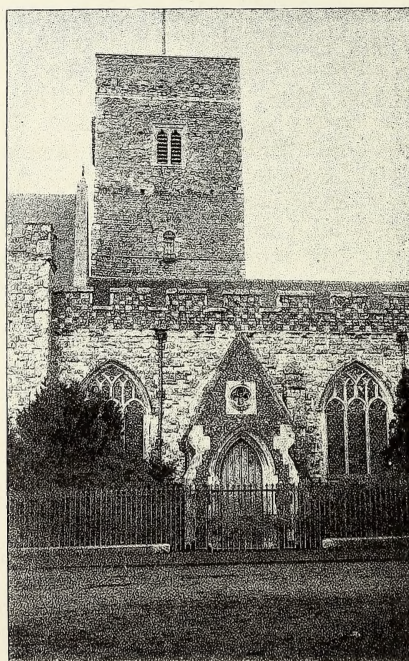
that their rents should be employed in the schooling and apprenticing of Bexley boys.

- 1666 Oct. 9 BENJAMIN HUNTINGDON was presented to this benefice by Mr. Thomas St. George (whose sister Rebecca had married George Cooke, Esq., of Mount Mascal, the last of his name). He was a benefactor to the parish, and according to the taste of his generation he "beautified" the church. In 1702 the parishioners did much to the church. The panelled reredos, seen in our illustration of Bexley Church before its restoration, was erected by Mr. Huntington at his own cost, in 1705. He also by his will left £50 to be invested for the poor of Bexley, to whom the proceeds of it were to be distributed in bread. While he was Vicar here, Mary his wife died in January 1690-1. Beside her were buried here their three children, Eleanor (ob. 1674, æt. 8), Elizabeth (ob. 1692, aged 22), and John (died 1703, aged 35), so that we may suppose Mr. Huntington to have been married about a year before he became Vicar of Bexley. He was buried here in January 1706-7, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. It is said that Robert Huntington, who was Bishop of Raphoe for one year, 1701-2, was his brother.
- 1707 Aug. 9 ROBERT HUNTINGTON, B.A., a nephew of the last Incumbent, was instituted on the 9th of August 1707, on the presentation of Anne St. George, widow (Tenison's *Register*, f. 186). It has been stated that he married Clare Dare, the impropriatrix of the rectorial tithes, but as she was not born until 1726, and he died on the 20th of March 1732-3, there must be some mistake.
- 1732 Aug. 1 RICHARD KNIPE was instituted to the Vicarage by Archbishop Wake; patron Thomas Dare (*Register*, f. 320, 321), but he died in November 1736. He was educated at Westminster School.
- 1734 Feb. 5 WILLIAM SMITH was admitted in February 1737 (New Style), but resigned the benefice in a few months.
- 1737 Aug. 2 HENRY PIERS, M.A., being presented to the Vicarage in 1737 by the Hon. Thomas Coote (Potter's *Register*, f. 264^a), remained here for thirty-two years. He it was who invited the Rev. Charles Wesley and the Rev. George Whitfield to officiate here in 1739 and 1742.
- 1770 April 10 WILLIAM GREEN was admitted to the benefice on the presentation of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, who by his marriage with Albinia Selwyn (heiress of Scadbury in Chiselhurst) became the owner of large estates, and the father of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney. Mr. Green died on the 10th of February 1808.
- 1808 Sep. 25 EDWARD BARNARD, D.D., succeeded Mr. Green, being presented to the Vicarage by the second Viscount Sydney. Dr. Barnard held this benefice until 1825, when he became Rector of Alverstoke, Hants, where he died in October 1840.

- 1825 Oct. 20 CHARLES GODDARD, D.D., was instituted Oct. 20, 1825, and remained Vicar of Bexley until 1833. His son, Rev. Geo. Fred. Goddard, became Rector of Southfleet in 1854.
- 1833 Oct. . . THOMAS HARDING, M.A. Oxon, was presented in 1833 by the third Viscount Sydney, now Earl Sydney. He retained this benefice for forty-one years, and was one of the Rural Deans of the diocese of Canterbury. He published many Sermons, and edited *Bullinger's Decades* for the Parker Society. The writer of this sketch remembers walking with him in the procession to Lambeth Palace Chapel, when the worthy Bishop of Dover (Dr. Edward Parry) was consecrated in 1870.
- 1874 JOHN MEE FULLER, M.A., who had been a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Crosse University Scholar, and Tyrwhitt University Scholar, was presented by the Earl Sydney in 1874. To him, in conjunction with the parishioners, is due the admirable restoration of Bexley Church. Mr. Fuller is Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London, the Rural Dean of Dartford, and one of the Examining Chaplains to Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury. He is the author of many useful theological books, and was, from 1870 until 1874, Editorial Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.



DARTFORD CHURCH, No. 1; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



"INK-PHOTO" GREGG & CO. LONDON.

DARTFORD CHURCH, No. 2; SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE CHANCEL.

DARTFORD CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY).

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

MORE than eight hundred years ago Dartford Church was mentioned in *Domesday Book*, and the church-tower which stood then, still stands.

The Church was then mentioned in a way that sounds strange to modern ears; but the peculiar phrase used about it embalms an historic fact that is important. The entry in the *Domesday Survey* (A.D. 1085) runs thus—"The Bishop of Rochester holds the Church of this manor, and it is worth 60 shillings. Besides this, there are now here three chapels."

We are so accustomed to speak of our churches as parish churches, that we may be astonished when we encounter such a phrase as "the Church of this manor." Yet that phrase was very common, in legal documents, for three hundred years after the *Domesday Survey* was made. This phrase embalms the historic fact that as a rule our ancient churches were founded by the Lords of Manors, for the use of themselves, their tenants, and their households.

The parish was a later matter; and the manorial origin of our churches accounts for many things, which seem remarkable to us, who use churches and parishes that were "settled" centuries before we came to them. The Lord of the Manor founded the church, and endowed his church with the tithes of all his manor, no matter how its lands lay. The shape of many parishes, the curious intermingling of parish boundaries, and the origin of private patronage, are all explained by the facts which underlie this phrase, "*the Church of this Manor.*"

The TOWER of this church in its lower stages is an early example of Norman work. Probably it was erected while the great architect Gundulf was Bishop of Rochester, and under his direction. Its walls are very thick.

An additional stage was added to its height in the second half of the fifteenth century, probably during the reign of

Edward IV.* At the same time, arches were inserted in the ground stage to strengthen the tower.

The position of this tower is peculiar. It stands on the north side of the church, at the east end of the north aisle. The Norman tower of Orpington Church is in a somewhat similar position, as also are the towers of churches at Betteshanger, Thanington, and St. Mildred, Canterbury.

Many agree with Mr. Dunkin in thinking that the tower was erected by Bishop Gundulf as a defensive stronghold, commanding the ford over the river Darent. Little or nothing else of the Norman Church is now visible.

In the thirteenth century, the north chancel seems to have been erected, and dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, commonly called Thomas à Becket. The three arches between the high or main chancel of the Holy Trinity, and this chancel of St. Thomas, are of the style of architecture called "Early English." They were probably new when a ceremony of marriage was performed here in A.D. 1235 between the Proxy who represented the Emperor Frederick II. of Germany, and the English Princess Isabel, daughter of King John, and sister of Henry III.

Towards the close of that century efforts were made to rebuild the main portion of the church. This was done in the Decorated or Curvilinear style of architecture. The whole work seems to have been completed by the year 1333, when a great east window, of five lights, in the main chancel of the Holy Trinity, was inspected by the Bishop of Rochester, Hamo de Hethe, at whose cost it had been inserted. That window remained 450 years in use; but in 1783 it was changed; the tracery in its head having long been stopped up.†

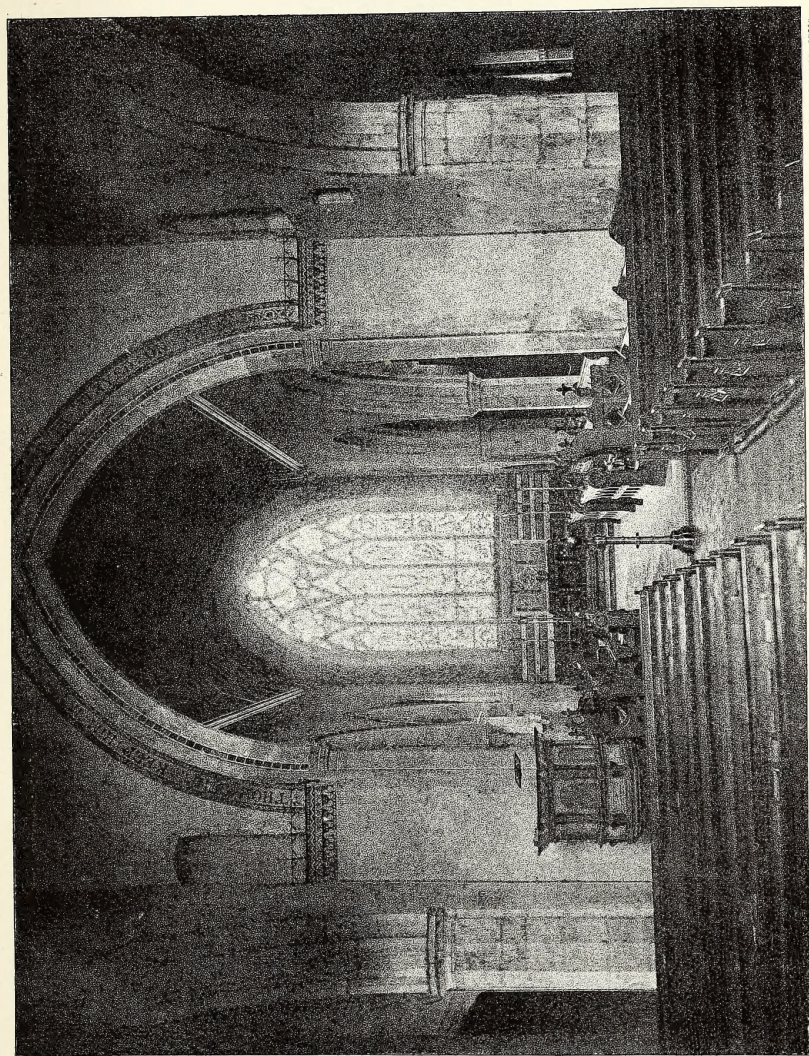
The fine Decorated window at the west end of the nave may suggest what the original windows of the fourteenth century were like, in this church. The western doorway is a beautiful example of the Curvilinear or Decorated style.

STANPIT CHANTRY.

Soon after the south aisle had been finished, the Vicar of Dartford, Thomas at Stanepit, gave lands to endow a chantry priest, who would celebrate mass daily at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, in that aisle. His charter of endowment, for

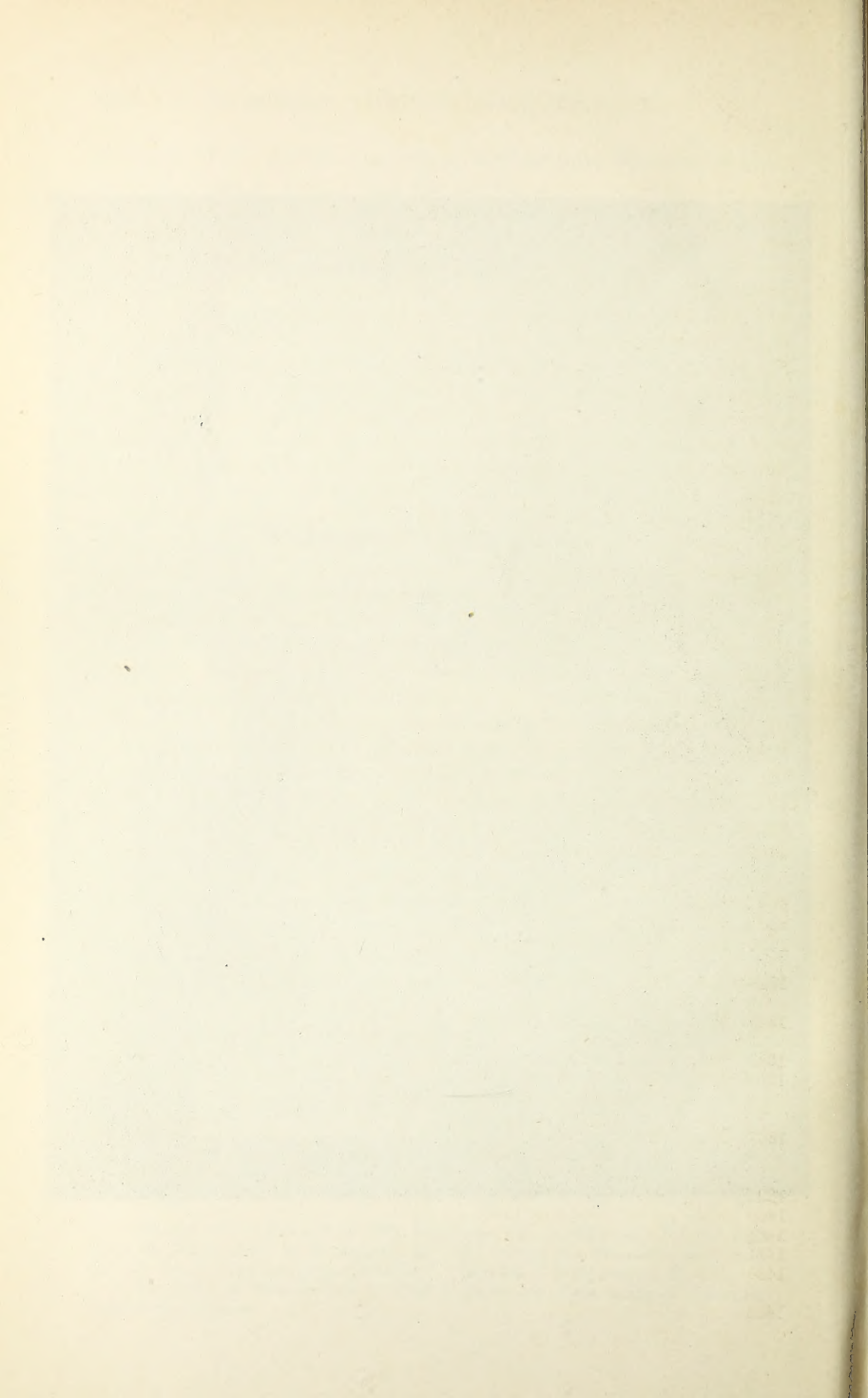
* Dunkin quotes the will of John Bamberg, who in 1478 said: "I will that when the steeple shall be in making, my wife reward the Churchwardens unto the said stepul, after her good discretion" (*History of Dartford*, pp. 27, 28).

† The state of this window in 1783 is shewn on Plate xxxix of Thorpe's *Custumale Roffense*.



"RE-PRODUCED BY SPANG & CO. LONDON"

DARTFORD CHURCH, No. 3.



this Stanepit chantry of St. Mary, was dated on Thursday the Feast of St. George the Martyr, in the year 1338.* This date, St. George's Day, is remarkable; because there is upon the east wall of this south aisle, just above the place where stood the altar of St. Mary, at which the Stanpit chantry priest officiated, a painting of St. George killing the dragon, and thereby saving the life of a princess whom the dragon would have devoured. This painting must have been added 150 years after the Stanpit chantry was founded. It was obliterated with whitewash at the Reformation, and was discovered about 1833-5, when this church was first lighted with gas and warmed by a stove. The picture covers a space (behind the organ now) 12 feet high and 19 feet 8 inches wide.

Seats and pews were erected in Stanpit chantry, *alias* the chancel of St. Mary, late in the fifteenth century. Thomas Bond, making his will in A.D. 1500, directed that his body should be "buried in our Lady chancel, afore my sete." The will of William Kingham, dated in 1545, speaks of his pue and seat in our Lady chapel.

In 1422 and 1433 we find mention of the chantry-houses being "greatly ruined," and the chantry revenues diminished to six marks per annum. Subsequently, in the reign of Edward IV. probably, a room was built for the chaplain over the vestry, and apertures in its walls afforded him a view of the High Altar and of his own chantry of St. Mary. The room was transformed into an armoury about 1648, but it is now a lumber room. The chaplain of this Stanpit chantry

* Dunkin, in his *History of Dartford*, pp. 72-74, gives the names of twenty-five Chaplains of Stanpit chantry, but I am happy to be able to correct his list and to add other names:—

1338	May.	Ralph de Felthorp (ob. 1348).	1433	Aug.	John Blore.
			1448	Dec.	John Sherborne.
1348-9	Feb.	Thos. Master of Est Barham.	1458-9		John Elmesall (ob. 1473). John Newman (resigned 1493).
1349	May.	Thos. Gurnay (resigned in July).	1493	Oct.	Thomas Vernon.
1349	Oct.	Hy. Primlogie.			John Cokkys (vicar of Ryarsh), resig. 1494.
1359	Oct.	Wm. Danbour (exchanged with the vicar of Bakchild).	1494	Nov.	Simon Alleyn.
1367	Mar.	Roger Golden.			Thos. Worsley (in Aug. 1497), resig. in 1499.
		John Staundon (resigned 1396).	1499	May.	William Gawwyne.
1396	Oct.	William Cowpere.	1504		Wm. Cooke (ob. 1512).
1400	Sept.	John Drew (ob. 1403).	1512	Nov.	Thos. Pelton.
1403		Thos. Gybbes.	1514		Nic. Hall.
1421	Dec.	John Arneye.	1517	May.	Robt. Johnson (ob. 1535).
1424	Dec.	Thos. Markant (rector of Hever).	1535	Nov.	Wm. Hall (rector of Snodland).
1425	Oct.	John Burford.	1537	Dec.	John Stacey (res. 1540).
			1540-1		Robt. Bacon.

was under strict supervision, and in August 1422 we find that the Bishop of Rochester was asked to grant him leave of absence for one month, which his Lordship did.*

THE CONSISTORY COURT.

Dartford Church was one of those in which the Bishop of Rochester's Consistory Court was periodically held. Wills were proved here; clergymen and laymen and women were cited here for any offences against the laws of matrimony or consanguinity, and against the Eighth Commandment. The court sat here about six times in a year; the session often lasted two days, but it always began on a Monday. In June 1331 a Visitation of the Church, clergy, and people of Woolwich, was held in the Consistory Court of this Church.

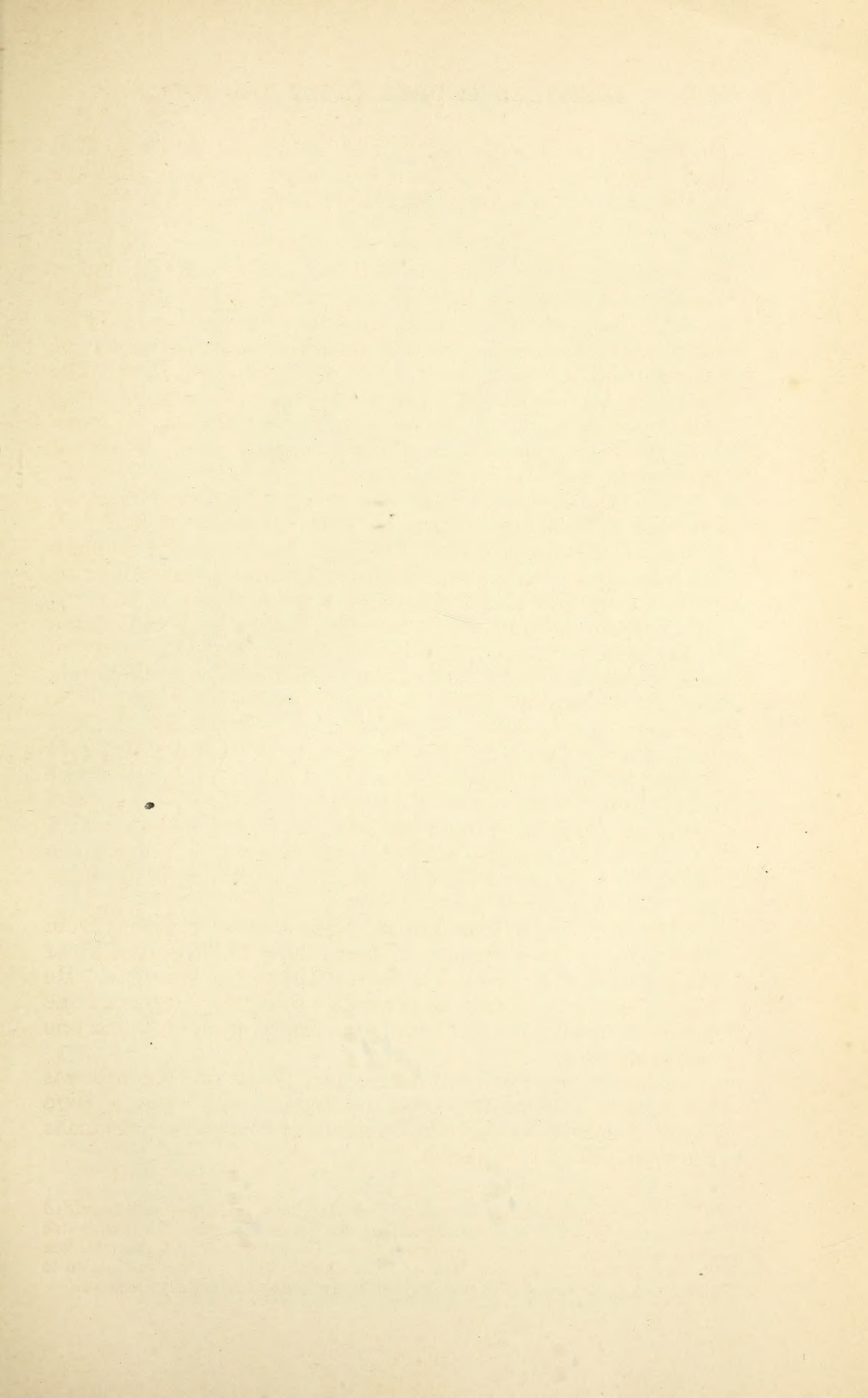
As to the proceedings of the Court held here, I may say that all wills made within the Rural Deanery of Dartford were proved here, and that the judge was generally (though not always) a clergyman, appointed by the Bishop. On the 19th of July 1389 Master John Scharynton, rector of Bromley, held the Consistory Court here. On the 27th of September of the same year he sat again, and judged cases of fornication and adultery. On the 22nd of September 1444, in this church, Richard Lempster, vicar of Burham, submitted himself to penance, having been convicted of incontinence. In July 1445 Walter Ramsey, condemned here for fornication, was sentenced to be whipped thrice round this church, and twice round the market-places of Dartford and Rochester. Such discipline for immorality must have been very wholesome; I fear, however, that the offender was allowed to redeem the flagellation by payment of 6s. 8d., but he promised to maintain the woman and her children.

The customs of the Middle Ages were so different from ours that we are surprised to learn how Thomas, the Vicar of Dartford, was assessed in August 1369 for a War Tax. He was called upon to furnish towards a soldier's equipment one bascinet (or soldier's steel cap), one targe (or shield), and one sharp-edged axe.

Another peculiarity of a mediæval Vicar of Dartford was his having a blood-red coat, or toga. Yet such a toga was bequeathed by William Dunstable,† vicar here, to Thomas the chaplain of this parish.

* Bishop Langdon's Register, fol. 9 b.

† Wm. Dunstable made his will on Dec. 11th, 1404. He desired to be buried before the high altar, and he bequeathed 30s. for the purchase of a marble slab to be laid over his grave in the chancel floor. He states that his father William Dunstable was at one time Mayor of Leicester. This will was not known to Mr. Dunkin. I found it in the Register of Archbishop Arundel at Lambeth.





A.D. 1402. - 3^d Henry IV.
RICHARD MARTYN & WIFE.
IN THE CHANCEL OF DARTFORD CHURCH, KENT.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

I. A fine monumental brass (formerly in the floor in front of the high altar), now affixed to the south wall of the high chancel, commemorates Richard Martyn who died on the 11th of April 1400, and his wife who died 18th February 1402. Both figures are still perfect, and by the kind courtesy of Mr. J. G. Waller we are able to represent them, upon the accompanying plate. The drawing, from which that plate is prepared, was made by Mr. Waller and his brother, many years ago. This Richard Martyn was the father of Thomas Martyn of Edenbridge, and of John Martyn of Franks in Horton Kirby. The last named, John Martyn of Franks, was a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas; and he provided an Endowment for a Priest, who should celebrate Mass in Dartford Church daily for ever. This endowment was called "Martyn's Salary," and the Priest was called "Martyn's Salary Priest." The endowment fulfilled the founder's wishes for more than a century. John Martyn the judge died October 24, 1436; and a very fine monumental brass in Graveney Church,* near Faversham, commemorates him and his wife Anne, who was the heiress of Graveney Manor. His "Salary Priest" was still at work in 1545, when the post was held by one Sir Edmund Parker.

II. A monumental brass which now bears an inscription only, as its priestly effigy has been destroyed, commemorates John Hornley, Bachelor of Divinity, who was Vicar of Dartford during thirty-five years, from 1441-2 until 1477, when he died. He had been the popular first President of Magdalen Hall in Oxford; and there can be little doubt that the reparation of this church, during the reign of Edward IV., was accomplished by his efforts. Twelve Latin verses on his memorial slab declare that if the arts could weep, they must have done so for Vicar Hornley, who was master in all the seven "Liberal Arts."

For many years before Hornley became vicar, testators in Dartford alluded to the need for repairing the church tower and the church roof. In 1417 John Smith left a small sum to the reparation of the bell tower (*campanile*), but as soon as Vicar Hornley had become settled here, practical efforts commenced. In 1444 Richard Rokesle left 23s. 4d. to the works of the church and tower; in 1470 Rose Pitt left money towards the cost of helyng, that is covering, the roof of the church with lead. But it is probable that Vicar

* Figured in W. D. Belcher's *Kentish Brasses*, vol. i., p. 62. Dunkin says (*Hist. of Dartford*, p. 36) that the Judge was buried in St. Mary's Chancel in Dartford Church, but it is certain that his monument is at Graveney.

Hornley did not live to see, completed, the repairs and ornamentation which he was the means of commencing. John Bamberg's direction that his widow should contribute to the "making" of the steeple was written in 1478, a year after Mr. Hornley's death.

Probably the tower's eastern and western arches (which open into the north aisle and north chancel) were added at this time, 1470 to 1480, and the top stage of the tower was put on, the priest's room built, and the fresco of St. George and the Dragon painted. It may possibly be that Vicar Hornley also introduced the rood-loft, with its doorways still seen in the walls.

III. During his incumbency died a lady whose brass shews her wearing widow's weeds, and tells us that being Agnes daughter of John Appelton, she married one of the King's Judges, William Hesilt, a Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1425, and his monumental brass in Northfleet Church formerly commemorated her as his wife.* That memorial of her stood in Northfleet Church during nineteen years of her life. She married as her second husband a brother of the Baron of Wemme; his name was Robert Molyngton, and when she died in 1454 an effigy of her was engraved on brass, which still remains in this church. This and nine other monumental brasses here are admirably figured in Mr. W. D. Belcher's *Kentish Brasses*, the first volume of which was published in 1888, by Sprague and Co. of London. That volume contains photo-lithographs of 225 brasses.

IV. Another monumental brass, placed here in Vicar Hornley's time, has been despoiled of its chief figures, which commemorated Willam Rothele, who died in 1464, and his first wife Beatrix; but the figure of his second wife Joan still remains. She wears a heart-shaped head-dress, and sleeves like those in robes of modern bishops, very wide at the bottom, but gathered into a band† at the wrist. This William Rothele may have been a son of one William Rothele whom Vicar Dunstable mentions, as his cousin (*consanguineus*) or kinsman, in his will made in 1404.

V. One of the most curious inscriptions, here or in this county, is found on a monumental brass beneath the figures of "*Katryn Burlton*" (who died in 1496) and her spouse "*Rychard Burlton, jantilman.*" It stands on the eastern face of the south pier of the chancel arch. It is in English, and its chief purpose is to seek the prayers of every reader,

* *Registrum Roffense*, p. 751.

† Belcher's *Kentish Brasses*, p. 50, fig. 92.

E myt full creatio n comingt of goddys sonne
 Of kethen brylton fulderst he deu is myghte
 E holdesand my c. keredi der amment
 W mychyd brylton / gyltmya spoldes to the kethen
 exuned tholdesand y
 Is myer thus comment als oust ma ome p is mynt
 Wly thorode y myerowr of thens thers schall he be sadman

DARTFORD CHURCH.—INSCRIPTION UPON MONUMENTAL BRASS, BENEATH EFFIGIES OF KATHERINE BURLTON (OB. 1496)
AND HER HUSBAND, RICHARD BURLTON.

so that through their prayers Christ may be the Saviour of those twain, "Rychard & Katryn." This inscription has been printed by Thorpe, in his *Registrum Roffense*, page 978, and by John Dunkin, in his *History of Dartford*, page 63. Mr. Dunkin's edition of it is the more accurate of the two, but the exact inscription can be found in Belcher's *Kentish Brasses*, page 50. The fourth word in the inscription is very difficult to read, as its first syllable "con" is expressed by a symbol, seldom if ever found on other "brasses." Another word is hard to understand, it follows the name "*Criest*," and consists of only two letters, "ma" with a mark of contraction (which often stands for "n") over the "a." This would commonly be read "man," but the expression "Christ man" is very unusual. If we remember, however, that the Greek word *Christos* means "anointed," and if we recall to mind this text, "there is . . . one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus,"* we may perceive an early desire (1496) to discard the usage of prayers to saints, and to cleave unto Christ as the one sole mediator. I think we may understand the two last lines as:

Where, thus cumbent, ask Christ-Man grace, that is urgent,
Where (through thy prayer) of these twain shall HE be Saviour.

The whole inscription may then be read thus:

O pytefull creature concernyng erthly sepulture
Of Katryn Burlton subter-iatt ix day w^{ty}n June
Thowsand iij c lxxxxvjth yer accurrent
W^t Rychard Burlton jantilman, spows to the Katryn
Expyred thowsand v
Whyer thus cumbent ask criest man grace y^t is urgent
Wher thorow y^r prayour of theys twen shall he be savyour.

It would seem that (as was so often the case) the survivor of this couple erected this monument to his wife and himself during his own lifetime, and that when he died the executors and other friends left the date of his death still a blank.

A parallel case is seen in a very different style of monument of much later date, on the north side of the high chancel. It is the tall and elaborately sculptured monument erected by Sir John Spielman, Queen Elizabeth's jeweller, who had in Dartford large paper mills for the manufacture of writing paper. His first wife Elizabeth

* 1 Tim. ii. 5.

† This word of "dog-Latin" in the inscription evidently means "she was put under ground," or "she was interred."

Mengel,* daughter of a Nuremberg merchant, died in 1607, aged 55. Sir John erected this monument in memory of her, but he placed upon it his own effigy also. His death is not thereon recorded. In German verses he bewails Elizabeth, but in real life he soon gave her a successor, named Katherine, by whom he had several children. Sir John Spielman survived until the year 1626, when he was buried here. His second wife lived until 1644 or later.

VI. An effigy remaining from a despoiled monumental brass may be recognized, by a coat of arms (now gone) which formerly accompanied it,† as that of Mr. Wiltshire, who died in 1508. He was probably closely related to Sir John Wiltshire, who purchased Stone Castle; and he may have been that gentleman's father or brother. The effigy of his wife Eleanor is gone, and so is the inscription, which stated that she died in 1477. Her coat of arms bore a chevron, and in chief three leopards' heads. The stops inserted between the words of the inscription are said to have been remarkable. They represented a bell, a tun, a leaf, a rose, a trefoil, a slipped dog, a mullet, a leopard, a crescent, and a cross, as Thorpe records.

VII. A fair specimen of a very late Elizabethan brass remains here. It commemorates an attorney, who was Principal of Staple Inn, William Death (the name being spelt like the ordinary noun), who died in 1590-91, aged 63. It also bears effigies of his two wives, Elizabeth and Ann, both wearing hats. The second wife holds in her hands the body of her infant, a chrysom child, who died soon after baptism.

This gentleman was the ancestor of the Deaths of North Cray, and the Narborough "D'Aeth's" of Knowlton. His armorial shield of six quarterings appears upon the brass.‡

VIII. On the south wall of the south chancel are a monumental brass and other memorials of the Bere family, owners of Horseman's Place in Dartford, and of the Twisletons (ancestors of Lord Say and Sele) to whom Horseman's Place was bequeathed by Edward Bere, the last survivor of that family. He was the heir of his nephew.

The brass bears the arms of Bere, namely, a bear rampant passant, and a canton, either ermine or charged with escallop shells. It commemorates John Bere, who died in

* The arms of his first wife Elizabeth Mengel appear upon her monument as "*argent*, a man clothed *sable*, wearing a long cap, holding in his hand an olive branch proper, and standing on a mount invecked *gules*" (*Registrum Roffense*, pp. 974-5). It is needless to say that the figure in this lady's coat of arms has no connection with the origin of "foolscap" paper; yet some people have suggested this.

† Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, page 978.

‡ Dunkin's *History of Dartford*, p. 55; Belcher's *Kentish Brasses*, p. 48.

1572, his first wife Alice Nysells,* and his second wife Joane, as well as his son Henry, who died in 1574, and Henry's wife and son. Other memorials are carved in stone, and mention three children of John Bere, two of his grandsons, and two great-grandsons, all of whom died early, so that John Bere's brother Edward was their heir.† This Edward's niece, Ann Bere, had married a Yorkshire gentleman, Christopher Twisleton of Barley, whose arms were a chevron between three moles. To John Twisleton, the grandson of this Yorkshire squire by his Dartford wife, Edward Bere left Horseman's Place. His son, also named John Twisleton, married, as his third wife, Lord Say and Sele's eldest daughter and co-heir Elizabeth Fiennes. Their great-grandson was allowed to recover the barony of Say and Sele.

IX. In the south chancel on the south face of the eastern pier of the arcade, and close beside the fresco of St. George and the Dragon, is a memorial brass for Mr. John Dunkin, the Historian of Dartford, who died here forty-three years ago, in December 1846, in his sixty-fourth year. His researches were deep and successful. In his *History of Dartford* are collected all the main facts of its annals.

When his memorial brass was affixed to the wall, it and the Fresco, of St. George and the Dragon, were both fully visible. Since that time, Mr. Blomfield, a former vicar, and his cousin the architect, caused the organ to be placed in St. Mary's chancel, and thus obscured both the fresco and the memorial brass of Mr. Dunkin.

This church was much frequented by travellers between England and the Continent, during the middle ages; and also by pilgrims going to the Shrine of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury. Dartford was a general stopping place, being the first stage upon the road from London.

Consequently we might picture to ourselves many illustrious personages who have preceded us here, and many imposing ceremonies here performed.

One of the most solemn must have been the reception, here, of the body of King Henry V., the hero of Agincourt, *en route* from Dover to London. In October 1422 the great king's body was received, at this church, by the Bishop of Exeter, who performed funeral mass over it here.

Probably the unfortunate Ann of Cleves, the discarded Queen of Henry VIII., often attended service here, as she resided a short time each year from 1549 to 1557 in the place which had been Dartford Priory, but which was used as a

* The arms of the Nysells bore 3 garbs as their principal charge.

† All these memorials have been removed from their original site.

royal palace during the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary,* and Elizabeth. Queen Elizabeth rested therein, for an hour or two, in 1573, when returning to Greenwich Palace from her Kentish progress.

The pulpit was made in the reign of James I.

There have been eight bells in the tower of this church since 1702. Then the six old bells were recast (in 1702), by Philip Wightman, and two were added. One of these was recast in 1773 by Pack and Chapman; another was re-founded in 1882 by Mears and Stainbank. Until the 23rd of November 1792, two *Ave* bells were rung here daily; one at four in the morning, the other at eight in the evening. The morning bell was stopped after the 23rd of November 1792, and the evening bell was discontinued at Christmas 1792.

The clerestory windows were inserted in that year (1792), when the walls of the nave were raised two or three feet in height, and it was ceiled inside. It may be mentioned that in 1766 there was so great a flood here, that there was a foot of water above the church floor. Galleries were inserted during the eighteenth century, but were removed in the nineteenth.

A handsome wooden screen remained across the chancel and south chancel forty years ago, but it has been removed.

The total length of the church from east to west is 109½ feet. The total breadth is 67 feet. The north aisle is 5½ feet wider than the south aisle, which has but 13 feet in the clear.

The Communion plate is of some interest. One piece of it, an old alms-dish, bears the Goldsmiths' Hall date-letter for the year 1651-2, and the maker's mark, in a plain shield, of H. B., between 3 pellets. It is beautifully embossed with stars and flowers and a conventional pattern in six divisions. The edge has thirty little equal curves. In the centre are slightly punctured the letters I, and A, N, arranged in a triangular manner. N being the apex, is evidently the initial of the surname of the original owner, I and A being the initials of the Christian names of the owner and his wife. It weighs 13 ozs. 6 dwts.

Another alms-dish, re-made in 1857-8, to match this old one, is a very good copy of it. Beneath its centre is the name of the benefactor who gave to the church the original alms-dish from which this was re-cast. This inscription is within a circle, "The gift of | Mr Jo^s Allen | 1749." The newly re-cast dish bears the London date-letter for 1857-8, and the maker's mark W.M.

* See *Historical MSS. Commission, Seventh Report*, p. 612 b.

The two flagons, each 10½ inches high, are old; one, made in 1634-5, bears the arms of Rogers (a chevron between 3 stags tripping), and punctured beneath the rim of its foot is the weight 37 ozs.; the other, made in 1635-6, is inscribed, "IHS. *Deo dicatum et ecclesie Dartfordiensi*," and punctured beneath the rim of the foot is the weight 39 ozs., and a date 1712; its maker's mark is R.S., in a shaped shield with a mullet above and below the initials.

There are two CUPS. One made in 1734-5 is 9 inches high, and is inscribed, "John Dorman | Robert Pine | Church Wardens | of the Parrish | of Dartford | 1734," all enclosed in a wreath. The maker's mark is T. F. in a lobed escutcheon, with something above and below. The other Cup, made in 1750-1, is also 9 inches high; it is inscribed, "These Holy | Vessels were Enlarged | in the year 1750 | Pursuant to the Will of | the Late Mr Chambers | Vicar of this | PARISH." The maker's mark is E. F. in script capitals within an escutcheon.

Two patens, on feet, were made in 1750-1, together with the last-mentioned Cup.

There is a large paten, made in 1858, and inscribed beneath, "DARTFORD CHURCH 1858;" the maker's mark is C. T. F. above G. F. in an escutcheon. IHS, *en soleil*, is engraved in the centre of the paten.

A spoon strainer was given in 1826. Its maker's mark is W. E., W. F., W. C., in three lines. On the handle is I.H.S., *en soleil*, and on its back, "Dartford Church 1826."

VICARS OF DARTFORD.

- 1274 RALPH DE WINGEHAM was vicar from 1274 until he died in 1278.
- 1278 ROGER, a "nepos" of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, succeeded Ralph de Wingeham.
ROBERT was vicar in 1293.
WALTER was vicar on the 19th of July 1299.
- 1308 ROBERT LEVE, of Frindsbury, was collated on the 8th of October 1308 by Bishop Thomas de Woldham. He resigned this benefice on the 22nd of February 1323.
- 1323¼ THOMAS ATTE STONPETTE, who founded the Stanpit Chantry, was collated by Bishop Hamo de Hethe, 28 Feb. 1323-4. He died in 1349.
- 1349 JOHN STONE, of Dartford, was collated by Bishop Hamo de Hethe April 5, 1349, but retained the benefice only three weeks.
- 1349 THOMAS HAMERGOLD DE SECHEFORD was collated by Bishop Hamo de Hethe on the 28th of April 1349, and was still vicar of Dartford in 1368.

- WILLIAM PAGE resigned this vicarage in June 1390.
- 1390 ROBERT GRAPE, rector of Brunstede, was collated by Bishop William de Bottlesham on the 1st of July 1390. He died in 1399.
- 1400 WILLIAM DUNSTABLE, *chaplain*, was collated by Bishop de Bottlesham on the 13th of March 1399 (O.S.), 1400 (N.S.). His will is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Registers at Lambeth, and he therein states that his father had been Mayor of Leicester. He died in 1404.
- 1404 THOMAS HAVERCROFT was collated by Bishop John de Bottlesham on the 13th of December 1404.
- RICHARD WYCH, who was burned for heresy in 1440, is erroneously said by Dunkin to have been vicar here. Deptford was his benefice.
- JOHN WORGHOPE or Wyborough was vicar in 1427, and early in 1428 he exchanged this benefice for the rectory of Gravesend. In Oct. 1425, he had exchanged the rectory of St. Mary Magd., Canterbury, for that of Cuxton.
- 1428 Master ANDREW SONDEERS, who had been rector of Gravesend since 1399, was admitted to this benefice on the 20th of January 1427-8 by Bishop John Langdon, but he resigned Dartford vicarage in 1430, probably to take Yalding.
- 1430 JOHN SMYTH, vicar of Yalding, was admitted by Bishop Langdon on the 3rd of October 1430. He resigned this benefice in 1431.
- 1431 Master JOHN WARRENE was collated by Bishop Langdon on the 21st of June 1431. He exchanged this benefice in 1437-8 for the rectory of Staplehurst.
- 1438 JOHN CREEKE, rector of Staplehurst, exchanging with Mr. Warren, was admitted to this vicarage by Bishop Wells on the 10th of January 1437-8. He remained here for four years, and died at the end of 1441.
- 1442 Master JOHN HORNLEY, S.T.B., President of Magdalen Hall (at its foundation) in Oxford, was collated to this benefice by Bishop Wells on the 20th of January 1441-2. He retained the vicarage of Dartford for 35 years or more, and died here in 1447. His monumental brass remains in the church, but despoiled of his effigies. It bears these lines :—

Si flerent artes, Hornley tacuisse Johannem
 Non possent ista, qui tumulatur humo.
 In septem fuerat liberalibus ille magister.
 Prudens et castus, maximus atque fide.
 Doctrinæ Sacre tunc bacchalaureus ingens.
 Oxoniæ cunctis semper amatus erat.
 Consilio valuit, sermones pandere sacros.
 Noverat, et Doctos semper amare viros
 Pauperibus largus fuerat; quos noverat aptos,
 In studiis paciens, sobrius atque fuit,
 Moribus insignis cuncta virtute refulgens,
 Pro tantis meritis spiritus astra tenet.

- 1477 JOHN HARRIES, *alias* GURNES, was Hornley's successor. He died in 1501.
- 1501 EDWARD BAINARDE, *alias* BARNARDE, S.T.B., was collated to this benefice by Bishop Fitz James on the 15th of September 1501. He died here in 1515.
- 1515 JOHN ROGERS, M.A., was collated by good Bishop Fisher on the 19th of July 1515, and he remained here until his death in 1526.
- 1527 THOMAS WADELAFF, S.T.B., called also Wadeluff and Wade-suff, was collated by Bishop Fisher on the 16th of January 1526-7.
- 1533 Master JOHN BRUER was collated to this vicarage by Bishop Fisher. He is said to have died in 1534.
- 1536* WILLIAM MOTE was vicar, 20 October 1536. He resigned in 1545.
- 1545 JOHN JOHNSON was instituted on the 15th of May 1545 by Bishop Holbeach. Mr. Johnson resigned in February 1545-6.
- 1546 JOHN PYZAUNT, M.A., was instituted 13 Feb. 1545-6, but resigned a year later.
- 1547 JAMES GOLDWELL was collated to this vicarage by Bishop Holbeach on the 4th of January 1546-7.
RICHARD TURNER, the vicar here, was deprived for his opinions in 1553-4, and went abroad. He was a prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
- 1554 EDMUND BROWNE was collated to this benefice on the 4th of May 1554 by Bishop Maurice Gryffith, but he resigned five years after, in 1559.
- 1559 NICHOLAS ASPINALL was presented by Queen Elizabeth, and was instituted on the 2nd of May, 1559, but he did not retain the benefice, as the old deprived vicar was restored.
- 1559 RICHARD TURNER, the old vicar, was restored in July 1559, and remained here for several years. In the following year Archbishop Parker selected him to be a visitor throughout Kent for reforming abuses in the parishes of the two Kentish dioceses. He seems to have been a clever, pious, and zealous man. He was still vicar in 1565, when he either died or removed hence.
- 1565 JOHN APPELBIE was collated to this parish by Bishop Gheast or Guest on the 25th of August 1565, and after holding the benefice nearly ten years he resigned.
- 1575 RICHARD JACKSON, B.D., was collated hither by Bishop Freake in April 1575, but did not enter upon the duties.
- 1575 JOHN BROWNE, M.A., was presented by Queen Elizabeth to this benefice, and instituted by Bishop Freake on the 13th of April 1575. In 1591 he thus entered the bap-

* JOHN BARTLETT is said by Dunkin (*History of Dartford*, p. 88) to have been vicar here in 1540.

RALPH . . . is named, says Dunkin, as parish priest in 1543, in the will of Sissily Frende.

tism of his daughter, "BROWNE, Ellen, the daughter of John Browne, preacher and vicar of Dartford, was christened the 12th of March; godfather, Christofer Lamb, gent., and grandfather to her godmothers, Ellen Rogers and Ann Death, gentlewomen." He died in February 1601-2, and his burial is thus entered, "John Browen, Bachelor of Divinitie, and preacher of the word of God,* and Vicker of Dartford 26 yeares, buried the xv day of February."

- 1602 RICHARD WALLIS was collated to Dartford vicarage by Bishop Yong on the 18th of February 1601-2. He was vicar here for about 30 years, and was buried on the 8th of May 1632. He probably resigned in 1630.
- 1630 ROBERT MERCER was inducted on the 26th of August 1630.
- 1632 JOHN DENNE, S.T.B., was inducted on the 5th of June 1632. White, in his *Centenary of Scandalous Ministers*, p. 21, brings heavy indictments against this vicar. His living was sequestered in 1644, and he was buried in 1646.
- 1644 VAVASOUR POWELL, a talented Welshman, was nominated in 1644. His *Life* has been printed. He was at Dartford not quite three years, but during that time the plague visited the parish, and Mr. Powell was singularly active and faithful in discharging his pastoral duties among his afflicted people. He resigned in 1646, but lived until 1671, when he died, Oct. 25th, in the Fleet Prison, aged 51.
- 1646 SYMON RUMNEY.
ROGER CHARNOCK was vicar in 1650 when the Parliamentary Survey of benefices was made.
ROBERT POWELL is said by Dunkin (p. 90) to be mentioned in the churchwarden's book as minister in 1655.
... DUTTON is said to have been vicar in 1656.
JOHN POWLE, vicar in 1660, subscribed "the declaration," Aug. 20th, 1662, as vicar of Dartford. He resigned in 1688.
- 1689 THOMAS PRICE, M.A., who seems to have been curate here from 1678 until 1689, was collated to this benefice by Bishop Spratt on the 5th of February 1688-9. He was buried in the south chancel (St. Mary's of Stanpit) on the 27th of August 1718.
- 1718 CHARLES CHAMBERS, M.A., was collated to Dartford vicarage by Bishop Atterbury on the 30th of September 1718. He remained in this benefice for over 27 years, and was a great benefactor to the church and parish. By his will, dated 1 Oct. 1745, he gave £25 towards casting anew the communion plate; also money for the relief of the poor, and for establishing a charity school (this was opened in 1748 in the north chancel of St. Thomas Becket). He likewise bequeathed money for two large brass candelabra for the church, each holding twelve candles; and £18 for setting up in the church four

* Dunkin's *History of Dartford*, p. 88.

distinct tables of benefactions. The candelabra were suspended in the church in May 1748, but the benefaction tablets were not put up until 1754.* Mr. Chambers was buried here on the 1st of March 1745-6.

- 1746 JOHN LEWIS, M.A., was collated by Bishop Wilcocks on the 3rd of March 1745-6, and he retained this vicarage for more than nine years. He resigned in 1755, and ultimately went to Ireland and became Dean of Ossory. He died 28 June 1783.
- 1755 JAMES HARWOOD, M.A., was collated to this benefice by Bishop Wilcocks on the 4th of November 1755. He remained here until he died on February the 14th, 1778, aged 63. The rectory of Cliffe at Hoo was also held by him, together with Dartford vicarage, from 1755 to 1778.
- 1778 JOHN CURREY, M.A., a native of Cheshire, was collated by Bishop Thomas to the vicarage of Dartford on the 24th of April 1778. He graduated as a Senior Optime in 1758, and obtained a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1761. He was presented in 1769 to the vicarage of East Dereham. The Rectory of Longfield was conferred upon him in 1779, and he held it with this vicarage of Dartford for more than 45 years. When 89 years of age, he died, on the 18th of October 1824, and was buried in Northfleet Church. His parishioners at Dartford, to commemorate their appreciation of his benevolence, zeal, and piety, erected a mural monument to him in Dartford Church; his bust in profile is carved upon it in white marble.
- 1825 WALKER KING, Archdeacon of Rochester, and rector of Stone, was collated to Dartford vicarage by Bishop Walker King in 1825. He held this benefice for one year only.
- 1826 GEORGE HEBERDEN, son of King George III.'s physician, Dr. Heberden, was vicar of Dartford for 4 years, until he he died in 1830.
- 1830 EDWARD MURRAY was collated by his brother George, Bishop of Rochester, to the vicarage of Dartford, but he resigned it within the year. He was born in 1798, being third son of Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's. His nephews have been rectors, one of Chislehurst, and another of Stone, for many years.
- 1830 FRANCIS BAZETT GRANT, who graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1818, accepted this benefice in 1830, and retained it until 1844, when he was promoted to the rectory of Shelton in Staffordshire.
- 1844 J. GILLMOR.
- 1856 GEORGE JOHN BLOMFIELD, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, was presented by the Bishop of Worcester in 1856. He is a nephew of the late Bishop Blomfield of London, one

* Dunkin's *History of Dartford*, p. 46.

of whose daughters became his first wife. During Mr. Blomfield's incumbency the church was restored; the present Sir Arthur Blomfield being the architect who directed the work. In 1867 Mr. G. J. Blomfield accepted the rectory of Aldington near Hythe, which benefice he continues to hold after the lapse of 22 years.

- 1867 HENRY BOND BOWLBY, M.A., formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, was presented by the Bishop of Worcester in 1867. After holding this benefice for about six years he became rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, where he still is.
- 1874 FREDERIC SPENCER DALE, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was presented by the Bishop of Worcester, but in 1887 he was promoted to the vicarage of Lydd.
- 1887 ALAN HUNTER WATTS, of the London College of Divinity, at Highbury, was presented by the Bishop of Worcester. Mr. Watts had been one of Canon Miller's curates at Greenwich, from 1876 to 1880. He was vicar of Trinity Church, Bordesley, from 1883 to 1887, and came thence to Dartford.

HORSHAM MANOR, IN UPCHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

MR. ROACH SMITH has communicated to me some original documents, now the property of Miss Millard of Teddington, bookseller, who has permitted me to make therefrom the following notes.

In A.D. 1598, Mr. John Milway, farmer, "occupied" the lands belonging to the manor of Horsham, which extended, beyond Upchurch, into the parishes of Halstow, Newington, Hartlip, Raynham, and Deptling.

The MS. furnishes all the abutments of each piece of land (there are 121 distinct pieces named), and at the end, there is the following summary of lands which Mr. Milway sublet:—

*A Particular of what land is lett to
Tho. Jarvis.*

	A.	R.	P.
Tentishaw	1	0	0
Mychelshaw	1	0	5
Cockers	4	0	0
Longcroft (2 p'cles).....	1	1	0
Lynche	10	0	0
Walbredgfield	14	1	0
Lynche Banke	5	0	0
Parsonage Farm	3	0	0
Standard	1	3	0
Attrumfeild	3	0	0
Blackebromes	11	0	0
Crockham Parkwood	6	1	31
Little Hooke.....	7	1	30
Foot balance.....	16	0	0
Coney earthwood.....	2	3	0
Foot baland	2	0	0
Crabtree Croft	5	0	30
Horsham Croft.....	19	0	0
Cowlees	12	3	37
Eele Pond.....	28	0	33
Hoades	14	0	0
Culverlees, Broomclose, and Orchards about y ^e house }	14	0	0
Croocker Marsh and Gus- ney Hooke	109	0	0
Great Hook	25	1	0
Mucklandfeild	4	1	0
Seaven acres	0	3	0
Leadon Cross	0	2	0
Lumbers Land	1	0	0
Rainham Church.....	3	0	0
Acres	220	2	12
Salts	109	0	6

Lands lett to Arthur Porrage.

	A.	R.	P.
Broom close	2	1	20
Potters	0	3	0
In Churchfield	3	2	0
Dynden or Little Church- field	5	0	0
Stockacer	3	1	0
Crooked oake	2	3	20
Wallcrouch	1	1	0

Lands lett to Ric^d Whiffin.

Hollewell	4	3	37
Heele.....	5	0	0
Hollowellbromes	7	2	7

Lands lett to Tho. Hunt.

Westfeild	10	2	18
Lubickwell	5	0	2
Little Boxted in Upchurch and Newington.....	4	3	20

Lands lett to Rob^t Norris.

Harpe (in Upchurch)	10	1	20
Great Boxted (2 parcels) in Upchurch, Newington, and Halstow	22	0	6

Lands lett to Geo. Danit.

Badcokes	9	1	33
Medow Horsham Croft ..	11	2	10
Stanfeild	9	1	36
Meadfeild	2	0	16
Keyleese	8	1	3
Newleese	1	0	0
Dornefeild	145	0	0
Thurlockes saltmarsh	36	0	0
Farnesse Salts	0	2	0
Little Harbors			

Mr. Milway seems to have kept in hand these pieces of land :—

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
Wheatham Saltmarsh.....	85	3	16	Little Breach, in New-			
Domus Young	1	0	0	ington and Upchurch..	3	3	17
Billet <i>alias</i> Higham	131	3	16	Hemingsdane <i>alias</i> New-	2	3	2
Hook, at Padbrooke Stone	4	0	10	ington feild	2	1	7
Uptonfeild and Twyneey } 60	0	0		Westfeild next y ^e Playstoll	10	2	35
Salts				Berstedswood	11	2	24
Loveletes	2	0	0	Goonest	10	2	28
Crondall Croft	5	0	8	Stonehall garden having St			
Putwatters	5	0	22	Mary's Lane east and	0	3	0
Horsham Croft <i>alias</i> Cal-	2	3	13	Queen's highway south ..			
lums				Burbrooke Croft in New-	5	0	36
Hooke <i>alias</i> Duncroft ..	3	2	8	ington and Halstow ..			
Gorram Mead	0	3	0	Great Burbrooke	9	3	34
Bromedown and Brooks in				Standerhill having Frognall	9	0	8
Newington and Halstow } 20	0	0		north			
Southfeild	2	3	8	Great Hoalle	7	0	8
Crokersham	3	3	0	Little Hoalle	3	2	5
Juliansfeild	2	0	16	Kee Coll Croft	5	1	4
Old mill in Horsham Croft	2	1	6	Yallants	2	2	37
Chantry Croft	2	0	37	In Parsonage feild <i>al's</i>			
Funton (Halstow)	1	1	16	Brygmerishma <i>al's</i>	6	3	18
Clyftonbush	0	3	8	Milfeild			
Millcroft (next Halstow	4	3	20	Holmfeild	8	3	13
Vickridge)				Parsonage feild adjacent..	1	2	0
Hide's Croft	5	0	10	Clinkwell Wood	6	2	5
Callis Croft with y ^e Salthook	3	0	31	Chesten Wood, y ^e Heath	3	0	6
Scalmers	7	0	27	near Denaway Street ..			
Chris' Boat's croft	0	2	0	Christmells	1	0	0
Wellfeild	5	0	10	Long Goore	1	0	23
Dangerous Leese at Heid } 3	3	2		At Queendown	3	0	0
Goore				Chappelfeild	1	2	0
Dane next Woodoaks	1	0	16	Millfeild	2	0	0
Horsham next Newington	1	1	22	Daanshill	3	0	0
Vickeridge				Chayham and Stumblers..	0	3	8
Howling	4	3	16	Sterrocke	3	3	35
Parsonage feild	2	2	10	Fillpitts	3	2	0
Black's Dane	5	1	0				

The landowners whose possessions abutted on this manor were John Cobham, Rob. Green, Wm. Green, Heirs of Thos. Olyver, John Norden, Wm. Norden, — Pearson, — Preston, Clem. Milway, Heirs of Mr. Blower, Ric. Nicholas, Thos. Butt, Heirs of — Baldock, Heirs of Wm. Seed, Wm. Wingfeild, Heirs of Mr. Bamme, Hen. Saake, Mr. Mayheye, Christopher Boatt, Ric. Sewell or Seywell, Wm. Wing, Thos. Cooper, Heirs of Wm. Bishop, Heirs of Wm. Codd, Heirs of Ric. Norton, Heirs of Jno. King, Heirs of Robert Marchant, Fras. Wood, Heirs of Mr. May, Heirs of Wm. Rickard, Mr. Craford, Mr. Digge, Thos. Wotton, Robt. Lyford, Wm. Willmor, Jno. Pettit, John Clement, Mr. Garrod, Heirs of Henry Lawrence, St. Katherine's Hospital, Thos. King, John Borden, Mr. Banning, Wm. Blackboy, Wm. Barry, Rob. Gemuell, Affabel Doate, Heirs of John Swyfte, Heirs of Wm. Cantwell, Rob. Bowden, Thos. Hardoull, Thos. Knight, Nic. Harris, Jno. Crokham, Geo. Clyfford, Sir John Norton, Roger Williamson,

Thos. Kennet, Fras. Hollbroke, Thos. Harrye, Rowland Searle,
John Osborne, Jno. Balden, Peter Balden, Wm. Swayman, Ralph
Thayer, Jeffery Elmstone, Heirs of Robt. Codd, Heirs of Wm.
Barker.

COLLEDG LEACE FOR HORSHAM in y^e County of Kent (A.D. 1660).

DR.

To Bought of S^r Cheyney Culpeper a Lesse hild of the Colledge of all Soules in Oxon for the Manor of Horsham in y^e Parish of Upchurch in y^e County of Kent at a 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ years purches y^e clear rent and did all amount unto as per y^e several Leases appears as followeth, viz^t :—

PER ANNUM.			PER ANNUM.		
Nic Dove & Rob ^t Bunce a	£	s. d.	Coll. and quitte Rents:	£	s. d.
Lease at.....	94	10 0	40 markes in money is ..	26	13 4
John Eldye	90	00 0	20 qrs. Wheat at 40 ^s p ^r q ^r	40	00 0
Ric ^a Illis payes	52	00 0	26 qrs. 6 bush. 1 peck a		
John Adcoke per lease ..	31	00 0	Malt at 23 ^s p ^r q ^r	30	16 0
Henry Bayley „ ..	33	10 0	Quitt rents per ann. in all is	9	13 0
Jn ^o Bix „ ..	21	12 0			
W ^m Austine „ ..	06	00 0		£107	02 4
Geo. Thomline „ ..	09	09 0	The Cleare Rent I pur-		
Hen. Santford payes	04	00 0	chase is as followeth ..	£240	9 8
Woods, 10 Acres, worth..	04	10 0	At the price 11½ years' pur-		
Farnes Saltes, worth	01	00 0	chase and he to renew		
			with Charg Cost	£2705	6 0
			To so much laid out in		
			Repayers, etc.	94	14 0
				£2800	00 0

CONTRA.

CR.		£	s.	d.
10 7 ^{ber} .	By so much for Colles (<i>coals</i>) sould my Father Hurlestone	6	0	0
30 9 ^{ber} .	By so much overcharged for house keeping in y ^e month 9 ^{ber}	1	3	0
25 March.	By so much Rec ^d for Hay sould 20	3	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£10	3	0
	1660, 25 March. By w ^{tt} D ^r a Ball Carid a profett			
	and 22.	177	1	2
		<hr/>		
		£187	4	2

(Signed)

ANNA ROOPE,
NICHOLAS ROOPE.

EAST BRIDGE WATERING IN BONNINGTON.

Miss Millard also permitted me to copy the following, from "*Part of the Mapp or Description of East Bridge Watering in Romeney Marsh, In the parish of Bonnington.*" [Extracted by Thomas Turner on the 8th of June 1693, from a map (made in 1652 by Thomas Boycott), which then was kept at Dymchurch Lathhouse.]

Shearlock Bridge is marked at the south-east (top corner), and the most south-westerly piece of land marked is that of Esqr

Honiwood 7 A. 1 R. 22 P.; touching it northward are three pieces of land; i. (east) Mr. Barrett's land 11 A. 1 R. 21 P.; ii. (north and east) Sir Wm. Man's* (now Mr. Turner's) 7 A. 3 R. 29 P.; iii. (north and west) Sir Wm. Man's (now Mr. Barrett's) 12 A. 3 R. 20 P. (within which, on its south-west side were two bits of Mr. Rigden's land, 3 R. 16 P.; and 1 A. 1 R. 10 P. respectively).

Below the three pieces, further north, stand 5 pieces of land of, i. (east) Mrs. Fox 17 A. 2 R. 17 P.; ii. Sir William Man (now Mr. Turner) 11 A. 1 R. 26 P. (in the north-east corner of this was a patch 2 A. 1 R. of Mrs. Fox's); iii. Sir Wm. Man (now Mr. Turner) 17 A. 0 R. 20 P.; iv. Sir Wm. Man 16 A. (now divided into 2 pieces, of 4 A. and 12 A., and belonging to Mr. Turner); v. Mr. Thomas Rooke 18 A. 3 R. 8 P.

Further north still are marked four pieces of land: i. Sir Wm. Man's (now Mr. Man's) 42 A. 2 R. 20 P.; ii. Mr. John Covenay 20 A. 0 R. 34 P.; iii. Mr. Fletcher; iv. Mr. Boyce.

At the foot of the Map Mr. Thos. Turner notes that his five pieces of land, herein marked, contain 52 A. 1 R. 35 P., all in the occupation of Mr. Robert Lushington.

* Sir Wm. Mann was the son of Sir Christopher Mann (ob. 1638), by his second wife Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Master. Sir William died August 5, 1673, leaving a son William, who, like his father, possessed the advowson of Bonnington Rectory, and exercised his right of patronage in 1688. In or before the year 1693 Mr. Wm. Mann had sold the lands above mentioned to Mr. Thos. Turner, of Lincoln's Inn, London, and the advowson likewise. In 1701 his son, Mr. John Turner, presented the Rev. John Turner to the Rectory of Bonnington. Within eight years the Rev. John Turner resigned, and then John Turner, gent., presented the Rev. Thomas Turner to the Rectory, which he held for 33 years.

ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, HYTHE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

HYTHE is the modern name of this member of the Cinque Ports; of old, its name was written *Hethe* (in Domesday Book it is *Hede*), and at one period we read often of it as "*Hith*," or "*Hithe*"; but it has now for a century or more been written "*Hythe*."

The Church of St. Leonard has now for many years been a parish church, with a duly inducted Vicar of its own; but for several centuries it was merely a chapel, appendant to Saltwood Church, although its parishioners were entitled to receive in it all the religious rites that are connected with an ordinary parish church. Its incumbent was legally called the "Parish Chaplain";* he was not instituted nor inducted, as to a benefice; but each rector of Saltwood was inducted to the rectory of the Church of Saltwood with the Chapel of St. Leonard of Hethe. It had a "cemetery" or churchyard, and there are extant the wills of many persons who directed that they should be buried "*in the Chapel of St. Leonard at Hethe*," or in the "*cemetery of the Chapel of St. Leonard at Hethe*."†

Notwithstanding its ecclesiastical dependence, it was actually a far nobler and more handsome building than the mother Church of Saltwood.

The architect who designed its magnificent chancel (between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1230 probably) was not permitted to complete his design. He planned vaulting of stone for the high

* In 1474 Thomas Honywode by will bequeathed 3s. 4d. to Master John Merifield, the Parish Chaplain. About A.D. 1538 the priest who served in St. Leonard's Chapel was paid £6 13s. 4d. per annum by the rector of Saltwood, as we learn from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, p. 40.

† In 1464 John Pecchyng, and in 1486 Henry Mersh and John Lows (son of Thomas Lows), desired to be buried "in cimiterio Capellæ Sci Leonardi de Hethe." In 1472 William Howgyn, and in 1488 Richard Lambisfelde, desired to be buried in "Capella Sci' Leonardi de Hethe."

In 1486 William Lunce bequeathed to the Chapel of St. Leonard at Hethe a cope of the value of £10. To the torch in the Chapel of St. Leonard at Hethe, R. Lambisfelde left 6s. 8d. by his will made in 1488. To the "works" of the Chapel of St. Leonard at Hethe, or to the repair of its fabric, Thomas Honywode in 1474 bequeathed 20s.; Wm. Hawkyn 1s., and Henry Mersh 6s. 8d., in 1486; and Ric. Lambesfelde 6s. 8d. in 1488.

chancel of St. Leonard, and for the side chancels of St. Mary and St. Katharine, but he could not carry out this costly plan. He was not able even to complete the north wall of St. Leonard's chancel so fully as he did the south wall. Not until the present Vicar (the Rev. T. G. Hall) took the matter in hand was that design carried to completion, which the architect conceived six hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Hall, with the support of his parishioners and the help of other friends, has been enabled to cause the triforium to be formed in the north wall, and the vaulting to be constructed over all three of the chancels under the direction of Mr. Pearson, R.A. The "restoration" of the church had previously been carried out under the direction of the late Mr. G. E. Street.

Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, viii., 249—251, gives much fuller details respecting this handsome church than was his custom. As many of the facts he mentioned, a century ago, possess considerable interest now, I shall quote his description of Hythe Church:—

"The Church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is a fine handsome building, consisting of three isles, a north and south cross, and three chancels, with a tower steeple at the west end, in which are six bells and a clock. The Church stands on the side of a high and steep hill, a considerable height above any of the town, having a very large churchyard adjoining, mostly on the west and north sides, in the middle of which is a large open well of water, under a cove of the quarry stone.

"There is a very handsome flight of many stone steps up to the Church, given by William Glanville, representative [in Parliament] in 1729. The room over the porch at the entrance is the *Town Hall*, where the Mayor and other members of it are yearly chosen.

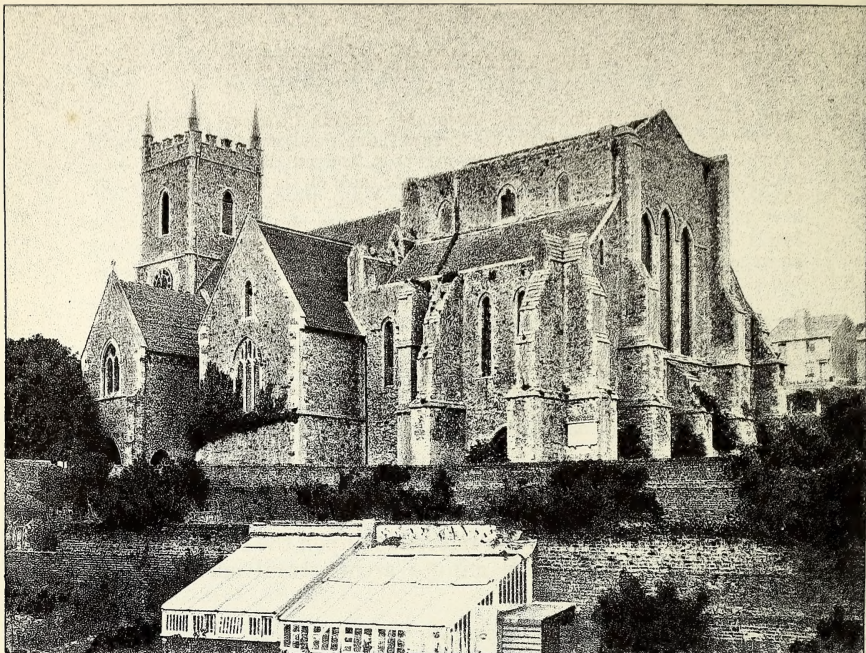
"The Tower, built in the room of the old one which suddenly fell down in 1748, was rebuilt and the Church repaired by a Brief. It is a very fine one, of excellent masonry of quarry stone, with ashlar quoins and ornaments, and has four turrets on the top.

"The middle isle has, not long since, been paved with Portland stone, and new pewed. There are two galleries; one built at the charge of the parish in 1750; the other by Hercules Baker and William Glanville, representatives, in 1734. In the middle hangs a handsome brass branch. This isle has a row of small upper windows, on each side, being an upper story in the choir fashion.

"The south cross, at the time the tower was new built and the church repaired, was taken down by the family of Deedes and rebuilt by them, with a vault of its full size underneath, for their burial, which was finished in 1751 at their own charge; for this and for appropriating to themselves and servants four pews in this isle, they obtained a faculty. This cross-isle, or chancel, is paved with Portland stone, and is separated from the south isle by an iron railing. In it are several monuments of the Deedes' family." [*As a fact, no faculty was obtained.*]

"On the west side of the north cross there appears on the outside to have been an antient doorway, the arch over it being circular, with zig-zag ornaments, etc. The ground on the outside is nearly up to the spring of the arch, and there are no appearances of it on the inside.

"The three chancels are very antient indeed, much more so than the isles, from which there is ascent to each; the pillars in them are inclustered with small ones of Bethersden marble, and both the arches and windows very beautiful and lofty. The middle or high chancel has a grand approach, having eight



SOUTH SIDE OF ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, AT HYTHE.



"INK-PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON

NORTH SIDE OF ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, AT HYTHE.
(Before Mr. Pearson's work of Restoration.)

steps to it from the middle isle, and three more towards the altar. The windows are very light and lofty, especially the three at the east end, which are remarkably elegant. There are round the upper part of it, and on the south side, small double arches and Bethersden pillars, similar to those on the sides of the choir in Canterbury Cathedral. The whole is new paved with Portland stone.

"The north chancel, which, as well as the opposite one, has a rise of steps from the isle, has no inscription in it. The pillars of both these chancels have an unusually large base, of near three feet high, and about five feet square, upon the surface of the pavement

"In this church are numbers of monuments and memorials, among others for the family of Deedes, for the Masters and Collinses. Memorials for Isaac Rutton, lieutenant of Dover Castle, ob^t 1683; for Henry Estday, gent., ob^t 1610; for Robert Kelway, A.M., rector of Hope, etc., ob^t 1759. An inscription on brass for John Bredgman, the last bailiff and the first mayor of Hythe, ob^t 24 Elizabeth, 1581. For several of the Knights, arms, a chevron between 3 birds; and a monument for Robinson Bean, gent., ten times mayor here, etc., etc."

This comprehensive description by Hasted gives the reader a general idea of what the church is like. Our plate shewing the exterior, both from the north-east and from the south-east, will render more definite the impression upon the reader's mind. We will now proceed to a minute architectural survey of the church.

THE NORMAN CHURCH.

Many traces of the original Norman Church still remain. In the north arcade of the nave, the arched heads of two Norman windows, with parts of their jambs, visible above the eastern arches of the arcade, shew that the old Norman north wall of the nave was not pulled down when the arches of the north aisle were pierced (in the fourteenth century, perhaps).

The North Transept (probably dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr) has fragments of an early-Norman arch, in the exterior of its eastern wall.* It still retains a tall narrow doorway, of late-Norman work, in its western wall. Hasted mentions that 100 years ago the top of the doorway's well-moulded arch was visible outside, but no trace of it could be seen within. This was remedied during the restoration carried out under Mr. Street's guidance. The shafts in the outer door-jambs are "banded," which is a sure token of the work having been done late in the Norman period of architecture. A large part of the walls of this transept may be Norman. The north-east coign is so, undoubtedly. The but-

* It is very difficult, now, to interpret these Norman fragments, but probably they are the remains of the entrance to a small Norman chancel of St. Edmund's transept chapel. On the outside there now stand steps leading down to the new heating apparatus. Over these steps we discern Norman masonry, 3 feet wide at bottom, upon a level (I suppose) with the floor of the transept inside. About 8 feet above this Norman masonry there is a bit of Norman impost moulding. This stands north of the arch which is still indicated, inside the transept chapel, by the stops of the north and south jambs of an opening in the east wall, beneath part of the modern east window of this transept.

* tresses may have been added late in the style, or at the period of transition, to which probably the window in the west wall belongs.

A late-Norman arch with few mouldings (seen in our Plate of the Interior) gives access to the south transept from the south aisle. This chapel, probably dedicated to St. James, came eventually into the possession of the Deedes' family, by whom it was rebuilt (as Hasted tells us) in 1751.

These traces of the Norman Church lead us to believe that in the twelfth century St. Leonard's Chapel (for Hythe was then a chapelry attached to the parish of Saltwood) had been so far developed that it possessed, at least, a nave with south aisle, a north transept, and probably a short chancel with south chantry.

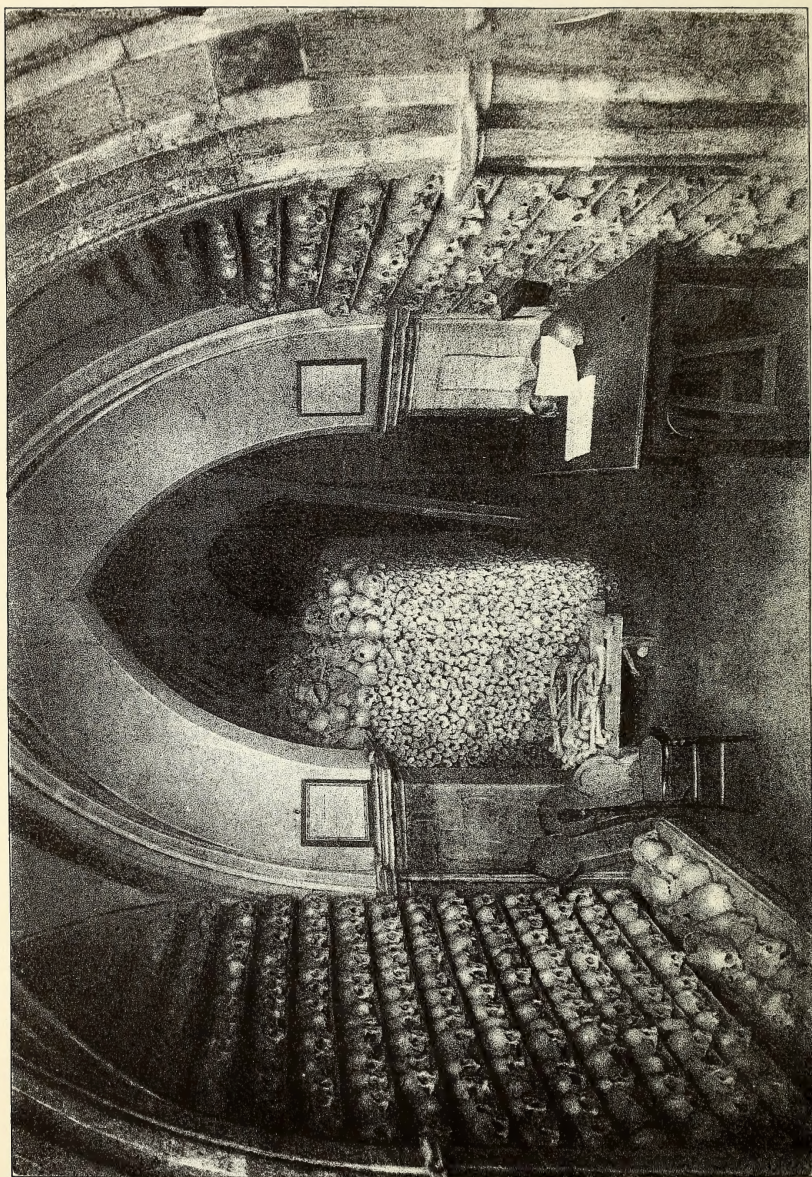
The round turret containing a staircase outside the north-west pier of the chancel-arch is curious, and it has the appearance of great antiquity, but it is very doubtful whether it could have existed in the Norman period. Probably it was added later.

Early in the thirteenth century, perhaps while Cardinal Stephen Langton was Archbishop, and therefore Lord of Saltwood and Hythe, great improvements were planned in this church. The Norman chancel was entirely swept away; so were the Norman arches between the nave and the two transepts; probably also the small Norman apse or chancel of the north transept (St. Edmund's chapel) was then replaced by something larger, although still small as the proportions of the transept required. The Norman south arcade of the nave was also swept away, and replaced by lofty pointed arches with hood mouldings. Probably, the Norman north wall of the nave was still left standing, with its Norman windows in use, for another century.

THE VAULTED PROCESSION PATH.

The architect, whoever he may have been, was bold and original. He proposed to carry his new chancel to the furthest boundary of the churchyard eastward. If this were done, the rule of the Church so strongly insisted upon in mediæval times would be broken. Whenever buildings were erected upon a churchyard near its edge it was always stipulated that room must be left for the Procession Path around the church.*

* When permission was granted, in A.D. 1370, for the buildings of the College of Cobham to be erected on the south side of the parish churchyard, this stringent proviso was inserted in the licence "*dum tamen via processionalis, ex parte australi ecclesie predicte consueta, in perpetuo in futurum pateat . . . et per edificia predicta . . . non impediatur via antedicta.*" *Archæologia Cantiana*, II., 224.



"THE PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

VAULTED PROCESSIONAL WAY, BENEATH THE EAST END OF THE CHANCEL OF ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH, AT HYTHE; WITH SKULLS AND BONES STORED THEREIN.

At Wrotham in Kent, when the architect's plan required the church to be lengthened so far, westward, that its tower stood upon the western boundary of the churchyard, he solved the question of the Procession Path by making the lowest part of the tower a strongly vaulted passage or open arched way, through which the frequent ritual processions could pass, with cross carried erect; priests, choristers and people solemnly chanting their Litanies.* At Hythe, the architect's plan required exactly the reverse of what was done at Wrotham. Here, his plan carried the chancel of the church out to the extreme eastern boundary of the churchyard. How then could the Procession Path be maintained, and kept open, as required for priests, choristers, and people walking solemnly in procession, chanting their Litanies? The bold and ambitious architect of this church was perfectly equal to the occasion. He said, "I will build a beautiful, vaulted, arched-way of stone, beneath the extreme east end of my chancel, and not only shall I thus maintain for you a Procession Path, but I shall at the same time add greatly to the grandeur and beauty of your church by causing the chancel, thus elevated, to be approached by a tall flight of steps, just as the choir of Canterbury Cathedral is approached." This he did. That he had done so, however, was not known to Hasted, nor to the following generation of Hythe people. Not until the present vicar, Mr. Hall, called in Mr. Pearson's aid, was it discovered that about 14 feet of earth, which had accumulated at the north-eastern part of the churchyard, had completely covered up the beautiful northern doorway of that fine vaulted Procession Path.† The original

* Relics of these Mediæval Processional Litanies survive in our "LITANY" in the English *Book of Common Prayer*. The rubric orders it to be used after Morning Prayer on Wednesdays and Fridays as well as on Sundays. These were ancient Procession Days. In the autumn of 1403, orders were issued to every incumbent in the kingdom that processions and prayers were to be made for the king against Owen Glendower, in every parish, on the fourth and sixth feria (*i.e.*, Wednesday and Friday) each week (*Register of Jno. Bottlesham, Bp. of Rochester*, fol. 38^a). Exactly similar orders were issued, in March 1424-5, for prayers for the king, and similar processions for blessing upon his majesty were asked for everywhere, on the same day, of each week (*Bishop Langdon's Rochester Register*, fol. 46^a). For the preservation of the procession path in the churchyard at Stone, near Dartford, John Bokeland in Jan. 1473-4 desired that his "executors . . . do pave the procession way, from the chancel door unto the west door, with paving tiles" (*Arch. Cant.*, III., 106). In Denne's *History of Rochester*, published by Fisher in 1772, we read (pp. 204-5), "As solemn processions were judged to be an essential part of religious service; and as the district allotted the parishioners [of St. Nicholas, Rochester] was very confined, the monks consented that they should, after walking round the north-east side of St. Nicholas Church, enter into the cathedral at the door of the north cross, and pass out of it again at the north door leading into the churchyard."

† As this Processional Way would be in constant use, until the Reformation was fully established, I feel confident that nothing would have been permitted to obstruct free passage through it, with cross erect in solemn procession, before

architect, who never was permitted to complete the vaulting of his three chancels, had yet made, beneath, every preparation for supporting their vaulting. Against the east wall's exterior, he placed five strong buttresses of stone; against the outer wall of the north chancel, two (which differ in details), and against that of the south chancel three buttresses (two are alike, but the westernmost is smaller than they). As the building extended to the extreme edge of the churchyard, the architect constructed through each of the five eastern buttresses an archway just large enough to admit a man to pass through it. The northern arch seems to have had a door fitted to it. The buttresses around this chancel resemble those at the south-eastern portion of Canterbury Cathedral.

HIGH CHANCEL OF ST. LEONARD.

Of the interior of the beautiful Early English chancel, its elevation, and its general character, some idea can be obtained from our Plate representing the interior of the Church. The use of Betersden marble for many of the slender shafts, in the jambs of arches, and clustering around piers, produces an admirable effect. The dog-tooth moulding is introduced richly

the Reformation. Consequently, I believe that the large collection of human skulls and bones, now stored there, could not have been placed within this Procession Path until after the Reformation, in the sixteenth century. Mr. Hall, on pp. 333-6 of *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVIII., has fully and clearly described the scientific theories respecting these human remains. He tells us that no mention is made of them until after the period of the Great Rebellion. Leland, Lambard, and Kilburn say nothing about them. Mr. Brome of Cheriton is the first writer who alludes to them, and he wrote in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Whatever their antiquity or history may be, they cannot fail to be of interest to every one who sees them.

As I had been informed that in some of these skulls there was a frontal suture, or a continuance of the sagittal suture through the frontal bone, which usually disappears from the skulls of *adult* Englishmen, I asked my friend, Mr. Randall Davis of Hythe, surgeon, to examine these *crania*, with reference to this particular matter. His very interesting reply reads thus:—"I have examined the 723 skulls which are to be seen, and find that only 36, or about 5 per cent., have such a sagittal suture. Of these 36 skulls, 3 were those of children, and a fourth was that of a young person who had not cut the wisdom teeth.

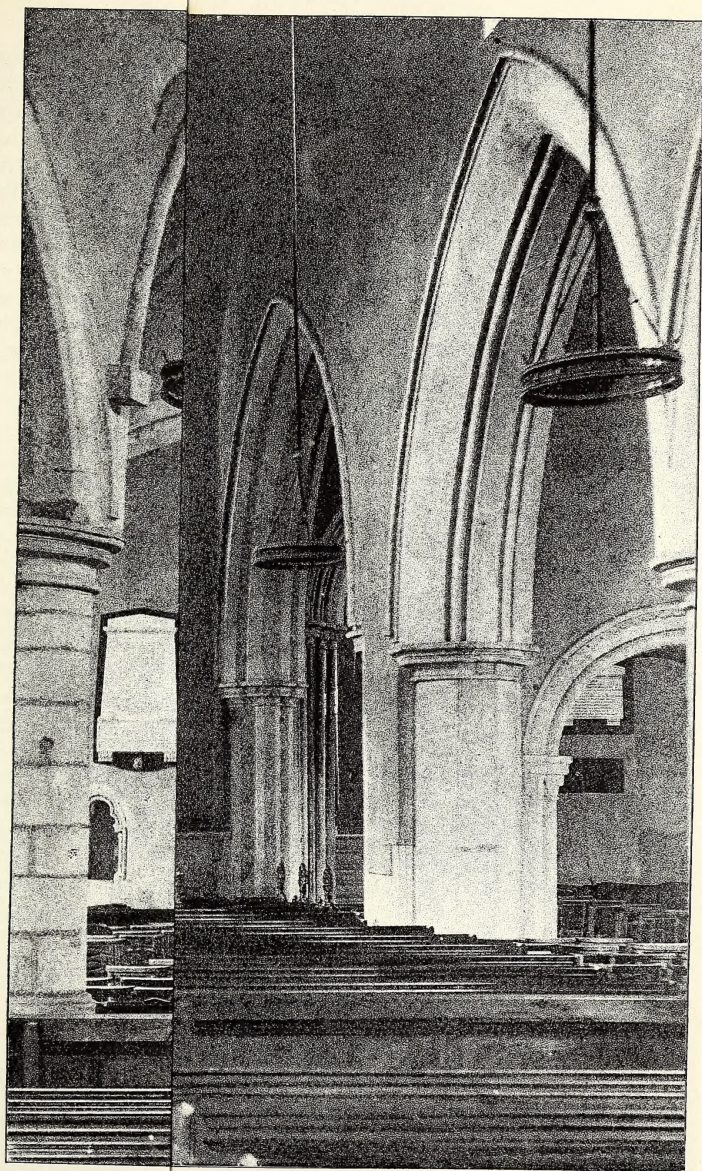
"Of the three children's skulls, one has also the transverse suture, well marked; thus shewing a constitutional tendency to late union of the sutures. Another of the three has an injury, probably inflicted before death.

"One skull, of the 36 which have a sagittal suture, that of an adult, has certainly been buried.

"There are only 10 (of the 753) skulls which have injuries, that were certainly inflicted before death; all of these are on the anterior half of the *cranium*; and in nearly every case each of these 10 skulls shews several injuries. None of these has the sagittal suture (except that of the child above mentioned).

"Among the skulls there is immense diversity of size and shape.

"I am myself unable to distinguish, with any certainty, between a male and female skull, but Mr. H. B. Mackeson tells me that Professor Owen said many of these skulls were those of females."



"INK- PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

THE ENTRANCES

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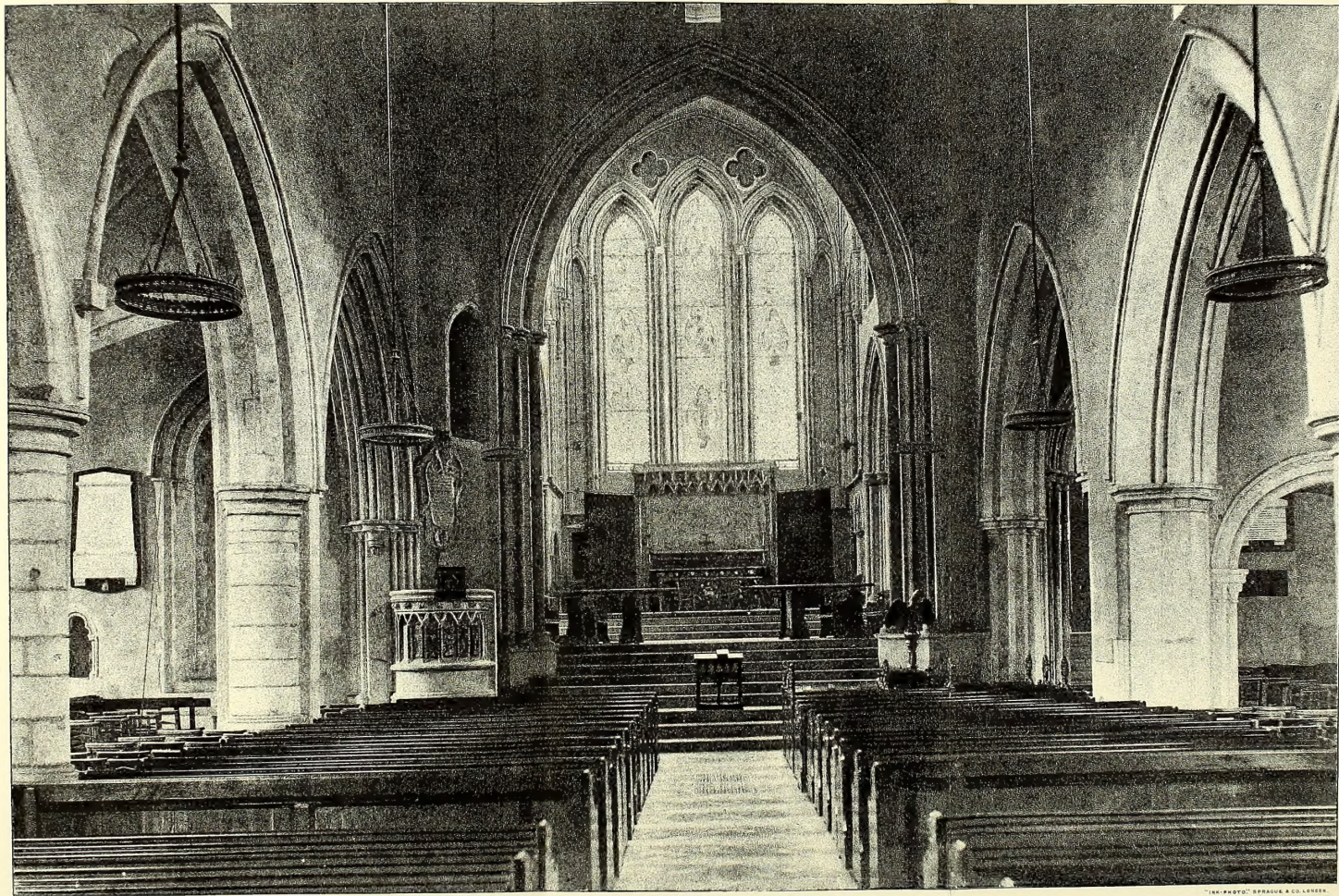
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"There are only 10 (of the 753) skulls which have injuries, that were certainly inflicted before death; all of these are on the anterior half of the *cranium*; and in nearly every case each of these 10 skulls shews several injuries. None of these has the sagittal suture (except that of the child above mentioned).

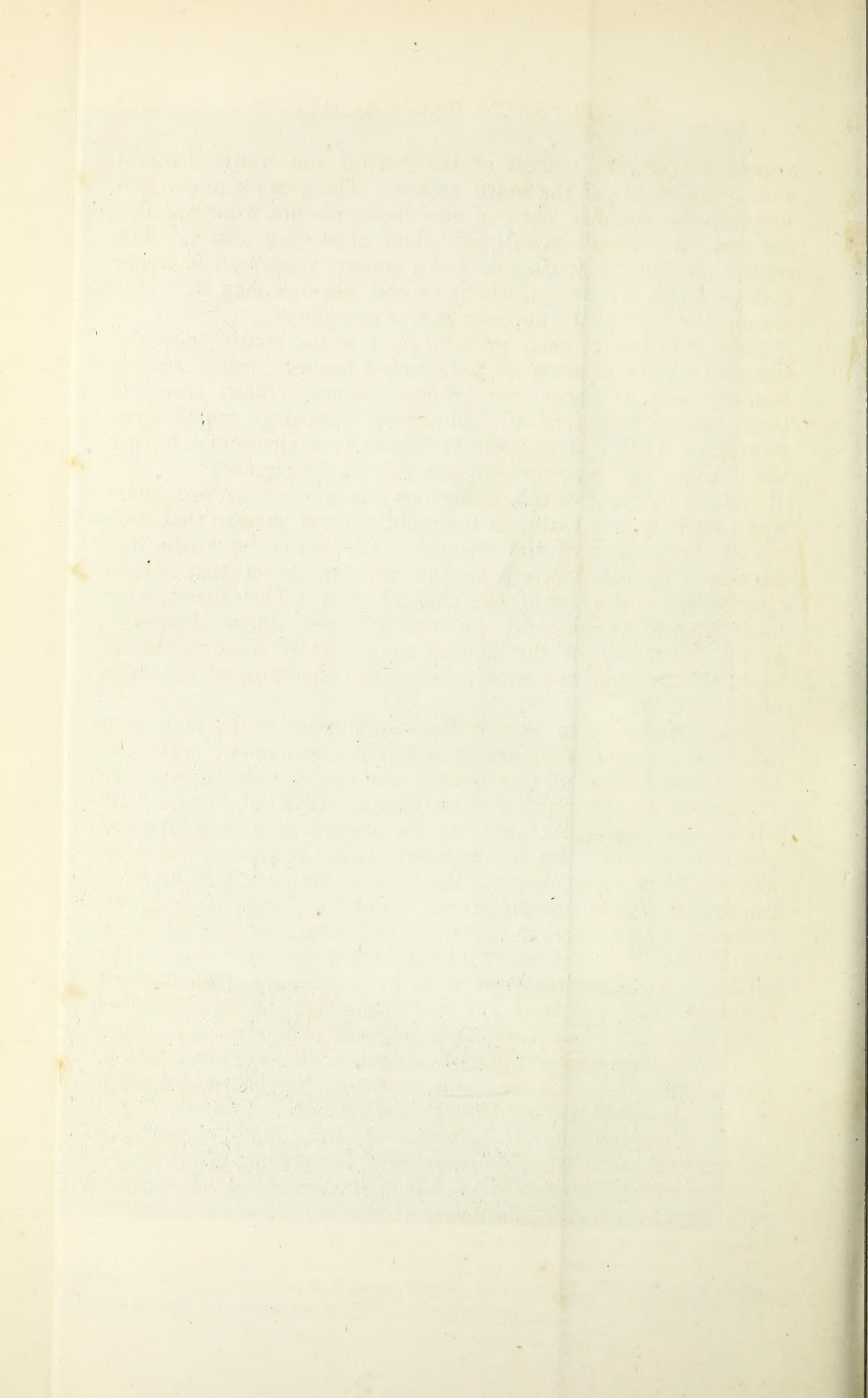
"Among the skulls there is immense diversity of size and shape.

"I am myself unable to distinguish, with any certainty, between a male and female skull, but Mr. H. B. Mackeson tells me that Professor Owen said many of these skulls were those of females."



"H. & P. PHOTO" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, AT HYTHE, KENT.
SHEWING PARTS OF THE NAVE, AND OF BOTH TRANSEPTS, THE HIGH CHANCEL, AND THE ENTRANCES
TO THE SIDE CHANCELS.



around the eastern lancets of the central and south chancels and in the arches of the south arcade. The arcades north and south of the chancel, each of two bays, are not exactly alike, nor are the central piers, with their clustering shafts. The central pier on the south side has a square base, and its upper portion forms a bench on which several persons may sit. The plan of the base of the opposite pier is octagonal.

The triforium in each wall (original on the south; new, on the north side) consists of four round-headed arches, having beneath each of them two pointed arches. They resemble those in the triforium of Canterbury Cathedral, which were erected in 1178. Above the triforium is a clerestory, having three single-light windows on each side of the chancel.

Above the apex of the chancel arch is an open arched doorway (shewn in our Plate) in the middle of the passage that runs round three sides of the chancel. The stairs, by which this passage is approached, are in the circular turret that stands close to the north pier of the chancel arch. This turret stair leads first to the door of the rood loft, seen above the pulpit at the north side of the chancel arch. It is then continued up to the passage that runs through the thickness of the walls of the chancel.

The reredos, seen behind the communion table, is a very beautiful piece of sculpture by Armitage, generously presented by a former curate of this parish, the Rev. Claude Brown. It represents the entombment of our Lord. Although designed by Mr. Street, it is quite unfit, in its present mounting, for the place it occupies. Its top interferes with the view of the three glorious eastern lancets; and the curtains beside it hide a string course, of carved sunken panels, which the original architect intended to be kept in sight. This string course of sunk panels resembles that which adorned the outer south wall of the refectory, at Christ Church Priory in Canterbury. That string course is still visible in the northern alley of the cloisters there; the date of its execution is believed to be *circa* A.D. 1226. Similar strings appear upon two stages of the western tower of this church, and a similar string course adorns the eastern wall of the chancel of Minster Church, in Thanet.

The sedilia and the piscina of this high chancel of St. Leonard, are beautiful examples of Early English work.

The eastern lancets were filled with coloured glass some years ago, in memory of a native of Hythe, Alderman Finnis of London, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1856-7. The glass is not considered fit for the position it occupies, and I believe that a faculty has been obtained for its removal.

FEATURES IN THE DECORATED STYLE.

In the fourteenth century, when much was done in almost all our churches, there seems to have been little needed at St. Leonard's in Hythe. It is certain, however, that the singular little half arch, between the north transept's west wall and the north arcade of the nave, was then inserted. It probably gave much more room and more light in this portion of the church, although, at its erection, it would appear that a small window in the east end of the north wall was blocked up. The arch adjacent to it in the nave arcade (the third arch from the west wall) is also of the fourteenth century. It is higher than the two nave arches that stand westward of it, and they may have been pierced earlier in the same century. The broad shallow mouldings on the bases and caps of the roughly octagonal piers of these arches ought to be noticed.

Two windows in the north wall were inserted in the fourteenth century. They were each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil above them. The westernmost of them still remains *in situ*, the other has been renewed. The tomb-canopy in the north wall of the north transept is of the early part of the fourteenth century, or it may be of the end of the preceding century, I am not sure which date it belongs to. It is 9-cusped, each triangular cusp having a round moulding along its projecting edges, and another at its base. The hood mould surmounting all is a "roll moulding," characteristic of the Decorated period. East of this tomb-canopy stands an arched aumbry, the slight ogee in its arch proves it to be also of the Decorated style. In the east wall of this north transept, beneath the existing modern window, are moulded stones which formed parts (near the bases) of the jambs of a simple Early English, or early Decorated arch about 8 feet wide. It may have formed at one time a chancel arch; and later perhaps merely a recess for an altar. An Early English piscina stands immediately south of the site of this arch.

What was the original treatment, in the twelfth century, of this eastern wall of the north transept it is impossible now to determine, but there remain, on the exterior (close beside the site of the northern jamb of the arch just mentioned, and north of it), traces of early Norman work. These may have formed part of a Norman pier or jamb of an arch.

Of the Decorated style, used in the fourteenth century, we find further examples in the east end of the south aisle of the choir or chancel. The plain aumbry north of the east window of St. Mary's (?) chantry here, and the beautiful piscina with its trefoil-headed arch, are good examples of this style. Probably also two

brackets (one large and square on the north side, and the other smaller and semi-octagonal on the south) were inserted beneath this east window (to flank the altar of St. Mary) in the fourteenth century.

ST. MARY'S CHANCEL.

At the eastern end of the south aisle of the chancel (now somewhat obscured by the organ) are three exquisite lancet windows (two in the south wall, and one in the east wall) having their rere-arches trebly cusped, and the cusps adorned with dog-tooth mouldings. In the south wall remains a handsome piscina of the Decorated period; opposite is a plain aumbry of the same period with a plain ogeed arch.

From old wills of parishioners, and from the parish records, we know that there were images of St. Mary the Virgin in other chapels of this church; but the chief one was here. Here also stood, in 1412,* "the great chest" (probably containing vestments and other valuable things).

In 1460, Agnes Newhouse desired to be buried before the image of St. Mary in the chapel of the Virgin here (or else before the great rood). She left 12d. to the light of St. Mary in this chapel; and ten years later John Honywode left 20d. to the same light. Towards making a window "ultra altarem" in this chapel, Henry Herman bequeathed 6s. 8d. in 1482; probably at that time the eastern lancet was filled with coloured glass.

At the present time we find here the stone slab (unusually well sculptured with leaves and roses) commemorating Elizabeth, wife of Robinson Bean, and daughter of John Knight. She died on the 22nd of January 1680-1, aged 58. Her sole daughter and heiress Ann died January the 12th, 1679-80, aged twenty-two.

The coloured glass in the east window of this chancel was inserted in memory of Henry Mackeson, who died on the 9th of March 1860, aged 87, and of his wife Mary Jane, who died in November 1852, aged 81. On the north wall is a memorial brass thus inscribed:—

"In a vault near this place are interred the remains of Mary Jane, 3rd daughter of Henry Mackeson and Mary Jane his wife, who died 22 June 1809, aged 5 years and 7 months." It also commemorates Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, born at Deal, 1 March 1799, who died at Tunbridge Wells, 16 July 1862. She was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul, Rusthall. Also William Mackeson of Hythe, who died at Bath in 1821, aged 47, and Harriet his wife, who died at Canterbury in 1855, aged 79. Also Charles William, their eldest son, who died in 1819, aged 19; Thomas, their 5th son, a Lieutenant R.N., who died at Malta in 1837, aged 28; William Laurence, their 7th son, Lieutenant in the

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, X., 248.

19th Bengal Native Infantry, who died in 1842, aged 26; Julius Arthur, their 8th son, who died in 1847, aged 29; Frederick, their 4th son, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Native Army, a Commander of the Bath, who was Commissioner of Peshawur, and died of a wound in 1853, aged 46; he is commemorated by a monument in Canterbury Cathedral, and by another at Peshawur.

In the westernmost window of the north wall there is coloured glass, inserted by Mrs. Ann Bell, in memory of Lieut.-General William Robert Haliday, formerly Commandant of the School of Musketry, who died Feb. 12, 1878, in his 70th year.

CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES.

The south transept was rebuilt by the family of Deedes in 1751, but it is now open to all. Its southern window, of three lights, contains handsome modern glass, by Clayton and Bell, representing the Transfiguration of our Blessed Lord.

Above that window there is a small lancet in which are painted six shields, bearing the arms of six esquires of the Deedes family impaling those of their respective wives, viz., arms of the families of, 1 (top) Harrison; (2) Drake; (3) Denew; (4) Bramston; (5) Bridges; (6) Taylor; at the base of the light is the family motto, "*Facta non Verba*" (Deeds not words).

Upon the walls of this transept are five long marble monumental tablets, commemorating the Deedes family. Beneath the large south window is a modern inscribed brass plate which states that within the Deedes' family vault, beneath this transept, lie the bodies of twenty-eight members of that family; their names are as follows, *Henry Deedes*, ob. 1715, and his wife *Margaret (née Harrison)*, ob. 1706, with their children, *William*, *Abraham-Harrison*, and *Margaret*. *Julius Deedes*,* ob. 1750, and *Elizabeth Deedes (née Drake)*, ob. 1755, and their only child *Julius*, ob. 1741, s.p. *Julius Deedes*,† ob. 1753, and *Dorothy Deedes (née Denew‡)*, ob. 1754; with their daughter *Mary*. *William Deedes*,§ ob. 1793, and *Mary Deedes (née Bramston of Skreens)*, ob. 1792, with their children, *Caroline*, *Anne*, and *Thomas*. *William Deedes*,|| ob. 1834, and *Sophia Deedes (née Bridges)*, with their six daughters. *William Deedes*,¶ ob. 1862, and *Emily Octavia Deedes (née Taylor of Bifrons)*, ob. 1871, with their daughters *Emily* and *Sophia*.

* Eldest son of Henry and Margaret.

† Son of Wm. Deedes, M.D. (of Canterbury, who was buried at Aldington in 1738). This Julius was a Prebendary of Canterbury, Rector of Great Mongeham, and of Dimchurch.

‡ Widow of Richard Ibbetson, D.D.; granddaughter of Sir Abraham Jacob.

§ Eldest son of Prebendary Julius Deedes. He was born in the Archbishop's Palace at Canterbury in 1733.

|| Eldest son of William and Mary. He was of the Middle Temple, and resided at St. Stephen's, Canterbury.

¶ Eldest son of William and Sophia. He was M.P., for East Kent, 1845-62.

Another tablet of brass at the north end of this transept's east wall records that there lie buried in Saltwood churchyard John Deedes, of the Inner Temple, who died in 1885, and Major George Deedes (of Hilhurst) lately of the 17th Regiment, who died in 1883; they were brothers of William, the M.P. for East Kent, 1845-62, and were the 5th and 6th sons of William Deedes by his wife Sophia, *née* Bridges.

Above this brass is a marble tablet commemorating Lieut-Colonel Henry Deedes (third son of William and Sophia), who died in 1848, on board the *Bellerophon*, as he was going with his regiment (the 34th) from Malta to Gibraltar.

The memory of an earlier member of the Deedes family is preserved by the inscription on a tablet, north of the chancel arch, seen above the pulpit in our Plate, on the south-west face of the turret which contains the stone stair that leads to the triforium and roof, and from which access to the ancient rood loft (when it existed) was obtained through a doorway, still to be seen above this tablet. The inscription tells us that Julius Deedes, Esq., was thrice Baron in Parliament for the Port of Hythe, and as often Mayor; Captain of the Trained Band, and Major of this division. He left three sons (William, Henry, and Julius) and two daughters (Sarah and Margaret) by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Bate, of Lydd, esquire. He died Sept. 3rd, 1692, æt. 58. She died Feb. 2nd, 1697, æt. 58. The Bates' arms, sable, a chevron between 3 right hands open, are impaled with Deedes.

The original residence of the Deedes' family in Hythe stood next door to the present vicarage, at the foot of the ascent to the south porch of the church.

ST. KATHERINE'S CHANCEL.

This we believe to have been the north chancel. There was naturally a light burning before the image of St. Katherine at the altar dedicated to her in this chancel. To that light of St. Katherine, Harry Butter bequeathed a few pence in 1486. In the same chancel there was an image of St. Mary the Virgin, "to garnish" which John Hunte in 1513 bequeathed 6s. 8d.

A fraternity met periodically to hold service in this chancel; and in 1487 John Clerke bequeathed 8d. to the fraternity of St. Katherine here.

Tiles were laid as a floor to this chancel, in 1412, to the extent or value of 20d.*

Beneath the east window's string course a consecration-

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, X., 243.

cross is still visible—no doubt, the chocolate-coloured paint has been renewed at some time.

A doorway has been inserted in the south wall, which separated St. Leonard's altar-space from that of St. Katherine. On its north face it is square-headed, but on the south its head is a Tudor arch.

Here are memorials of (i) Elizabeth Lott, who died in 1798 ; (ii) John Collyns (son of Giles Collyns), who had two wives, and had issue by them both ; these armorial bearings are shewn :—quarterly 1 and 4, *vert*, a wyvern, *or* ; 2 and 3, *argent*, 3 pales *azure*, on a canton a fleur-de-lis ; (iii) Robinson Bean, gent. (ten times Mayor of Hythe), who died in 1703.

The memorial of Giles Collyns (father of John above named) stands on the north wall of the altar-space in the high chancel of St. Leonard. It states that he married Margaret, daughter of John Tailor.

The lancet windows in this north chancel are curiously unlike each other. The easternmost in the wall has two lancets under one arch—next to it, and like it between the external buttresses stand two separate lancets, each with a hood of its own ; the westernmost window is a single lancet, very near to and west of the smaller exterior buttress, and having its apex higher than any of the others. Its external hood-string is carried horizontally along the wall, at a level 9 to 12 inches higher than the strings of the other chancel windows in the same wall. I consider that the peculiar treatment of this lancet indicates the existence at an early period of a small chancel to the north transept of St. Edmund, which must have projected some distance eastward.

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL.

That St. Edmund the King and Martyr was highly honoured in Hythe, we gather from the fact that a fair was, in the Middle Ages, held in this town upon St. Edmund's Day.

It is evident from the town records that St. Edmund's Chapel, in this church, was closely connected with the municipality. We learn from those records that, in 1367, the bailiff and the twelve jurats assembled, for deliberation, in this church of St. Leonard ; and in 1370 we are told distinctly what part of the church they appropriated. They sat in the chancel* of the Chapel of St. Edmund King and Martyr. Sundays as well as other days were made use of for these solemn meetings.

In 1412 the whole town was scandalized by a piece of sacri-

* *Historical MSS. Commission, Fourth Report*, p. 436^b.

lege. A candlestick which stood before the image of St. Edmund had been stolen by John Sherwynd !

In the same year, the sum of 4s. 2d. was expended upon the repair of the arch of the north door, its hinges and its bolts. No doubt this was the door which the jurats used when they assembled in St. Edmund's Chapel.

John Honywode, in 1470, and Thomas Honywode, in 1474, by their wills, directed that they should be buried in the Chapel of St. Edmund in this church at Hethe. The former bequeathed money in order that two priests should daily celebrate for his soul in St. Edmund's Chapel.

At the present time, in this North Transept there are many memorials—amongst them are tablets for (i) Capt. Robert Finnis, who, commanding the ship *Queen Charlotte*, on Lake Erie, died in 1813, aged twenty-nine; (ii) the sons of Colonel John Finnis; (iii) Capt. Richard Hart, of the 78th Regt., who died in 1863, aged eighty-one; also Hannah his wife, who died in 1854, and their son and heir Capt. Henry Douglas Hart, of the 39th Madras Native Infantry, who was killed by a mutinous sepoy, in 1858, aged thirty-five; (iv) Robert Finnis, who died in 1832, aged seventy-nine, and Elizabeth Quested his wife, with her father and her sister. Robert and Elizabeth Finnis were the parents of Alderman Thomas Quested Finnis, in whose memory the great eastern lancets were filled with coloured glass, some years ago.

THE NAVE.

Under the south-west window near the door of entrance is a large memorial brass affixed to the wall, which was erected in 1883 by Mr. Edward Mackeson, to his father and mother, brother and sister. His father was Captain Thomas Mackeson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, who resided for many years in Hythe, but died at Weston near Bath, on the 28th of October, 1854—his widow Mary, died abroad in 1874. Their son Lumsden Mackeson, a Barrister-at-Law, died on the 18th of July, 1870; and their only daughter, Mrs. Mary Louisa Hamilton, died on the 14th of November, 1882.

Beneath this large modern brass stands a small strip inscribed, "Here lyes buried the body of Henry Est-day, Gent., who died upon the 18th day of September, in the yeere of Christ 1610." Mr. George Wilks, the learned Town Clerk of Hythe, in his valuable history of "*The Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the Parliamentary representation of Hythe*" (page 51), says that John Esday, who was elected M.P. for Hythe in November 1554 was probably an ancestor of this Henry Est-day.

The south-eastern window in the south wall of the nave has been filled with coloured glass (made by Heaton Butler and Bayne) representing the Centurion coming to our Blessed Lord to intercede for his servant's life. This window was erected by brother officers of the School of Musketry and friends in Hythe in memory of Maximilian Dudley Digges Dalison, of the Scots Guards, who was killed in action at Hasheen, in Egypt, March 20th, 1885. He was a gallant young officer who had been on the Staff at Hythe School of Musketry, the eldest son of Maximilian Dalison, Esq., of Hamptons, near Tunbridge. The Queen gave apartments in Hampton Court Palace to his widow, a sister of Sir Henry Beresford Pierse, of Yorkshire. It is highly probable that his father's family seat, Hamptons in West Peckham, derived its name from a descendant of William Hampton, who several times was M.P. for Hythe between 1366 and 1374. Beneath this window, a memorial brass affixed to the wall commemorates John Bredgman (*alias* Bridgman) who was M.P. for Hythe in 1563, as Mr. G. Wilks tells us (at page 51) of his "*Barons of the Cinque Ports*," and who being the last Bailiff of Hythe, obtained from the Crown Hythe's Charter of Incorporation for a Mayor and Jurats, and also the grant for an annual fair. The brass plate has inscribed around its outer edges these words, "Here lyeth y^e body of John Bredgman, Jurat of this Town and Porte of Hethe, y^e laste Bayly and fyrste Mayor of y^e same, who departed y^e 3 of December, A^o 1581, and in y^e 24 yere of y^e Reign of o^r Sovereign Laidye Queen Elizabeth."

In the centre of the brass are these verses (engraved two in one line, looking like four lines only):—

"Whylst he did live which heare doth lie,
three sutes gatt of y^e Crowne,
The mortmaine, fayer, and mayralltie,
for Heythe, this antient towne
And was him self the Baylye last,
and Mayer fyrste by name
Though he be gone, tyme is not paste
to preayse God for y^e same."

In the nave at present the modern pulpit is a very prominent object, and a work of art. It is circular, of pure white stone, carved with arcading above a panel, all round. In the panel round the base is a ring of mosaic inserted to the memory of two brothers:—Major-General W. J. King, and Lieutenant-General Richard T. King, R.A. The mosaic represents the four Evangelistic symbols, with Alpha and Omega, and in the midst of all the sacred monogram IHC.; with these symbols are the words "*Blessed are the peace-makers.*" The

arched panels of the pulpit are to be filled with mosaic figures of the Apostles in memory of various persons. Already inserted are figures of—i. N.E., St. Barnabas (a memorial of Thomas Judge); ii. St. Paul (of Thomas Denne); iii. (of Eliza Judge) St. John; iv. (of Lieut. R. Levinge) St. James; v. (of Katherine Denne) St. Peter; vi. (of Colonel R. H. Travers) St. Andrew; vii. St. Bartholomew.

These representations of figures of saints, in mosaic, on the pulpit, close to the chancel arch, lead us to mention that before the Reformation there appeared under the centre of that arch, a huge crucifix, called the rood or the great cross, representing our Blessed Lord hanging upon the cross. This rood stood on the middle of a broad loft, called the rood loft, which formed the top of a wooden screen that stretched across the east end of the nave close to the chancel arch. From the doorway still visible (above the Deedes' monument, which is above the pulpit) on the north side, access to the rood loft was obtained, when one had mounted the rood stair in the round turret.

The screen and the rood-loft were generally painted with bright colours, red and blue being predominant. In 1472 William Howgyn, by his will, left 6s. 8d. towards painting "the greatest cross" and the rood-loft here. At certain seasons, handsome clothes or curtains were hung about the rood, and in Lent a vail or cloth was placed over the crucifix. In 1513 John Hunt of Hythe bequeathed £4 to buy a cloth for the rood of this church.

Before this rood, or holy cross, or great cross, as it was variously called, a light was kept always burning. To maintain such a light, money was required. This was given by various parishioners. Thus in 1470 John Honywode, by his last will, bequeathed 20d. for the *light of a lamp burning before the Great Cross*; to the same purpose, in 1472, William Howgyn bequeathed 12d. Richard Lambisfelde in 1488 left 12d. to the light of the Holy Cross.

Not only before the rood, or holy cross, was a light always kept burning. When money to defray the cost could be obtained, lights were similarly kept burning before images of other saints.

In this church, we find that lights were also burned before representations of—i., the Holy Trinity;* ii., St. Leonard;†

* To the Light of the Holy Trinity bequests were left, in 1470 by John Honywode, in 1472 by Wm. Howgyn, and in 1508-9 by William John.

† To the Light of St. Leonard, John Honywode in 1470 left 20d. He likewise bequeathed 5 marks (£3 6s. 8d.), for painting the crest and tabernacle of St. Leonard; and in 1474 Thomas Honywode left 6s. 8d. to the High Altar of St. Leonard.

iii., St. John the Baptist (the senior image);* iv., Corpus Christi;† v., St. Katherine;‡ vi., St. James;§ vii., St. Mary in the Chapel of St. James;|| viii., St. Mary in the Chancel of St. Mary;¶ ix., St. Mary of the Assumption; ** x., St. Christopher;†† and xi., Our Lady in St. Katherine's Aisle.‡‡

The description of one representation of St. John the Baptist as "senior," at once suggests that there must have been a "junior" figure also. This seems really to have been the case. It would appear that at Bilsington there was a well-known image of St. John the Baptist; so, in 1488, Richard Lambisfelde, by will, bequeathed 12s. in order that Thomas Chirche should make, for Hethe Church, an image exactly similar in shape and colouring to the Bilsington St. John.

Connected with this church was a Fraternity or Brotherhood of St. John, to which, in 1513 John Hunt, by his will left 1 lb. of wax. Not far off, stood the Almshouse of St. John the Baptist, for the poor of Hythe; to which almshouse in 1486 William Lunce bequeathed 13s. 4d. (equivalent to one mark).

There may have been other Lay Fraternities (besides those of St. Katherine and St. John) connected with this church, but we do not know the name of any other. In 1474, Thomas Honywode bequeathed "12^d to every Fraternity of the Chapel of St. Leonard at Hethe."

The regular fee in Hythe, as elsewhere, for a priest saying mass for a soul departed was about 4½d. per day. William Lunce in 1486, and William Bryght in 1492, bequeathed each 10 marks (£6 13s. 4d.), for a priest to "sing for their souls" for a whole year. In 1474, Thomas Honywode left 20 marks that a priest might sing mass for his soul during two years. These masses for the dead, accumulating as they did year by year, necessitated the erection of many altars, in order that various

* To the Light of St. John the Baptist senior, John Honywode in 1470 bequeathed 20d.

† To the Light of Corpus Christi, Agnes Newhouse in 1460 left 12d., John Honywode in 1470 left 20d., and Harry Butter in 1486 left 8d.

‡ To the Light of St. Katherine, Harry Butter left a bequest.

§ To the Light of St. James, Wm. Howgyn left 12d. in 1472, and so did Thomas Leyght in 1476. John Hokbyn also mentioned this light in his will.

|| To the Light of St. Mary in the Chapel of St. James, Thomas Leyght left 12d. in 1476.

¶ To the Light of St. Mary in the Chancel of St. Mary, Agnes Newhouse left 12d. in 1460, and John Honywode 20d. in 1470.

** To the Light of St. Mary of the Assumption, Ric. Lambisfelde left 12d. in 1488.

†† To paint and make St. Christopher, 40s. were bequeathed by Will^m Lunce in 1486. This was but a renewal of the figure, as, in 1476, Thomas Leyght desired that he should be buried before the image of St. Christopher.

‡‡ To garnish Our Lady in St. Katherine's aisle, John Hunt left 6s. 8d. in 1513.

priests might be "celebrating" at one time in the same church. This necessity caused the enlargement of churches, even in very small parishes, where there were wealthy parishioners who could bequeath money thus to provide masses to be said for their souls. The Reformation, which abolished these superstitious ceremonies, enabled the area within the walls of each church to be utilised for worship by the living, instead of being occupied mainly by priests saying masses for the dead.

ORDINATIONS HELD IN HYTHE CHURCH.

It was not unusual, in the Middle Ages, for bishops and archbishops to hold their ordinations in the Parish Churches of towns and villages. As St. Leonard's at Hythe enjoyed all the usual privileges of a Parish Church, although it was appendant to the mother church at Saltwood, it enjoyed this privilege also.

On Ember Saturday in September 1282, Archbishop Peckham held a large ordination in this church, when no less than fifty-two young men were admitted to some degree of Holy Orders. His grace ordained nine to the Priesthood, twelve to be Deacons, fourteen to be Subdeacons, and seventeen to be Acolites. In those days, the legal "privilege of clergy" induced many to seek the minor orders, of "first tonsure," "acolyte," or "subdeacon," who never went any further.

On the Ember Saturday at Whitsunside, in 1288, Archbishop Peckham again held an ordination in this church, when he admitted eleven to Priest's Orders, ten to be Deacons, eleven to be Subdeacons, and seventeen to be Acolites. Testimony to the looseness of proceeding in those days, and a reminder of the great improvement which the Reformation brought, is found in the fact that one of the eleven young men who were admitted to the order of Subdeacons, by Archbishop Peckham, in this church, at Whitsunside 1288, was already Rector of Ludtenham.

These minor Orders were all abolished at the Reformation; and the Laity may well be thankful that, in the English Reformed Church, there cannot be instituted to the incumbency of any parish those who are not in Priest's Orders; which implies that the Parish Priest must be at least twenty-four years of age. This benefit, conferred upon parishes by the Reformation, and that also of freeing the area of the Parish Church from occupation by the altars of Mass-Priests, celebrating for the souls of the departed, are two causes for thankfulness, which in these days men scarcely recognize.

For another ordination held here, this church was un-

doubtedly indebted to the fact of its being appendant to the church of Saltwood. This ordination took place on the 27th of March 1456, when Archbishop Bourghchier was primate. His grace did not himself officiate, for he and his two immediate predecessors in the See of Canterbury found it needful to provide a suffragan bishop to perform such duties. Consequently, at that Eastertide, in 1456, Richard Bishop of Ross,* officiated at the small ordination held in this church. Only five candidates were ordained, and of them Peter Renek, rector of Burmarsh (*Broghmerssh*), was the only Kentish Parish priest. He was then admitted to Priest's Orders. The reason for holding the ordination here was, simply, that the Bishop of Ross (who acted as suffragan to Archbishops Stafford, Kemp, and Bourghchier), was then rector of Saltwood, and was probably in residence there at the time.

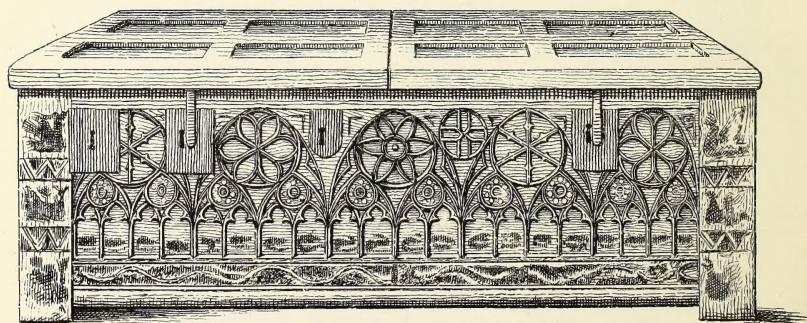
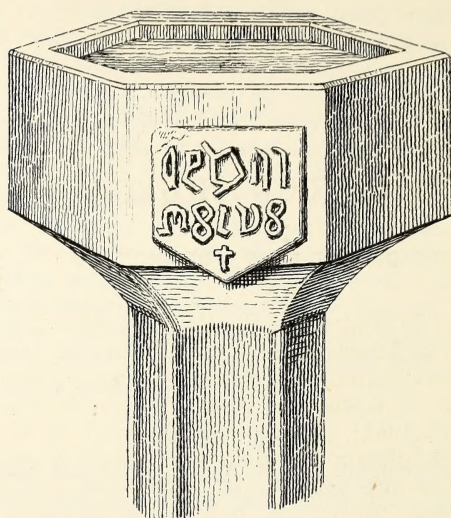
THE TOWER.

Although this tower is said to have fallen down in 1748, I believe that only the upper part could have fallen. If the whole tower fell, the lower part of it must have been rebuilt with the old materials, so carefully that the masonry looks like earlier work. It has Early English projecting string-courses between its stages, and the mouldings of those strings are deeply undercut. Beneath each of them, on two sides of the tower, runs a string-course of sunk panels, similar to that, in the interior, upon the east wall of the chancel. If we compare an imitation string-course seen upon the south transept, which was rebuilt by Mr. Deedes, we at once detect a difference. On the south side of the tower the under-string is plain and not carved.

The tower-buttresses are diagonal, at the angles of the tower. Inside, the lower stage of the tower is octagonal. Within it there is an old, ironbound chest, curiously painted.

* The record in Archbishop Bourghchier's Register, fol. 135^b, is as follows:—*Ordines celebrati, in Capella de Hith, ab ecclesia de Saltwode dependente, Sabbato Sancto Pasche, viz: xxvij^{mo} die mensis Marci, Anno Domini Millesimo cccc^{mo} quinquagesimo sexto, per venerabilem patrem Dominum Ricardum Rossensem Episcopum, auctoritate Reverendissimi in Christo patris et Domini, Domini Thome Dei gracia Cantuar. Archiepiscopi, tocius Anglie primatis, Apostolice Sedis Legati. Accolitus et Subdiaconus, Frater Willelmus Champyown, canonicus Sci. Augustini de Langdon, Cant. diocesis. Diaconus, Robertus Norton, Cantuar. dioc., ad titulum Domus Sce. Trinitatis de Motynden, eiusdem diocesis. Presbiteri, Will^s Exhall, Sarum. dioc., per litteras dimissorias, ad titulum beneficii sui, eiusdem diocesis; Frater Johes. Langdon, ordinis predicatorum Cantuar.; Petrus Renek, Cantuar. diocesis, ad titulum beneficii sui de Broghmerssh, eiusdem diocesis.*

I may mention that on the next folio of the Register (136^a) the same Richard, Bishop of Ross, is in two entries styled "*Patrem Dominum, Dominum Ricardum,*" etc.



Font and Chest at Saltwood Church.

SALTWOOD CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Saltwood, has no pretensions to architectural beauty or grandeur, but it is an interesting rural church of a plain and simple type.

It consists of a western Tower, which shews traces of its Norman original; a nave, with Norman south doorway and an Early English north aisle of two bays; and a chancel, the details of which shew more features of the Decorated style than of any other. An organ chamber was built on the north side of the chancel, and a northern turret-stair added to the tower, during Canon Knollys' incumbency. The church was restored while Archdeacon Croft was rector; but a new roof and a new reredos have recently been added to the chancel, by the executors of Canon Hodgson.

Between the tower and nave there is no Tower arch, but simply a doorway. Above the doorway there is no arched opening, like a small doorway, high up in the wall (as we usually find), but there is a small circular orifice through the wall, with trefoiled stone work therein, through the curves of which the Sexton could see the high altar.

In the Tower, the basement of which is now used as the Vestry, there stands an old chest with carved front, which must be between 500 and 600 years old. The Plate opposite gives a general idea of what it is like, but minute details cannot accurately be gathered from it. The front is carved to represent five windows, each of four trefoil-headed lights. Over each pair of lights there is what I may call a six-leaved flower. Over each group of four lights there is a sexfoil, or three trefoils. The chest is not quite eight feet long, and it is two feet wide.

In the Nave, near the tower, just inside and west of the south door, stands the interesting Font, which also appears upon our Plate. The bowl is a plain octagon; but upon its eastern face is a shield on which appear two words, one above the other; the letters being carved in high relief. They are intended for *Jehsu* | *Marya*, but the formation of each letter

is peculiar, and rude. The date of the work is undoubtedly late; probably between A.D. 1450 and 1530. Hasted relates (viii., 229) that, in his day, this font was enclosed in a very curious case of carved oak, like that in some neighbouring churches. All such cases have now been removed.

Mr. Blyth, the rector, most kindly obtained a sketch, in oil colours, of these two interesting objects (the Font and the Chest), and from that oil painting the Plate has been prepared.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

There are three monumental brasses remaining in the floor of this church.

The most ancient is a demi figure of a priest, in the floor of the chancel, on its north side. The tonsure is seen, the hair is curly, the neck is all visible, as the apparels of the chasuble stand clearly away from it. The priest's hands are upraised together in the attitude of prayer, an embroidered apparel is seen upon each wrist; the embroidery of the maniple is just visible near the left wrist. The inscription, which is not dated, runs thus:—"Hic jacet d'n's Johannes Verieu quondam rector eccl'ie de Sandherst cujus a'ie p'picietur omnium rector d's." The concluding words are quite unusual; they seem to suggest a play upon words. "John Verieu was rector of Sandherst, may God, the rector (ruler) of all, have mercy upon his soul." This John Verieu had been rector of Chislehurst (1361) and of Sevenoaks (1362), and he died in 1370, being then rector of Sandherst, now generally spelt Sandhurst. The Rev. T. S. Frampton kindly supplied me with extracts from the Lambeth Registers* which prove these facts.

The next monumental brass, in point of date, is on the floor at the east end of the north aisle. It bears the effigies of Thomas Brockhill, esquire (who died in 1437-8), and of his wife. Around the margins of the slab runs this inscription upon brass:—"Hic jacet Thomas Brockhill, armiger, qui obiit III^o die Januarii anno d'ni mill'mo ccccxxxvii^o et eius; quar' a'iab's p'picietur deus AMEN." The armorial bearings were (*Brockhill*) a cross between twelve crosses fitchées, impaling (*Fineux*) a chevron between three

* 13 Kal. Aug. 1361, John Verieu was collated to the Church of Chislehurst (*Islepe's Reg.*, 225^b). On the 13 Kal. April 1361-2, John Vergieu was collated to the rectory of Sevenoaks (*Ibid.* 296^b). On 6 Kal. November 1370 at Lambeth, Archbishop Whittlesey conferred on William Rocoumbe, clerk, of Sarum diocese, the parish church of Sandherst, vacant through the death of John Veriewe, the last rector thereof (*Register* 86^b).

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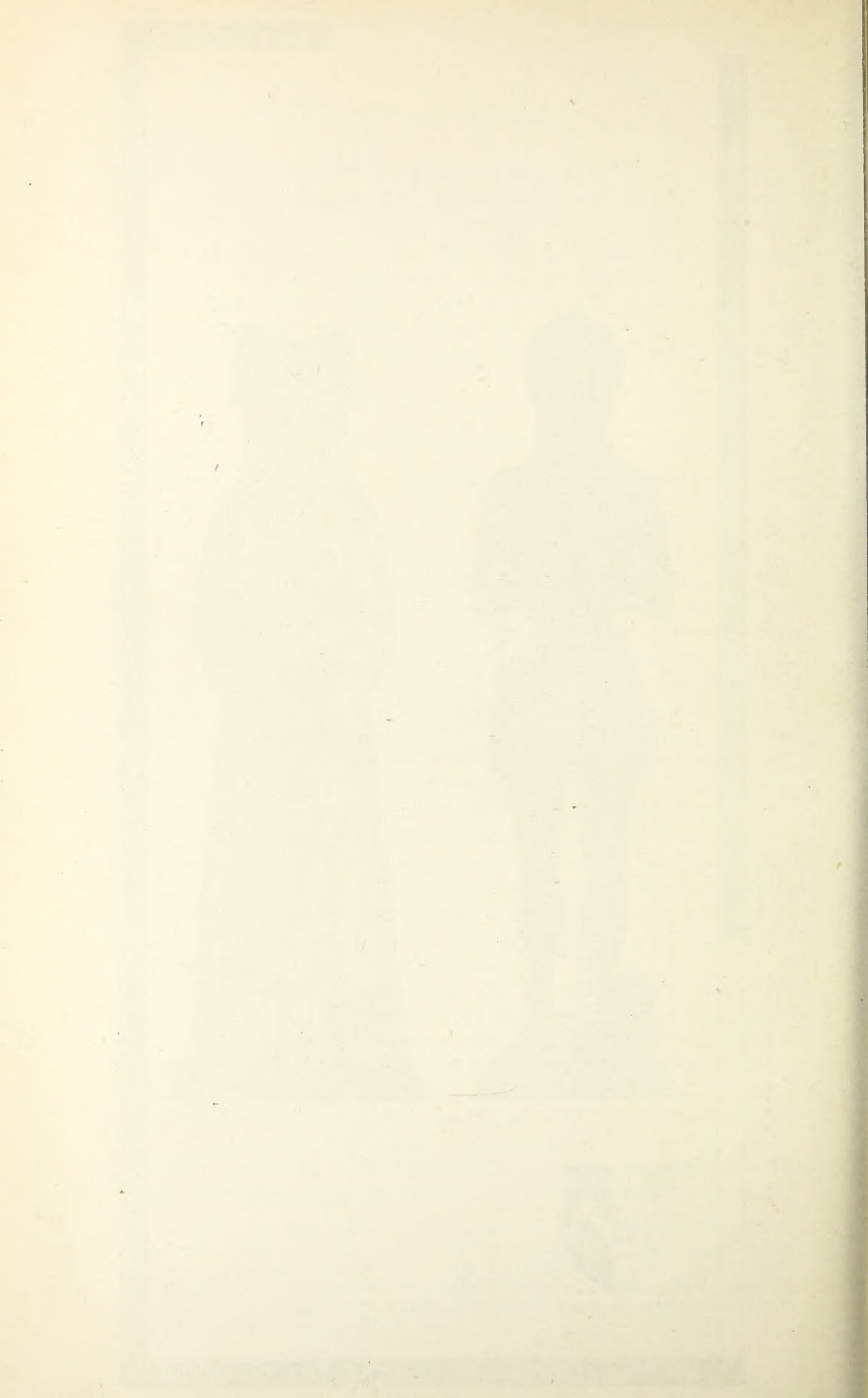
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PHOTO-LITHO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

IN SALTWOOD CHURCH.





hic iacet dñs johannes verieu quonda rector ecclie de
santherst cuius an̄ pp̄ietur omnium rector dñs



Here lieth the boldrell of dame Anne hynston late the wyf of
willm hynston which dame Anne decessyd the viij day of septemb̄
y^e yere of o^r lord m^c lxxxvi on wylfse sonnt ihu haue mere p



spread eagles. He was the younger son of William and Margaret Brockhill, but he inherited the Brockhull or Thorne manor and estate in Saltwood.

This is the only Brockhill monument that remains in the north aisle, which, Philipott states, was built by Margaret, wife of William Brockhill or Brockhull, as a burial place for future possessors of her manor of Brockhull. There must be some mistake in this statement. The architecture shews that this aisle was built during the thirteenth century, and on the south side near the east window still stands a *piscina* of the early English style of architecture, yet the lady named died in the fifteenth century.

Thomas Brockhill, whose brass is in this north aisle, had no son. His estates went to his only child Elizabeth, who married Richard Sellyng. Their son and heir John married a lady named Anne . . . , who bore him only one child, a daughter, Joane Sellyng, who was his heiress. After John Sellyng's death his widow married William Muston, who seems to have been a Nottinghamshire gentleman.

She died on the 7th of September 1496, and she is commemorated here by a small but pretty monumental brass on the south side of the chancel floor. It represents an angel rising through the clouds, and bearing in his hands a heart-shaped object, possibly intended to typify the soul of Dame Anne. The inscription is in English:—"Here lieth the bowell of Dame Anne Muston, late the wyf of | William Muston; which Dame Anne decessyd the viith day of September | y^e yere of o^r Lord Mⁱ iiii^c lxxxvj on whose soull ih'u have mercy."

Beneath the inscription is a shield bearing three coats of arms side by side, viz.: i. (dexter) Sellyng*; ii. (centre) Muston†; iii. (sinister) the lady's paternal coat, "three voided crossed crosslets."

This lady's daughter, Joane Sellyng, married, in 1498, John Tournay, whose descendants have ever since been the owners of Brockhill manor in Saltwood. Many monumental tablets upon the walls of this church commemorate members of the Tournay family.

In the year 1511, Archbishop Warham held a Visitation of the whole diocese. For the Deanery of Elham, this Visitation was held in Saltwood Church on the 23rd of September, by commission. The sermon thereat was preached

* Papworth gives this in his *Ordinary of Armorial*s, p. 444, as *Vert*, a chevron *Sable*, between three wolves erased *Or*.

† Burke, in his *General Armory*, gives this coat thus, "*Argent*, a chevron between three swords erect *Gules*, and says that Anne, daughter and heir of Will^m Muston, of Callis, Notts, in the reign of Henry VIII., married Tho^s Marshall.

by the Vicar of Croydon, Mr. Rowland, from words in one of the Psalms—*Benedictionem dabit legislator*.*

From the presentment then made respecting Saltwood Church, we learn that the chancel was not well repaired.† The rain came in over the high altar. The person who farmed the revenues of the rectory was called Dom., or Sir, Alexander Liffington, and he was directed to repair the chancel roof before the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, under pain of sequestration.†

It was likewise represented that the churchyard was not thoroughly enclosed.

There were formerly connected with Saltwood Church several Fraternities which held periodical services therein—one was the Fraternity of St. Peter, another was that of Saint Bartholomew. In or about 1475 Thomas Hayward, of Saltwood, bequeathed a measure of barley “to every Fraternity of that church in which I am a brother.” To the parish priest he left 12d.; to the clerk 6d. Thomas Herwood, of Saltwode, in 1503, left 4d. to the Light of the Fraternity of St. Peter in Saltwode Church.

Thomas Honywode of Hethe, in 1474, left “to the works of the church at Saltwode 6s. 8d.”

Of Archdeacon Croft’s restoration of this church we find several traces. At the east end of the north aisle now stands a Table (probably given as a Communion Table by him) upon which are carved these words: “*Presented by the Venerable Archdeacon Croft, A.D. 1847.*”

In the chancel’s north wall near the west end is a two-light window, in which are seen two shields of arms. One is that of Archbishop Manners Sutton; the other is that of Archdeacon Croft, which shews the arms of Croft (quarterly per fesse indented *azure* and *argent*, in the first quarter a lion passant guardant or) quartering the Bowes coat of his mother, who was an heiress; *ermine*, three long bows, bent, in pale *gules*. The quarries or quarrel panes of the window bear the initials and emblems of the joint patron saints of the church alternately, viz.: P impaled upon a sword, and P impaled upon a key. The east window was filled with coloured glass, by Archdeacon Croft, I believe. The grave and tombstone of the Archdeacon and his daughter stand at the west end of the churchyard, near the entrance gate.

Of the work done while Canon Knollys was rector we see several mementoes. The Lectern was given by his sons E. W. and W. E. Knollys in 1872; and the Bible which rests

* *British Magazine*, xxx., 255.

† *Ibid.*, p. 261.

thereon was presented by the wives of those sons, viz., Caroline M. Knollys and Amicia M. Knollys.

Beneath the south-east window of the chancel are two brass plates; one states that the painted glass therein was inserted in memory of Caroline Augusta Knollys in 1878, by her husband the rector. The subjects of the window's two lights are (W) Prayer for St. Peter made without ceasing by the church, and (E) St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel. The second brass states that in memory of the same lady window lights in the nave and aisle were newly glazed by some friends in 1878.

Canon Knollys also caused to be engraved (upon a monumental brass in the tower, to the memory of Mrs. Hassard, mother of Sir John Hassard) a copy of the ancient seal* of the jurisdiction of Saltwood, formerly used by rectors of Saltwood.

Beneath the chancel's north-east window is a brass reminding us that the painted glass (representing St. Paul's shipwreck, in two scenes) was given in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Charles Augustus North.

In the north aisle the east window was inserted in memory of Colonel Percy Harry Stanley Barrow, C.B., C.M.G., of the 19th Hussars, by his mother, brothers, and sisters, in September 1887. His body lies in the churchyard. The subject of the two lights is the Resurrection of our Blessed Lord.

An old slab in the chancel commemorates Jane, daughter of Thomas Boys of Mersham, gent., who was the wife of Thomas Tournay the elder, of Saltwood, by whom she had six sons and three daughters. She died in July 1653.

RECTORS OF SALTWOOD.

STEPHEN DE FORDE was rector at Easter 1276 (see *Hist. (Peckham's Reg., MSS. Commⁿ 6th Report, p. 512^a).* He died before August 1282, when the Archbishop issued a Commission to his Commissary to compel the debtors of Stephen, the late rector, to pay their debts.

1279 WILLIAM DE DOVER was collated by Archbishop Peckham (*Peckham's Reg.,* in August 1279.
48.)

1309-10 Master WILLIAM ARCHER was rector in 3 Ed. II. (see *Hist. MSS. Commⁿ 6th Report, p. 512).*

1310 Master MICHAEL DE BEREHAM, Doctor of Civil Law, (*Wynchelse's Reg.,* Chancellor of the diocese, was collated by Archbishop Wynchelse on the 3rd of the
49^a.)

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., p. 40.

nones of December 1310. In the following month he was made a canon of Wingham. He died in 1320.

1320 JOHN DE BRUYTON, Chancellor of the diocese, was collated by Archbishop Reynolds in 1320. This learned man was a canon of Wells and of Exeter. In December 1317 he obtained the rectory of Cliffe at Hoo, but exchanged it for that of Lyminge in Oct. 1318. In 1320 he became a canon of Wingham, and for a year, 1323-4, he was Archdeacon of Canterbury. King Edward II. appointed him to be one of his Royal Chaplains.

1322 JOHN DE RYNGEWODE was collated in January 1321-2 by Archbishop Reynolds.

Dom. RICHARD DE HEMMESBY died in 1361 holding this benefice.

1362 Master JOHN BROUGHTON, Doctor of Law, was collated by Archbishop Islep in January 1361-2, who gave him (in October 1362) a Commission to exercise Jurisdiction in Saltwood Church.

JOHN MARSELLY was rector of Saltwood in September 1365, when he exchanged this benefice for that of Tunstall near Sittingbourne.

1365 Dom. ALAN DE SLEDDALE, who had been rector of Tunstall (*Islep's Reg.*, 307^a.) since June 1363, obtained this benefice by exchange in September 1365.

1384 Dom. GUYDO MONE, who was then Archbishop Courtenay's domestic chaplain (*clericus familiaris suus*), was collated by that Primate to this benefice on the 5th of August 1384. He had up to that time been rector of Bradwell by the Sea in Essex, and a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. In October 1386, Braybroke, Bishop of London, gave him Cadington-major Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he resigned in 1389. Archbishop Courtenay gave him the rectory of Harrow at Christmas 1387. He resigned Harrow in October 1390, when he became Rector of Maidstone. Then probably he resigned Saltwood also. He was, in 1390, the Land-Steward of the Archbishop. On the 27th of May 1394, Bishop Braybroke of London made him Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, and, soon after, he resigned the rectory of Maidstone, in lieu of which he got an annuity of £133 6s. 8d. for life. Guy Mone resigned the Treasurership of St. Paul's in July or August 1397. He was consecrated Bishop of St. David's November 11,

1397, and was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England by Richard II. He seems to have held that high office for little more than a year. It is remarkable, however, that Henry IV. also appointed him to the same great post on the 25th of October 1402. He died at Charlton near Woolwich in 1407, and in accordance with his will (dated August 17, 1407) he was buried in the church of Leeds Priory.

(?) WILLIAM DE KENYAN may have been rector here, and have exchanged about 1390 with William Preone, whom he succeeded at Woolwich.

Dom. WILLIAM DE PREONE was rector of Saltwood in February 1391-2, when he accepted the rectory of Lyminge in exchange for it. He had been rector of Woolwich from September 6, 1361, for many years. He died late in 1404, having made his will on the 13th of August, desiring to be buried in Woolwich Church. He derived his name from Preone in Salop.

1392 Dom. JOHN EXCESTRE, rector of Lyminge, became rector of Saltwood on the 16th of February 1391-2, (*Courtenay's additional Reg.*, 203^a.) but he resigned this benefice in November 1393.

1393 Dom. THOMAS SPARKEFORD, a chaplain, was collated by (*Courtenay's additional Reg.*, 215.) Archbishop Courtenay on the 11th of November 1393.

1413 WILLIAM JAKYS, on the death of the last rector, was collated (*Arundel's Reg.*, ii., 65^b.) to Saltwood by Archbishop Arundel on the 30th of January 1412-13. He resigned in March, and took the rectory of Lyminge, which he retained for twenty years. He was also rector of Hunton.

1413 MATTHEW EDENHAM, a canon of Lincoln Cathedral, was collated hither by Archbishop Arundel on the 10th of March 1412-13. He exchanged in 1416 with a Lincolnshire incumbent, the rector of Waltham.

1416 SIMON HOKE, rector of Waltham in Lindsey, obtained this benefice by exchange with Canon Edenham on the 8th of November 1416. Mr. Hoke, in 1419, made another exchange, and went into the diocese of Norwich to Palgrave.

1419 EUDO WITH, rector of Palgrave in Suffolk (near Diss), obtained this benefice, by exchange, on the 29th of March 1419.

Master JOHN ESTCOURT was rector of Saltwood when he died, late in the year 1427.

1427 Dom. DROGO MALEFORNETUS, who was a foreigner, was collated to Saltwood on the 1st of December 1427. He held this benefice for more than twenty-seven years, and died holding it in 1455. His name may have been Maleforneti; if so, he was probably an Italian.

1455 The Right Reverend RICHARD, BISHOP OF ROSS, was collated to this benefice by Archbishop Bourghier on the 12th of June 1455. He had for many years acted as Bishop Suffragan, under Archbishops Stafford, Kemp, and Bourghier.

1466 JOHN SAUNDER, was collated, Feb. 15, 1465-6, by Prior Goldstone, *sede vacante*.
(*Register S, of X^t Ch. Cant.* 220^b.)

Master JOHN PEESE, Doctor of Law, was rector of Saltwood when he died in 1487. He was rector of Lyminge in 1477, but how long he had held that benefice, or this of Saltwood, I have not ascertained. Dr. Peese was a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral from 1471 until his death.

1487 Dom. HENRY EDIALL, a Prebendary of Lichfield, was collated to Saltwood by Archbishop Morton on the 16th of June 1487. He, in July 1497, became Provost of Wingham College, where he was buried in 1520. He was Archdeacon of Rochester, and an executor of Cardinal Morton's will.

Master JOHN YONG, LL.D., the King's "Master of the Rolls" (*Custos Rotulorum*) from 1508 to 1516, resigned this benefice in 1514 upon being made Dean of York. He died April 25, 1516, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel. He had been rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook (1503), of St. Mary le Bow (1504-5), and of St. Magnus. He was also a prebendary of St. Paul's and of York for a time.

1514 Master EDMUND CHOLLERTON, Bachelor of Theology, was collated by Archbishop Warham on the 22nd of July 1514, to the parish church of St. Peter at Saltwode, together with the chapel of St. Leonard at Hith. He resigned in 1526.

1526 Master PETER LIGHAM, Doctor of Decrees, was collated by the same Archbishop on the 9th of June 1526 to the parish church of Saltwode with the chapel at Hith. Dr. Ligham paid £6 13s. 4d. to the priest, who served as his curate at Hythe. Dr. Ligham died in August 1538. He was Dean of the Court of Arches, and from about 1526 to 1538 was vicar of Lydd also. For a few months before his death he was likewise Master of Eastbridge

Hospital in Canterbury. He held a Prebend (Wenlakesbarn) in St. Paul's Cathedral from 1533 to 1538, and a canonry at Wingham.

1538 Master JOHN THIXTILL, S.T.P., was collated to this benefice by Archbishop Cranmer, on the 27th of August 1538. Two months later he was also collated to the vicarage of Lydd, which his predecessor Dr. Ligham had likewise held. Dr. Thixtill died in 1540.

1540 Master HENRY MARKEHAM, M.A., was collated to Saltwood by Archbishop Cranmer on the 1st of November 1540. Mr. Markeham died in 1550.

1550 ROBERT WATSON, presbiter, one of Archbishop Cranmer's household, was collated on the 30th of September 1550.

NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD, LL.D., was Archdeacon of Canterbury (1554-9), and author of a List of the Archdeacons, and of a Life of Sir Thomas More which contains the assertion that the bones of Archbishop Becket were burned in 1538. He was deprived for his opinions in 1559.

1560 Master ALEXANDER NOWELL, M.A., was collated to this benefice by Archbishop Parker on the 3rd of February 1559-60, on the deprivation of Harpsfield. At this time Nowell was Archdeacon of Middlesex, having succeeded to that dignity on the 1st of January 1559-60. He vacated it when made Dean of St. Paul's in November or December 1560, when he also vacated a Canonry of Westminster Abbey which he held only a few months. In addition to the deanery, however, he was allowed to hold the Wildlund Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral from December 3, 1560, to November 1588, when he obtained the Totenhall Prebend in that Cathedral, which he held at his death in 1601. The rectory of Much Hadham, Herts, was given to him in December 1562, but he resigned it about 1589. In 1594 he became a Canon of Windsor. His college (Brazennose), at Oxford (from which he had graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1536), elected him its Principal in September 1595, and the University then created him Doctor of Divinity with precedence of seniority over all other doctors then in Oxford. It is said that for thirty years, continuously, he in Lent preached before Queen Elizabeth the first and the last sermons of each season. He died February 13, 1601-2, and was buried in St. Paul's

- Cathedral. He was a benefactor to Brazenose College, and he published many books.
- 1561 Master STEVEN NEVYNSON was collated hither by Archbishop (Parker's Reg., 347^a.) Parker on the 2nd of January 1560-1, when Dean Nowell resigned.
- 1580 Master JOHN COLDWELL, Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, a native of Faversham, was collated to Saltwood by Archbishop Grindal on the 7th of October 1580. In 1585 he became Dean of Rochester, and in 1591 he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1592 Master RALPH TALBOYES, S.T.P., was collated to this benefice (Whitgift's Reg., ii. 315^a.) by Archbishop Whitgift on the 29th of July 1592. He died in 1596.
- 1596 Master JOHN SELTER was Dr. Talboyes' successor, and was collated hither on the 31st of July 1596 by Archbishop Whitgift. Mr. Selter or Salter died in 1614.
- 1614 Master WILLIAM KINGSLEY, S.T.P., was collated by Archbishop Abbot on the 17th of November 1614, with the old formula to the Church of Saltwood, with the Chapel of Hith thereto annexed. Dr. Kingsley was rector of Ickham from 1617, and Archdeacon of Canterbury from 1619 until his death in January 1648. He had been Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and a Prebendary of Canterbury. He married Damaris Abbot, a niece of Archbishop Abbot, and by her had sixteen children. Parliament sequestered Saltwood from him, April 30, 1644.

Hasted obtained the names of the next eight rectors, from (I believe) the Register of Inductions in the Office of First Fruits (now Queen Anne's Bounty).

- THOMAS CARTER, who was rector in 1663, died in 1674.
- 1674 FRANCIS PECK was inducted in 1674, and he died in 1706.
- 1706 JOHN LEWIS, inducted in 1706, resigned in 1709, when he became vicar of Minster in Thanet. He held that benefice until his death in 1747-8. His *History of Thanet* is a valuable work. He likewise wrote a *History of Faversham Church and Abbey*. His antiquarian researches were wide and deep.
- 1709 ROBERT PAYNE, M.A., succeeded Mr. Lewis, and remained rector of Saltwood about thirty-two years, until he died in October 1741. He was also vicar of Postling.
- 1741 JOHN CHAPMAN, S.T.P., who had been educated at Eton College, held this rectory for about three

years. He was then preferred to the rectory of Mersham, which he retained until his death in October 1784. He was one of the executors of Archbishop Potter, and he seems to have enjoyed pluralities of great value. With Mersham he held Aldington rectory, and the Treasurership of Chichester Cathedral. He lived to the age of eighty-one.

1744 JEREMIAH MILLES, who succeeded Dr. Chapman in December 1744, resigned in 1746. He was a distinguished antiquary, and became President of the Society of Antiquaries in London. When he died in 1784 he was Dean of Exeter.

1746 THOMAS RANDOLPH, S.T.P., held this rectory from 1746 to 1769, when he resigned it in favour of his son. He was Archdeacon of Oxford, President of Corpus Christi College in that University, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity there, with a canonry at Worcester annexed. For a time he also held the vicarage of Petham cum Waltham by dispensation. He died in 1783.

1769 THOMAS RANDOLPH, son of Archdeacon Randolph, obtained this rectory when his father resigned it, and also obtained the vicarage of Petham cum Waltham in 1783 when his father died. He was educated at Westminster School. He died in 1808 on the 18th of July.

1808

1812 JAMES CROFT was presented to this benefice by Archbishop Manners Sutton in 1812. Cliffe-at-Hoo Rectory was given to him in 1818. He got a Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral in 1822, and was made Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1825. These benefices and dignities were all conferred upon him by the same Archbishop, one of whose daughters became his wife. He survived until 1869, when he died at Saltwood Rectory on the 8th of May. The American gardens in the rectory grounds were formed by him, and were very successful and beautiful until the railway was carried through them, when the chief spring in them was interfered with by the construction of the line.

1869 WM. FRED. ERSKINE KNOLLYS was presented to Saltwood by Archbishop Tait, whose chaplain he was for thirteen years, 1869-82. He was promoted to the rectory of Wrotham in 1879, having in 1876 been made an Honorary Canon of Canterbury. He was an active Secretary of the

Canterbury Diocesan Conference for three years, 1883-6. For a short time the late Mr. Craufurd Tait (son of Archbishop Tait) was Canon Knollys's curate here.

1879 JOHN GEORGE HODGSON succeeded Canon Erskine Knollys in 1879. He was for thirty-three years vicar of Croydon from 1846 to 1879, and rural dean there from 1870 to 1879. In 1870 he was made an Honorary Canon of Canterbury. His father, the Rev. John Hodgson (who married Sarah, daughter of the first Lord Harris), was the founder of that useful institution the Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate. He died at Saltwood Rectory May 24, 1888, aged 76.

1888 EDWARD HAMILTON BLYTH, who had been vicar of Margate for eight years, was promoted by Archbishop Benson first to the rectory of Woodchurch (which he held for two or three months), and then to this rectory of Saltwood, to which he came in August 1888. Mr. Blyth was an Indian chaplain for three years, 1864-7, and he held the vicarage of Hammersmith for seven years, 1871-8. For his brother, Bishop Blyth of Jerusalem, he acts as Commissary in England.

JOSEPH HATCH, THE BELLFOUNDER, AND ROSES FARM, IN BROOMFIELD AND ULCOMBE.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

THE locality of Joseph Hatch's residence, in Broomfield or Ulcombe, had never been ascertained, until Mr. J. D. Norwood deciphered the title-deeds of his property called Roses Farm, which lies on the boundary of, and extends into, both parishes. He has communicated to this 18th Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* a concise *précis* of the contents of those deeds. Fuller accounts of some of the deeds will, I think, be useful.

This farm undoubtedly must have obtained its name from William Rose, who possessed it in the reign of King Henry VI.

I. The title-deed, dated February 28, 1 Richard III., is entirely written in English, and bearing no signature, has appended to it the emblematic seal of William Rose. That seal shews a vase, out of which springs a rose-tree, on which are three full-blown roses. The vase stands between the letters W. R., which were the initials of William Rose the elder, of "Bromefeld-beside-Ledys." He recites in this deed, the terms of another which bore the rare and unusual date of "*the thirde day of June the first yer of the reigne of Edward the fifte late king of England.*"

He says that therein he had enfeofed "William Rose the yonger, sone of John Rose of Wey," together with John Rose, John Vyncent of Ledys, and John Mason of Bromefeld the yonger, of all the landes, etc., lately belonging to William Munde (or Monde), now "ded," in Bromefeld and Ulcombe (which W. Munde had conveyed to William Rose the elder), excepting Esterofte in Bromefeld.

The purpose of this enfeofment was that the lands should be held for the benefit of William Rose the elder, as long as he should live, and that upon his decease these lands should pass to William Rose the younger (who had paid £20 for the bargain), on condition that during the life of the elder William's widow Alice, the younger William Rose should provide for her a competent house of residence in Bromefeld, and should pay to her 26s. 8d. per annum in money.

II. The deed dated 11 Elizabeth, September 27th, is signed thus "*per me Richardus Warham,*" and has affixed to it his seal, bearing the Warham arms* with his initials added:—R (in dexter chief), and

* *Gules*, a fess *or*, between a goat's head in chief, and three escallop shells in base *argent*, attired *or*.

W (in sinister chief). The deed contains a curious clause or condition, that if on the 6th of January, following the date of its execution, Richard Warham should pay, in the porch of Patricksborne Parish Church, between the hours of 9 a.m. and . . . p.m., the sum of £52 to Edward Warham or his heirs, then Richard Warham should have power to re-enter the said three messuages and sixty acres of land.

A power of attorney, sealed with the seal of Edward Warham, of Patrikesborne, empowers his son and heir John Warham to receive possession on his behalf. It is dated 27th September, 11 Elizabeth, and has written at base the initials E. W. The seal bears the Warham crest, a goat's head, between the initials E. W.

The witnesses to both deeds are James Chapman, John Parker, and William Diclom (?). The witnesses of delivery of seisin were John Grennell (?), Thomas Malin, Robert Tompson, and James Rawsone.

III. and IV. The two title-deeds of Roses Farm, which are signed by Walter Taylor, of Hollingbourne, gent., and dated the 1st of April 1606, both bear his armorial seal, which shews four quarterings:—1 and 4 (Taylor of Lingfield, Surrey), a chevron between three bucks' heads, and in chief two hounds respectant; 2 and 3, three (obliterated).

They are made more interesting by being endorsed, both of them, thus, "*The marke I.H. of Joseph Hatch.*" This was the well-known bellfounder, by whom so many church-bells in Kent were cast. On one deed this fuller endorsement appears: "Read, sealed, and delyvered, and liverie and seizine of the within-mentioned premises* by the within-named Walter Taylor, to the within-named Nicolas Myller [*the elder, of Wrotham, gent.*] accordinglie delyvered in the presence of Nic. Myller junior; Thomas Hatch, the within-named Tenant, who did Attorne Tenant to the within-named Nicolas Myller; and Nicolas Hooper."

"*The marke T.H. of Thomas Hatch*" (probably brother of Joseph Hatch, who, in 1639, bequeathed to him much of his property).

"*The marke I.H. of Joseph Hatch.*"

In the late Mr. Stahlschmidt's *Church Bells of Kent*, pp. 73-76, will be found mention of Thomas Hatch, the father (of whose bells, two still remain in Kent; one at Langley, another at Canterbury St. Margaret), and of Joseph Hatch, no less than 155 of whose bells still remain in church-steeples in Kent. Mr. Stahlschmidt also mentions William, nephew and successor of Joseph Hatch. Joseph Hatch "died childless and wealthy, in September, 1639, being buried

* Two parcels of lands, etc., "heretofore divided into more severals," containing in the whole twenty-three acres in Bromfield, bounded by lands of Anthony St. Leger, Esq., and of Ric. Saunders on the south; of Ant. St. Leger, and said Nicolas Myller, on the east; by the Kings Highway and a little tenement belonging to the king on the west; and lands of Nicolas Myller on the north. Also two other parcels containing five acres of meadow and woodland, surrounded by lands of Nic. Myller, all in tenure and occupation of Joseph Hatch.

at Broomfield on the 17th of that month." In his will (printed by Stahlshmidt on pp. 76-80), he describes himself as of the parish of Ulcomb.

V. The deed dated 26th of July 1636 (12 Charles I.), bears the signature of James Miller, but the seal is gone. By it James Miller, (youngest son of Nicholas Miller of Wrotham, Esquire, and nephew of another Nicholas Miller, deceased, who formerly owned this property,) sold to Solomon Wood, of Wormeshill, gent., "all that the Mannor, Lordship, Messuage and tenement in Bromefeild called or knowne by the name of the Mannor of Roses" with all appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of Peter Hunt and JOSEPH HATCH or their assigns. He warrants against the heirs of his uncle Nicholas Miller deceased, and against his father Nicolas Miller. It mentions a lease granted by James Miller to Peter Hunt for ten years, from the previous Michaelmas, of part of the premises at an annual rent of £22, and another lease of same date, and for same period, of another parcel of the premises granted to JOSEPH HATCH at a rent of £6 per annum. Endorsed is this statement: "Sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Tylden; William Guildeford; Richard Wood; John Wood; the marke of James Game." The same witnesses endorse a small deed on which is engrossed "M^m in dors: Claus' Cancellar' infrascript' Domini Regis decimo nono die Septemb' anno infrascript'—per THOMAM STANLEY."* This smaller deed, dated 28 July 1636, is signed by James Miller, and bears a seal on which appears a pine-apple or huge thistle.

* Thomas Stanley, of Hamptons; see *Archæologia Cantiana*, XVII., p. 355, last three lines.

LYMNE* CASTLE AND CHURCH.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

OF Lymne Castle, or the Archdeacon's House, the outer walls remain very much as they were, when the building was first erected, in the reign of Henry V.

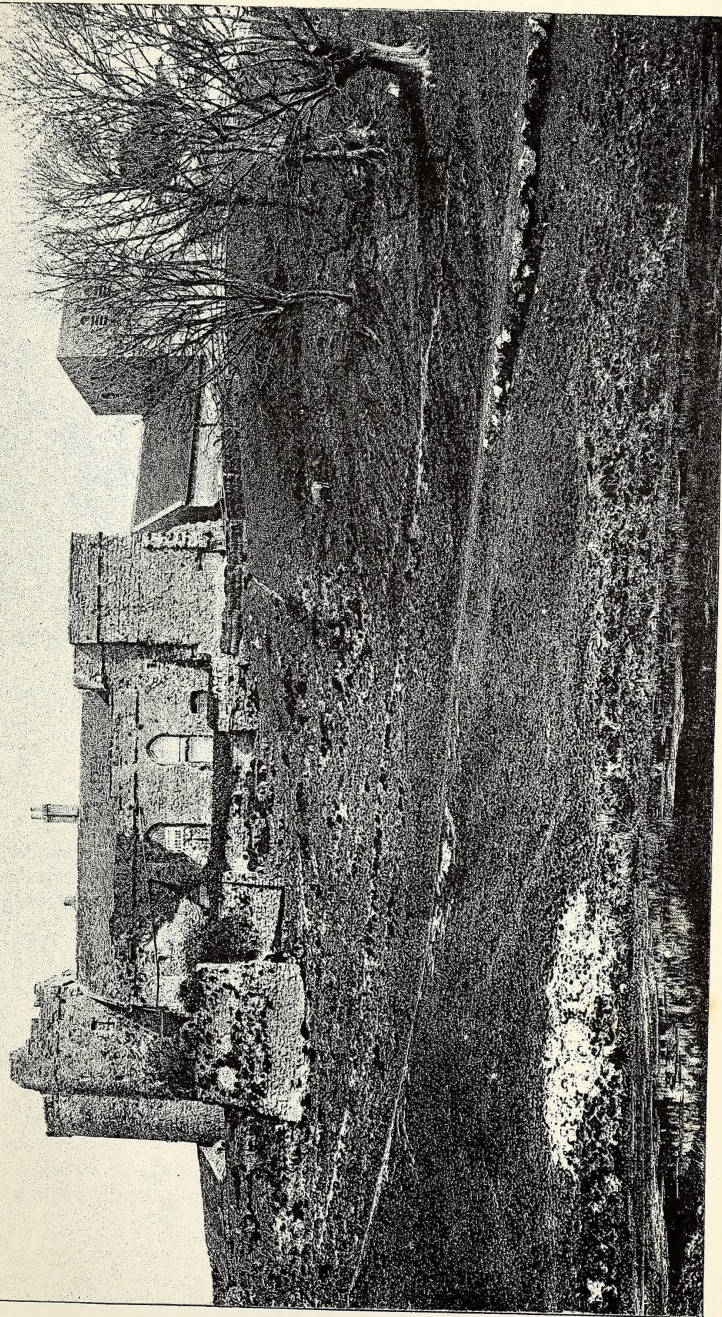
The interior has been greatly changed, to fit it for the residence of a modern farmer. The Hall (once open from floor to roof ridge) has been divided into two stories of rooms. Its four tall arched windows (two looking north, and two south) with their transoms, which divided the two lights of each into four arched lights, and the tracery in their heads, have been transformed into the plainest possible windows for bedrooms above, and sitting rooms below. Nevertheless, we still see complete, upon the north side, the porch of entrance with its handsome outer archway, and the room above it.

From the porch the "screen" passage passes straight through to the south door. East of the passage stands the large kitchen; and, above it, a fine large room, approached by a roomy turret-stairway of stone. West of the passage, stood the Hall, beyond which (further west) were the private rooms for the master of the house. Still further west, stands the defensive tower with its semi-circular western face in which some original windows remain. This tower in its main plan is square and roomy, but, as our illustration shews, its western face is semi-circular—somewhat resembling the gatehouse towers at Saltwood Castle.

The roof of the castle is protected by battlements on the east, south, and west.

This was really the Parsonage House, but it has been called the Court Lodge also. Archbishop Lanfranc (1070-93) severed Lymne Church, with its glebe lands, its tithes, and its advowson, from the revenues of the Archiepiscopal See, and gave them all as an endowment for the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Probably the early Archdeacons resided here.

* The name of this Parish is now commonly spelt "Lympne." Where the "p" has come from it is difficult to ascertain. Certainly in the Middle Ages it was not used. Hasted adopts "Limne" as the right orthography. Somner and Battely write it "Lymne."



LYMNE, KENT.
SOUTH SIDE OF THE CASTLE-FARM, AND OF THE CHURCH.

In later times the place was let. In 1790, William Glanvill Evelyn, Esq., was the lessee of them. He held them from the Archdeacon on a lease for three lives; and the lease enumerated this house (or castle or court lodge) with its yards and appurtenances; the great tithes of Lymne and of West Hythe; 112 acres of arable and pasture land, and forty acres of woodland in Lymne, with other land in West Hythe and Stanford.

Archdeacon Croft kept all these in his own hands and farmed the land.

They are now in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whose surplus income is devoted to the increase of the stipend of poorly endowed benefices in thickly populated places.

The Advowson of the Vicarage has always been retained by the successive Archdeacons of Canterbury.

Within the parish stands the ruined Chapel of St. Mary at Court-at-Street, or Bellirica, and attached to it is the ruined Church of West Hythe, at the foot of the hill on which Lymne Church stands.

Lymne Church, dedicated to St. Stephen, has a very remarkable central tower of early Norman work. It may be compared with that of St. Lawrence in Thanet. Originally it had on the interior no northern arch, as the church had no north aisle, and its western arch was evidently lower, and round-headed. In fact, the Norman church consisted of a simple nave, central tower, and a chancel. The chancel, probably was much shorter than that now existing.

From the nave, at present, we can see, above the existing tower-arch, three Norman windows (now blocked up), which in the twelfth century were open to the sky, above the level of the nave's Norman roof. Similar windows are visible (now also blocked) upon the same level, on the exterior of the south and north sides of the tower. Upon a lower level, in the tower's north wall, and in its south wall there was, originally, a central Norman window, of small size. Of these, the southern window's jambs and head still remain, blocked up, but visible, west of the existing window of two lights. The stonework of the northern window was mainly destroyed when an Early English arch was opened into the Early English north aisle, a little before or after A.D. 1200; but the round head of this Norman north window can still be traced, above the apex of the Early English arch.

In the tower's east wall a central Norman window still appears, on the exterior, above the apex of the chancel roof's ridge.

From the nave, we can now see the north-western Norman buttress of the tower which in the twelfth century was an exterior buttress hidden by the nave's north wall; just as the similar buttress on the south is still by the nave's south wall.

The eastern arch of the tower (opening into the chancel) seems to be original, and its hatchet-cut impost mouldings may be of *circa* A.D. 1100—1110.

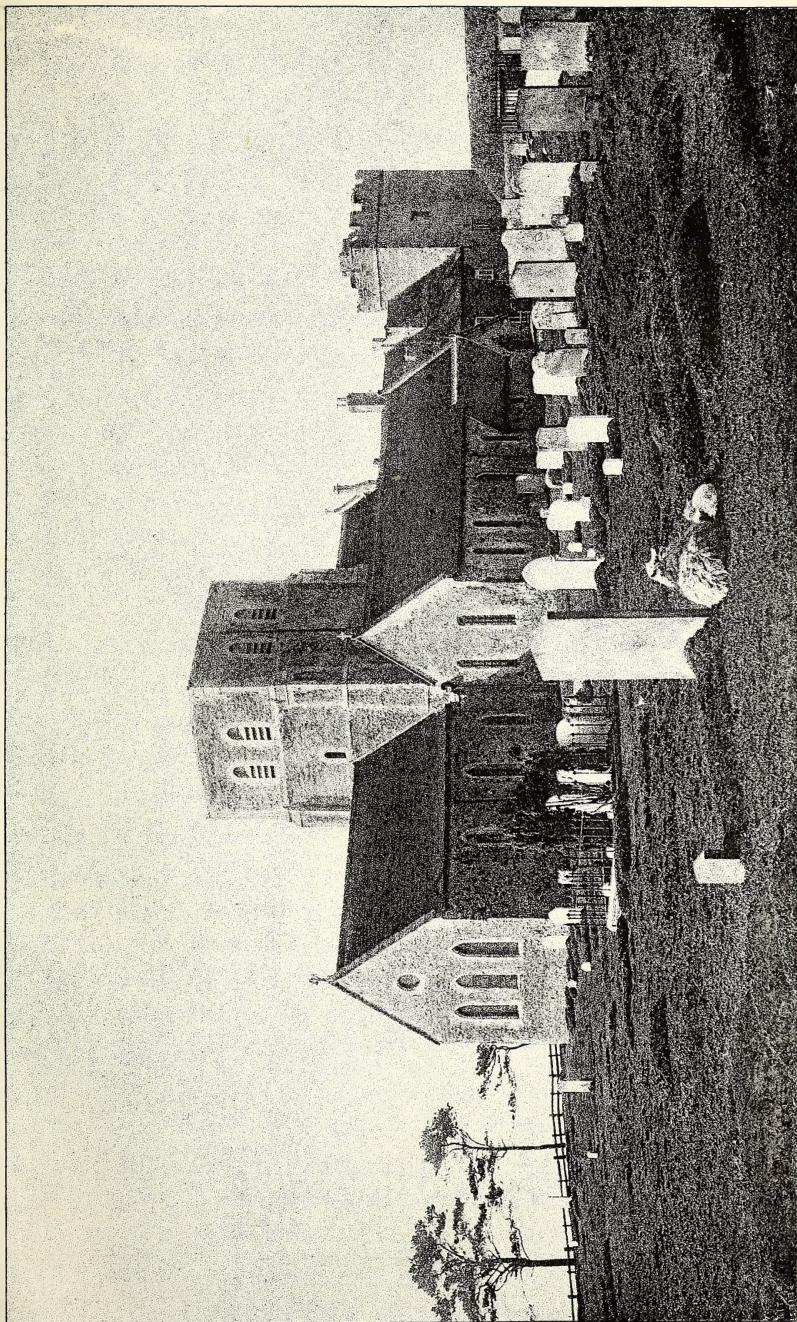
The western arch was probably altered when the north aisle was added, after A.D. 1180. It is pointed; so is the arch then pierced through the north wall of the tower; but the western, or nave, arch has Norman impost mouldings.

The southern impost moulding may be the original one of Early Norman date; but the northern impost seems to have a much later moulding. It is carved with a series of circles, in each of which is a central lozenge with curved edges, and between these edges and the outer circumference are cut four deep hollows (each pointed at both ends but broad in the middle) along the centre of which are dots in high relief. The Rev. G. B. Coulcher (a former vicar, under whose auspices the restoration of the nave and tower was carried out, by Mr. St. Aubyn, in 1878-80) suggests that this ornamentation resembles some to be found in the late Norman basement of the Baptistery at Canterbury Cathedral.

The Norman doorway in the west wall of the nave was taken down when the west wall was entirely rebuilt, many years before the restoration of the nave. Rough foundation masonry is visible north of the base of the north-west pier of the tower; when it originally was inserted we cannot now say. It was then outside the church.

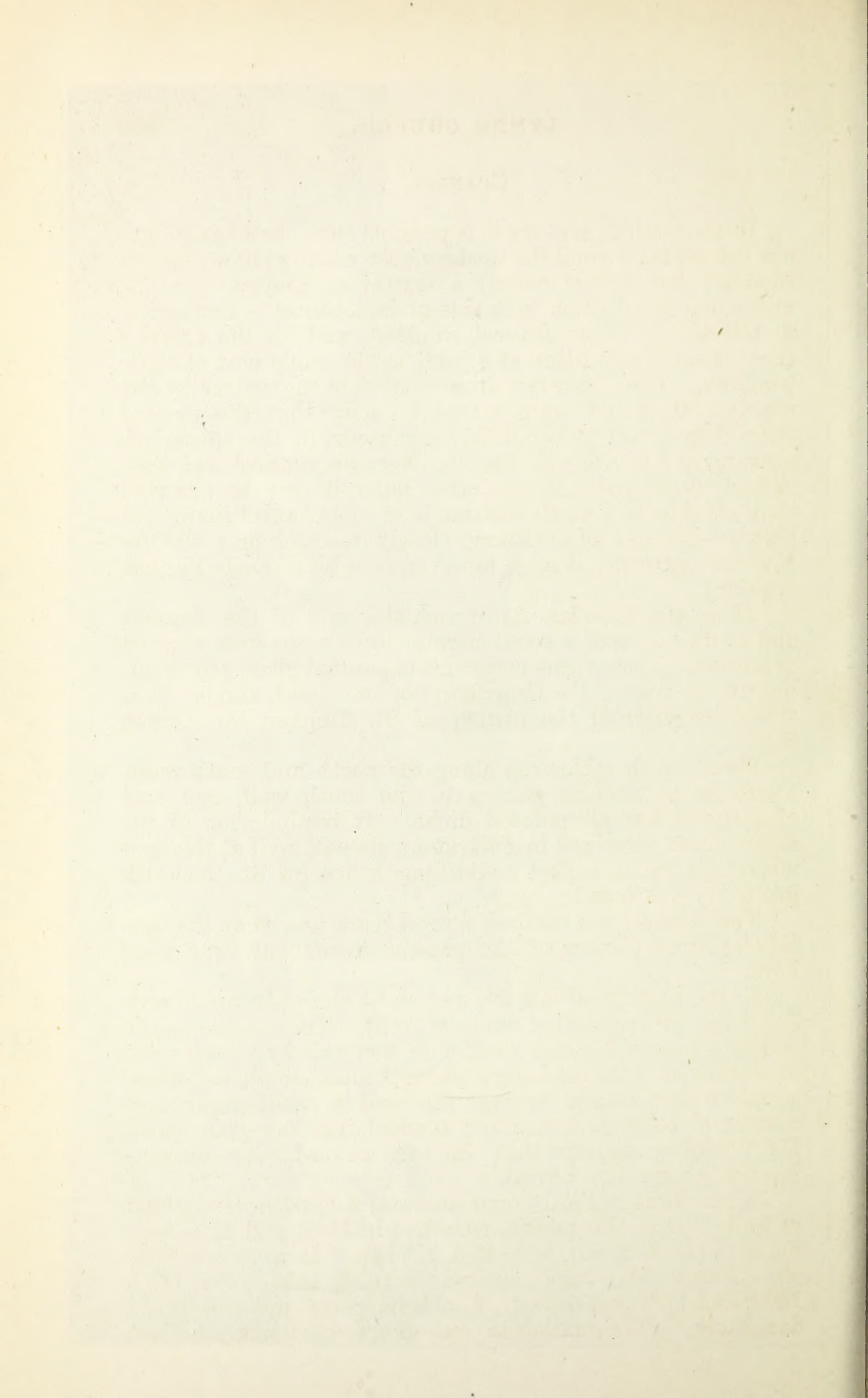
Evidently much was done here a little before, or a little after the year 1200. The north aisle was then erected, and the north chancel built; arches being opened into them through the north wall of the nave (two) and through the north wall of the tower. The chancel was also then greatly enlarged, and hooded lancet windows were inserted in the nave's south wall.

In the north aisle's north wall are four lancet windows east of the porch; and in its eastern wall are two lancets. The square bowl of the Font is of Purbeck or Betersden marble. It was found beneath the floor, and after being repaired, was reinstated by Mr. Coulcher. Each face of the bowl is simply divided by lines. It has a new base exactly similar to that which it had originally. The four small pillars were made to fit into the old openings in the base of the bowl clustering round a large one in the centre.



"TEN-PENCE" SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

LYMNE, KENT.
NORTH SIDE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, AND OF THE CASTLE-FARM.



CHANCEL.

In the twelfth century it is possible that the chancel did not extend far beyond the westernmost windows now existing therein; but this is merely a matter of conjecture. The westernmost lancet on each side of the chancel is not nearly so tall as the other chancel windows, and on the exterior there is some indication of a joint in the walls east of those windows. This, however, does not decide the matter by any means. It would seem rather to shew that the present chancel was built at two different periods, in the thirteenth century, and to suggest that the Norman chancel was then entirely destroyed. On the other hand, it may be observed that outside the north-east angle of the chancel there is a buttress-like bit of masonry, closely resembling a shallow Norman buttress; it may, however, be a bit of Early English masonry.

There are three lancets in each side wall of the chancel, and in its east wall a small circular light surmounts a triplet of lancets. These three now contain painted glass, representing, in the centre, the Crucifixion of our Lord, and at each side a scene from the history of St. Stephen the Patron Saint.

Stone bench tables run along the north and south walls. There is an ancient piscina in the south wall, and east of it stands a small pointed niche. It reminds me of the niche which remained in Folkestone chancel wall at the spot where the leaden casket containing bones (of St. Eanswith probably) was found.

This chancel was restored several years ago, when the Rev. Edwin Biron (father of the present incumbent) was vicar here.

In the south wall is a low and short altar-like tomb with Jacobean ornamentation upon its front. The ornaments are simply a central lozenge flanked on each side by a low round-headed arch. It is not known whom it commemorates. Close above it now stands against the wall a peculiar piece of carving or casting, not unlike a small iron fire-grate back. Mr. Coulcher suggests that this bore an inscription respecting the person here buried.

A marble mural slab commemorates Augustine Greenland of Belle Vue in this parish, who died in 1708, and also Jane his wife (*née* Gifford), who died in 1720. It mentions their six children who were baptized in 1690, 1692, 1695, 1697, 1698, and 1700 respectively, four being sons and two being daughters. This gentleman was churchwarden at, or just

before, the time of his death, and his initials are marked with the date 1708 upon the north door of this church. Brass-headed nails have been driven into the door, forming these letters, A.G | C.W. | 1708.

In the floor in front of the communion rails there is a large slab, bearing at its top the arms of Finch impaling those of Twysden. It commemorates (i) Sarah, wife of John Finch of Lymne, she died in 1702, aged 37; and (ii) her husband, John Finch, eldest son of George Finch of Wye, gentleman, by his first wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Twysden of Wye, gentleman. Mr. John Finch was baptized at Wye on the 29th of September 1635; he died at Lymne in 1707, and was buried here on the 5th of February. The day of his interment was annually commemorated by the distribution, to six of the poorest and eldest people of Lymne who have not received parochial relief, an annual dole of money, being half of the annual produce of certain lands which he left for the purpose. The other half was to be given on Christmas Day. The lands were his one-sixth part of 160 acres of marsh land in Eastbridge. Upon the anniversary of his burial, the Vicar of Lymne was every year to preach in this church a sermon, for which he was to receive 20s. out of the lands left by Mr. Finch. To Wye and Newchurch also benefactions were bequeathed by his will.

In this chancel there are also memorials of Edith, wife of Thomas Bridger, who died 24 February 1783, aged 79; Thomas Bridger of Hithe, who died 3rd January 1828, aged 84; Thomas, his son, who died 3rd December 1803, aged 23; Henry Bridger, who died 17 September 1806, aged 61. Upon the north wall is a tablet for John Bridger, who died in 1765, aged 72, and upon the tablet is his armorial coat, "*Argent, a chevron engrailed sable, between three crabs gules.*"

TOWER.

In the tower we see, on each side of the early-Norman eastern arch, a pointed arched recess, probably of the fourteenth century, each of which may have served as reredos for an altar. Mr. Coulcher informs me that these niches were carefully examined when the walls were bare, and they were found to be merely recesses; the wall behind them had never been pierced. Traces of painted ornamentation were found around these little arches.

The aumbry was discovered at the time of the restoration, 1878-80. It may have been plastered over for centuries. The wooden frame therein crumbled to pieces soon after it

was exposed to the air, but Mr. Coulcher caused it to be reproduced as exactly as possible.

Upon the western side of the north pier of the west arch of the nave, Mr. Coulcher tells me, painted decoration was discovered beneath the lime-wash, but it faded, and the plaster crumbled upon exposure to the air. It extended also along the north wall adjacent to the tower arch, as far as the easternmost arch of the nave arcade. The pattern was arranged in vertical stripes, each filled with eleven figures, which were fleurs-de-lys and wheel-like roundels, or flowers, alternately; but there was a fleur-de-lys always at the top and at the bottom of each stripe. The upper border (formed of double chevron pattern) ran just below the impost moulding of the tower's western arch. The lower border of the same chevron-like pattern was at a level twelve or fourteen inches below that of the spring of the arches of the north arcade of the nave. No doubt an altar had stood against this N.W. pier of the tower, and the space immediately above the altar had some other decoration which could not be traced. The stripes (two on each side of this space) flanked the central decoration, and two additional stripes were on the north wall.

On the southern face of the N.W. pier of the tower's western arch there had been painted a text of Scripture, in black-letter type.

When the north aisle was added, and its arcade built, the Norman north windows were removed, and the round arch was taken from the west wall of the tower. Mr. Coulcher suggests that Norman mouldings built into the jambs of the Early English windows on each side of the north door, and at the top of the east jamb of the north doorway, and into the jambs of the east windows of the north aisle are portions of the details of these Norman features.

Whether the porch was erected in the thirteenth century I doubt. I rather incline to believe that it, like the doorway into the aisle, is of the fourteenth century; when also it is possible that the north aisle's Kingpost-roof (now standing) was put on. On the eastern jamb of the north door is a small Latin cross cut in the stone; possibly as a memorial.

The little windows, one on each side, in the porch are worthy of a glance. Their wooden headings were restored in 1879 from portions of the nave's ancient tie-beams.

The Decorated, trefoil-arched tomb in the north wall is not of a common type. It is simple, yet bold, in its design, and I should consider it to be early in date, possibly of the reign of Edward I. or Edward II. A crossed stone slab lies beneath the arch.

Near it is a stone in the floor from which the small effigy (in brass) of a man has been torn away.

Beside the rough masonry in the floor, at the foot of the north-west pier of the tower, there is a very good example of a crossed coffin slab. The cross head is perfect.

There is a slab commemorating Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bonny, minister of this parish, and of Elizabeth his wife. She died May 31st 1671, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Parsons, in his *Monuments in Churches of Kent*, pp. 223-4, gives inscriptions upon monumental stones commemorating Mr. F. MORRIS, who died 1775, aged 64; THOMAS WRAITH, who died in 1601; DENNIS WRAITH, who died 14th of June 1606, with these words: "Think for to dye, and thus to lye:" and Captain ISAAC BACHELOUR, who being commissioned to serve his Majesty under an honourable title in the militia for this country, was discharged by death, the 26th of May 1684, aged 40. The monument was placed by his widow Margaret Bachelour.

There are few wills of parishioners of Lymne, but I have seen some. In 1396, Agnes, wife of John Gardner, of the Vill of Romene, desired (by will) to be buried in the churchyard of St. Stephen at "Lymen;" and bequeathed 40s. to pay a chaplain who should in this church celebrate masses for her soul during three years.* John Fagge, in 1497, bequeathed £20 to purchase a suit of vestments for Lymne Church, and also 5 marks for an Antiphonar, to be used here. To the Lights in this church John Fagge left 33s. 4d.

To the Light before the Greater Cross, a small sum was bequeathed by Alice, relict of Stephen May of Limne, in 1497.

In 1442, Richard Fawkener, of Warehorne, left by his will 3s. 4d. to the High Altar of "Lymne" Church, and 2s. to each Light in the same church.†

In 1497, William Crosby, of "Lymne," bequeathed to the Lights of this Church 5 measures of barley.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, respecting the *rectorial* value of Lymne to the Archdeacon, it is said, "Archdeacon Cranmer receives of Lymne and Westhethe, with their glebe lands, £28 per annum, out of which he pays 40s. per annum for Scots, on the Marsh belonging to Lymne parsonage."

* *Christ Church, Canterbury, Register G*, fol. 255b.

† *Archæologia Cantiana*, XI., 370.

VICARS OF LYMNE.

- 1292 JOHN DE OTRINGEDENE was admitted to be Vicar of *Limene* by Archbishop Peckham (*Reg.*, 41^a), 8 Kal. April 1291-2.
- 1308 WILLIAM DE BARNEHAM was admitted by Archbishop Wynchelse (*Reg.*, 51^b), on the 3 Kal. August 1308, to be Vicar of *Lymene*, on the presentation of William the Proctor of the Archdeacon.
- 1310 HENRY *dictum* LE ROUS was admitted by the same Archbishop (*Wynchelse's Reg.*, 52^b), on the 10 Kal. May 1310, having been presented by Bernard de Galerio, who was Vicar-General of the Archdeacon of Canterbury (Bernard Giles de Leybreto).
- 1311 THOMAS DE KYNNEBERE, by the same Primate (*Wynchelse's Reg.*, 53^a), was admitted on the 8 Kal. March 1310-1, on the presentation of the Archdeacon's Vicar (or Proctor), Peter de Galere.
- HIENNICUS (?) died in 1320.
- 1320 WALTER *dictus* BOTTER was admitted by Archbishop Reynolds on the 9 Kal. January, *i.e.* December, 1320. He went by exchange to the Vicarage of West Farleigh in 1325.
- 1325 HUGH PRICES, Vicar of "West Farlee," was admitted by Archbishop Reynolds (*Reg.*, 237), in December 1325.
- 1382 THOMAS ATTE CHAUMBRE was admitted by Archbishop Courtenay (*Reg.*, 247^b), on the 14th of December 1382, to the Vicarage of "*Lymene*," to which William de Pakynton, then Archdeacon, had presented him.
- 1386 WALTER ATTE CHAUMBRE was admitted by Archbishop Courtenay (*Reg.*, 263^a), on the 8th of August 1386.
- 1395 CLEMENT ECCLESTON, admitted on the 31st of May 1395 by Archbishop Courtenay (*Additional Reg.*, 221), was Vicar in 1401 when he resigned. The patron who presented Eccleston was Archdeacon Mottrum.
- 1401 JOHN RUDDOK was presented by Archdeacon Hallum, and was admitted by Archbishop Arundel (*Reg.*, ii. 275^a), on the 21st of February 1400-1.
- 1413 WILLIAM LEKYNFELD was presented by Archdeacon John Wakering, and admitted on the 19th of September by Archbishop Arundel (*Reg.*, ii. 68^a).
- 1417 WILLIAM WELLE was admitted by Archbishop Chichele (*Reg.*, 84^b), on the 20th of February 1416-7, but he resigned within a month.
- 1417 WILLIAM SUTTON was admitted by Primate Chichele (*Reg.*, 85^a), on the 20th of March 1416-7.
- JOHN LYNG was Vicar in February 1428-9 when he resigned.
- 1429 ROBERT HYLGAARD was presented by the Archdeacon Prosper de Columpna, a Cardinal-deacon, and was admitted on the 22nd of February 1428-9 by Archbishop Chichele (*Reg.*, 175^a).

- THOMAS BROWN was Vicar in 1435 when he obtained, by exchange, the Rectory of Longfield.
- 1435 JOHN DYKES, Rector of Longfield, Kent (diocese of Rochester), by exchange became Vicar of Lymne, being admitted by Archbishop Chichele (*Reg.*, 209^a), on the 21st of October 1435. The patron then was Archdeacon Thomas Chichele. He retained this benefice less than three months.
- 1436 WILLIAM NORTON was admitted by Archbishop Chichele (*Reg.*, 209^b), on the 18th of January 1435-6. He resigned in 1448.
- 1448 WILLIAM DYGON, M.A., succeeded Norton, the patron being still Thomas Chichele as Archdeacon. Dygon was admitted by Archbishop Stafford (*Reg.*, 98^a), on the 31st of October 1448. He resigned within a year from his admission.
- 1449 JOHN BOYDE was admitted by Archbishop Stafford (*Reg.*, 100, 101), on the 21st of September 1449.
- 1459 THOMAS KEMPE, presented by Archdeacon Thomas Chichele, was admitted on the 11th of September 1459, by Archbishop Bourghchier (*Reg.*, 74^b). Mr. Kempe took Dimchurch Rectory in 1461.
- 1461 HUGH HARFLETE, Rector of Dimchurch, was admitted, on the 1st of July 1461, by Archbishop Bourghchier (*Reg.*, 81^b). Thomas Chichele being still the patron. He exchanged this for Dodington in 1466-7.
- 1467 THOMAS GRYMESBY, Vicar of Dodyngton (another benefice within the patronage of the Archdeacon), by exchange, came to "*Lymine*," and was admitted by Archbishop Bourghchier (*Reg.*, 95^b), on the 19th of February 1466-7. The patron then was Dr. Thomas Wynterburn, Archdeacon. Mr. Grymesby resigned in 1468-9.
- 1469 ROBERT BRADFELD, *alias* BRADFORD, was admitted on the 4th of March 1468-9, by Archbishop Bourghchier (*Reg.*, 100^b), but he resigned in 1471-2.
- 1472 WILLIAM NEWTON was admitted by Archbishop Bourghchier (*Reg.*, 105^b), on the 12th of January 1471-2. Dr. Wynterburn being still the patron.
- DAVID FLEMING was Vicar in 1512 when he died.
- 1512 JOHN SYMSON, succeeding Fleming, was admitted by Archbishop Warham (*Reg.*, 345^a), on the 8th of July 1512. He resigned before 1520.
151. ALEXANDER LYFFINGTON was presented by Archdeacon William Warham, and was admitted by Archbishop Warham (*Reg.*, 362^b). In 1511, he held, to farm, the revenue of Saltwood Rectory. He died in 1524.
- 1524 ROBERT COLENS, Bachelor of Law, succeeded Lyffington, and was admitted by Archbishop Warham (*Reg.*, 383^d), on the 31st of December 1524. He resigned in 1535.
- 1535 RICHARD KECHYN, succeeding Colyns or Colens, was

presented by Archdeacon Edmund Cranmer, and was admitted by Archbishop Cranmer (*Reg.*, 355^a) on the 13th of April 1535. He resigned in 1537.

- 1537 THOMAS CARDEN was admitted on the 29th of September 1537 (*Cranmer's Reg.*, 362). The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* states that, as vicar of Westhethe, his income was £8 14s. 6d. *per annum*, net. He was still vicar of Lymne in 1550.

JOHN KYTE or Robert Keete, Vicar in 1555, died in 1563.

- 1563 HENRY WESTPHALING was presented by Edmund Gheast, Bishop of Rochester, who held *in commendam* the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. H. Westphaling was admitted to Lymne Vicarage on the 4th of June 1563 by Archbishop Parker (*Reg.*, 361^a). He resigned Lymne in 1584.

- 1585 WILLIAM MERRICK was presented by Archdeacon William Redman in succession to Westphaling. Merrick was instituted by Archbishop Whitgift (*Reg.*, i. 458^b) on the 3rd of February 1584-5 to the Vicarage of "Lymine *alias* Lympne." He died in 1610, and was buried here. This is the earliest use of "p" in the name of the place in the Archiepiscopal Registers. Hasted's note (to Mr. Merrick's name) errs in stating that before his time this Vicarage had been held for a long time by sequestrations.

- 1610 JOHN FRANCIS, M.A., was presented by Dr. Charles Fotherby, then Archdeacon, and he was instituted by Archbishop Bancroft (*Reg.*, 300^b) on the 6th of June 1610 to the Vicarage of "Limpne." He resigned in 1616. Hasted erroneously states that he was Rector of Bishopsbourne.

- 1616 THOMAS MARTYN, B.A., inducted December 7, 1616, was Vicar in 1619, when he gave up this benefice.

- 1620 THOMAS CHEST, M.A., was instituted on the 13th of January 1619-20 (*Abbot's Reg.*, ii. 318^b), and was Vicar of Lymne when he died in the same year, within seven months of his admission.

- 1620 THOMAS KINGSMILL, M.A., was presented by Archdeacon Wm. Kingsley, and was admitted on the 10th of August 1620, by Archbishop Abbot (*Reg.*, ii. 321-2). Mr. Kingsmill resigned in 1630.

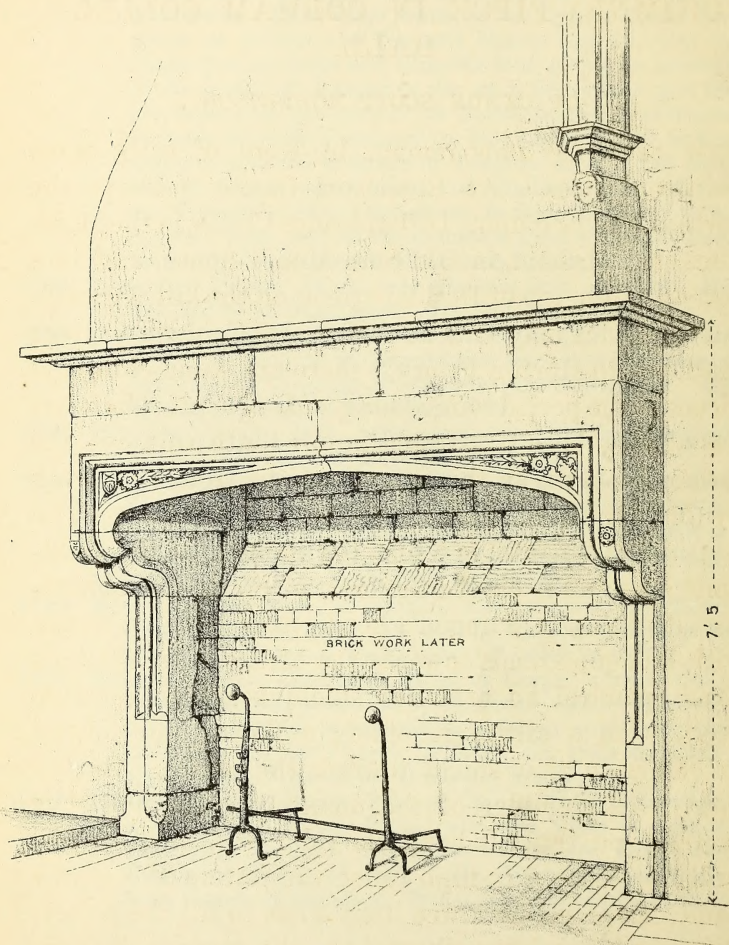
- 1630 RICHARD JUGGARD, or JAGGARD M.A., was presented by Archdeacon Kingsley, and was instituted on the 1st of October 1630 to the Vicarage by Archbishop Abbot (*Reg.*, iii. 190^b). He was still Vicar in 1644, but seems then to have found it needful to leave Lymne.

PETER BONNY died in 1676, and was buried in Lymne Church. His infant child was buried here, in May 1671. He was Rector of Hawkinge from 1666 to 1676.

GEORGE GIPPS resigned 1679, and became Incumbent of Wye and of Brenset, and Curate of Fairfield. He was Chaplain to Sir Norton Knatchbull at Mersham Hatch.

ABDIA MORRIS, also Vicar of Sellindge 1676-80, died in 1680.

- JOSHUA BARTON or BURTON, also Vicar of Sellindge 1680-1705, died in 1705. He was Curate of Lydd for a time.
- HENRY BAGNAL, M.A., was at first "sequestrator." He died on the 23rd of November 1748, aged 73. His wife, Rebecca, placed a monumental slab in the north aisle. On it she states that their son, Henry Bagnal, was rector of Frittenden. This Vicar wrote in the Lymne Parish Register as follows:—"The said Henry Bagnall, that he might free his heirs and himselfe from giving an account of the profits of Limpne to the next Incumbent, and for the more easie Recovery of his Tyths, thought it advisable to make himselfe Vicar, and on July the 29th 1723, he was inducted into the Vicarage of Limpne, after it had been held by Sequestrators about one hundred years. For at the Register's Office, Canterbury, he finds Kingsmill to be the last Vicar, and all the ministers since Kingsmill have been only Sequestrators till he took Institution."
- 1748 CLAUDIUS CLARE, LL.B., was inducted Dec. 14, 1748. He was Rector of Dimchurch. He died Dec. 1764.
- 1765 GEORGE LYNCH, M.A., was inducted on the 28th of January 1765. In 1770 he by dispensation was allowed to accept and hold the Vicarage of Cheriton *cum* Newington. He died on the 19th of November 1789.
- 1789 STEPHEN TUCKER, M.A., was inducted in 1789, but resigned in 1794 when he was promoted to Linsted.
- 1794 ANTHONY EGERTON HAMMOND, M.A., inducted in 1794, died Dec. 1801. He was Rector of Ivychurch 1789-1801, Rector of Knolton 1784-92, and Vicar of Brenzet 1792-4. STEPHEN TUCKER, Mr. H. B. Biron says, was Vicar 1802-13. JOHN BELL was Vicar from 1813 until 1840.
- 1840 EDWIN BIRON, M.A., of Dublin, was presented by Archdeacon Croft in 1840. In 1854 he was also instituted to the small rectory of Eastbridge. He died in 1877.
- 1877 GEORGE BOHUN COULCHER, M.A., of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, was presented by Dr. Parry, Bishop of Dover, in 1877, and he prosecuted to a happy conclusion the restoration of the Church 1878-80. In 1882 Mr. Coulcher became Vicar of St. Michael's, Maidstone.
- 1882 HENRY BRYDGES BIRON, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a son of Mr. Edwin Biron, who was Vicar of Lymne from 1840 to 1877, was presented by Dr. Parry, the Bishop of Dover, in 1882. Mr. Biron had previously been Curate of Mersham, Biddenden, and Harbledown.



Herbert Baker del.

FIREPLACE IN THE DINING HALL OF COBHAM COLLEGE, KENT,
ERECTED DURING THE REIGN OF RICHARD II.

CHIMNEY-PIECE IN COBHAM COLLEGE HALL.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

FEW examples now remain in Kent of early stone chimney-pieces. At Rochester Castle, perhaps the earliest is to be found. In Tunbridge Castle, in the Mote-house at Ightham, in Old Sore Manor-house, and in a cottage at the top of Detling-street, on the hill, Edwardian examples may still be seen. In Cobham College Hall, and in Horton Priory,* there are stone chimney-pieces of the period immediately subsequent. The latter has already been illustrated in our tenth volume; the former is shewn on the opposite plate, from a drawing by Mr. Herbert Baker, of Owletts, Cobham. The width of the mantel is 8 feet 10½ inches; in the right-hand spandrel is carved the crest of Sir John Cobham, the Founder, a Saracen's head, from which a flower with foliage extends towards the centre. In the left-hand spandrel an armorial shield bears an escallop shell, with a saltire in chief; a flower and foliage extend from that shield towards the centre. On the right-hand shoulder of the mantelpiece a flower is carved; on the left-hand shoulder is a shield, upon which are carved in high relief the letters of a man's name, arranged in three lines so as to fill the shield. Being in black-letter characters, the name is difficult to read. Lord Darnley kindly caused a plaster cast to be made, for me, from this shield; and I had an

* Engraved in *Archæologia Cantiana*, X., 87.

electrotype taken which was submitted to Mr. De Gray Birch. He says that the two first lines are clear enough, but the third line, cramped within the pointed base of the shield, is not clear. The name seems to be *M. T | rymd | yn |*; probably the name of the mason or builder.

The founder of the College was Sir John Cobham, who began it in 1362, and increased its endowment in 1389. The name on the shield clearly is not his. It has been suggested that the name of the first Master might be placed in such a position, but I have ascertained that the first Master was the Vicar of Cobham, Walter Shulham, or Chudham, or Shuldham,* and certainly the shield does not bear that name. I have examined the names of the six original "Fellows"† of the College; and not one of them agrees with that upon the shield. Consequently we are driven to the conclusion that the mason or architect signed the mantelpiece with his own name. Little is known of the history of the College. The monumental brasses in Cobham Church‡ shew that of the Masters who succeeded Walter Shuldham, William Tanner was buried in June 1418; John Byrkhede§

* *Registrum Roffense*, p. 238. Hasted erroneously states that WILLIAM TANNER was the first Master of this College (*History of Kent*, iii., 435). He was misled by a misconception of Tanner's epitaph, which says that he was the first Master who died in that office: "Hic jacet Willielmus Tanner qui primus obiit Magister istius collegii xxij^o die mensis Junii anno domini m^occcc^o xviii^o" (*Reg. Roff.*, p. 776). The fact is that in April 1389, William Tanner was one of the Fellows of the College. His epitaph makes it clear that Walter Shuldham, the first Master, was promoted to a higher office, and did not die while holding the position of Master of Cobham College.

† In April 1389 the Collegiate body consisted of Walter Shuldham (Master), 2. John Moys (Sub-Master); 3. John Thurston; 4. William Tanner; 5. John Mercote or Morcote; 6. Richard Yonge (probably Bishop of Bangor 1400 to 1407, and of Rochester from 1407 to 1419); 7. Ralphe Lister (*Registrum Roffense*, p. 238).

‡ A Fellow of the College, named John Gery, who died in July 1447, is likewise commemorated by a monumental brass in the Church.

§ Jno. Byrkhede was instituted to a Prebend in Cobham College, by Archbishop Chichele, on the 28th of July 1419, during a vacancy of the see of Rochester.

became Master not long after; John Gladwyn died in 1450; William Hobson was interred in August 1473; and John Sprotte died Oct. 25, 1498. John Alan, his suceessor, was Master from 1499 until 1501.* Other Masters were John Whoot, Hoot, or Hett (Rector of Nursted 1448); Edward Underdown; William Bourchier; Robert Fyswick; and Thomas Stone. We know that George Crowmer, Archbishop of Armagh from 1521 to 1543, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1532-4, had been Master of Cobham College for nine years from May 21, 1512, until 1521. Subsequent Masters were, Robert Johnson† (1532, August 3, until 1533), John Wildbore‡ (1533 to 1534), and John Bayley.

The last Master, John Bayley, with four Fellows (Thomas Webster, William Wharfe, John Norman, and Stephen Tennard), renounced the Papal Supremacy on the 27th of October 1535, and, soon afterward, subscribed their submission to the King's Supremacy. Three years later they sold the College and its possessions to George, Lord Cobham. His son, William, Lord Cobham, refounded the College, as an almshouse for twenty poor persons in 1598, in which year he died. The quadrangle round which the alms-people's rooms stand measures $60\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 51 feet. The ancient hall occupies the south side of it. The new buildings were finished in 1598. An inscription stating these facts appears over the south gate of the College, and above the inscription is the armorial shield of

* JOHN ALAN, or ALLAN, was Commissary to the Bishop of Rochester 10th February 1499, O.S. (1500 N.S.). He was Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, in 1500, and died in 1503, being then Vicar of St. Werburgh, Hoo.

† Rob^t Johnson was Vicar of Yalding July 1524; Rector of Stone-by-Dartford (1525-58); third Prebendary of Rochester Cathedral (1542-4), and a Canon of Worcester (1544-58).

‡ John Wildbore was Vicar of Lamberhurst 1515; Master of Strood Hospital 1517-40; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Rochester, 1519-22; Rector of Chislehurst 1523-52; and second Prebendary of Rochester Cathedral 1542-52.

William, Lord Cobham, with its 12 quarterings. Close to this gateway an Elizabethan chimney-piece of stone remains in good condition, probably it was in the kitchen of the New College.

Probably the most remarkable ceremony ever witnessed, in the Hall of Cobham College, near the fireplace which is represented on our plate, was that of "swearing-in" Dr. George Crowmer, who was Master in 1521, on his appointment to the Archbishopric of Armagh. Special Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, attended at Cobham College, and before them Dr. Crowmer took the Oaths of Allegiance and Fealty. Of this ceremony the Commissioners executed a formal certificate, which was transmitted to Pope Leo the Xth, in due course.

Dr. Crowmer had always been in favour with King Henry VIII., who presented him to the Mastership of Cobham College on the 21st of May 1512. The patronage then fell to the King, through the recent death of John Brooke, Lord Cobham. Henry VIII., in 1518, selected Dr. Crowmer to bear to Canterbury the King's Christmas offering to the Shrine of St. Thomas. On his journey thither George Crowmer passed through the parish of Murston, of which he had been Rector until 1513, and very near to his native parish of Tunstall, of which his father Sir James Crowmer was the wealthy squire. Dr. Crowmer had held the rectory of Stanford le Hope, in Essex, from July 19, 1511, until 1514 (February); he was instituted October 27, 1513, to the vicarage of Benenden, Kent, which he retained when he became Primate of Ireland, and held until 1542.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The History of the Parish Church of All Saints, Maidstone, with ten illustrations, by the Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A., Vicar of Detling. Maidstone: G. Bunyard, Week Street (270 pages), price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Cave-Browne's books are always readable; his style being good, lucid, and pleasing.

The scope of this publication may be gathered from the headings of its eight chapters, viz.—i. The Church and its Architecture; ii. the Chancel, Altar-tombs, and Sedilia; iii. the Rectors of St. Mary's Church; iv. Archbishop Boniface's Hospitale; v. All Saints College, its Masters, etc.; vi. All Saints a Parish Church; vii. The Monuments; viii. The Registers; ix. Appendix of Documents extending over twenty-nine pages.

This book contains much information that has not been printed before; although in traversing ground previously occupied by Newton, Beale Poste, Whichcord, and Gilbert, much that is well said by Mr. Cave-Browne cannot be new.

As to the date of the building, Mr. Cave-Browne, like many others before him, calls attention to the windows in the north wall as suggestive of patchwork in the architecture. He, however, has been bolder than others, and he says, on p. 9: "There is a marked difference between the arches of the chancel, and those of the nave. The broader four-centred spans of the former confirm the impression made by the glance at the exterior, and indicate fourteenth-century work: but the narrower two-centred arches, which give so charming an air of lightness to the nave, claim to be well nigh a century older."

This means that while Archbishop Courtenay may have caused the chancel arcades to be erected, circa 1395, the nave arcades are well nigh a century older.

To this statement, probably, architects and all who are well acquainted with medieval styles will demur. Completely round the nave arches run those continuous mouldings, from the base of one pier to the base of the other pier, which are so characteristic. They occur, around the whole of the arches, in the nave and in the chancel alike, and they will, by most judges, be thought to shew conclusively that the arcades are of the same date, both in chancel and in nave; and that both are of the age of Courtenay or Arundel. A reader of the book can judge of this matter for himself, by consulting Mr. Cave-Browne's useful plates, opposite pages 9 and 10.

Mr. Cave-Browne is extremely painstaking in his researches, and he furnishes abundant references to, and extracts from, original documents. Sometimes, however, he gives loose rein to his imagination. These occasional ebullitions of fanciful generalization are,

happily, few and far between; but they may mislead the unwary. Of Nicholas de Knoville, who was Rector of Maidstone from December 1287 until his death in 1310, Mr. Cave-Browne erroneously says, on p. 66: "He had evidently been Rector of Faversham before coming to Maidstone." As a fact, he never was Rector of Faversham. The truth is that he was Rector of Bocton, or Boughton, under Blean, and, in virtue of that office, he had in his patronage the vicarage of Bocton, and also that of Hernhill. Mr. Cave-Browne says that these vicarages were "benefices then in the patronage of the Rectory of Faversham;" but when he looks closely at the entries in the Register of Archbishop Peckham, he will find that his imagination has misled him in this matter.

Again, on p. 74, Mr. Cave-Browne tells the reader that "in 1387 Courtenay, then Bishop of London," did something. The fact is, that Courtenay had then been, for five years or more, Archbishop of Canterbury. Consequently the imaginative statement that meanwhile, between 1387 and 1390, Courtenay had "been raised to the Primacy" is misleading to the ordinary reader.

This occurs in reference to a rector whom Mr. Cave-Browne calls Guido or Guy *de* Mone. This rector seems seldom to have affected the "de" as a prefix to his name, until after he had resigned the rectory of Maidstone. He was appointed as simply Guido Mone, to be Rector of Bradwell in Essex, to be Prebendary of Cadington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral, and to be Treasurer of that Cathedral; also when collated to the rectory of Saltwood, in 1384, and to the rectory of Maidstone on the 15th of October 1390, he was styled Guydo or Guido Mone. I am not sure that even in the Letters Patent by which he was raised to be Keeper of King Richard's Privy Seal,* the "de" is inserted before his surname Mone. That prefix is, however, used in Archbishop Courtenay's will, whereof he nominated Guido *de* Mone to be an executor; a similar prefix I believe was used when he was appointed rector of Harrow—he was then styled Guido *de* Mons, or otherwise mis-described. When he became Lord High Treasurer of England, and Bishop of St. David's, he seems to have insisted upon the prefix *de*, and he is called Guy *de* Mona in the lists of holders of those dignities. That he was not a member of the family of "de Mohun" is testified by his episcopal seal, which bore the arms described by Papworth, in his *Ordinary of British Armoriats*, p. 454^a, as a "chevron engrailed . . . between three (? laurel) leaves . . . GUY DE MONA, Bishop of St David's 1397-1407." These arms appear upon a Miserere stall in Maidstone Church, of which he was the rector, and are also carved upon the Font in Sevenoaks Church.

It was said of this Guy Mone, by Walsingham the chronicler, that while he lived he was the cause of many evils. Bishop Godwin, "*De Præsulibus*," ii. 162, styles him "Guido de Mona, nonnullis Guido de Mohun." At Maidstone and Saltwood he was Guy Mone. Probably he is represented, as Bishop of St. David's, in the painting

* Rot. Pat. 21 Ric. II., rot. i., memb. 23.

at the back of Dr. Wotton's tomb, in the south chancel of Maidstone Church. There is an episcopal figure inserted as a pendant to that of Archbishop Courtenay.

Mr. Cave-Browne's description of the monuments is lucid and thorough. Especial care has been lavished upon the singular, we may almost say unique, memorials of the Astley family. On page 161, he acknowledges (in note 2) that he has been unable to trace the intermarriages of Susan Knatchbull & Alice Knatchbull, daughters of Thomas Knatchbull by his wife Eleanora Astley. We are glad to be able to supply the information, which Mr. Cave Browne has vainly sought. Susan, third daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Knatchbull, was married on the 22nd of April, 1622, to Christopher Allen of Maidstone. Their shield, upon the tomb, is the second on the sinister side of the central shield; it bears the arms of Allen of Grove near Maidstone (*see Papworth's Ordinary*, p. 386^b), *or*, a chevron *sable*, between three bloodhounds passant, as the second, armed *gules* and collared of the first; impaling the arms of Knatchbull and Astley quarterly. Susan Allen died without issue before 1653.

The last shield, on the sinister side of the central shield, commemorates the marriage of Alice Knatchbull, the fourth daughter, to John Cage, of Maidstone. He died in 1664, leaving three children, Eleanor (born 1644, married her first-cousin Robert Cage), Alice, and Robert. Their shield shews the arms of Cage (*see Papworth's Ordinary*, p. 1059^b), *per pale gules and azure a saltire or*, with a crescent for difference, impaling the arms of Knatchbull and Astley quarterly.

This chapter, in which Mr. Cave-Browne recites epitaphs upon the monuments, adding copious annotations to each, will be found extremely useful, and is highly to be commended.

The very curious monumental brass (a plate of copper) erected by Thomas Beale, about A.D. 1600, in memory of six generations of his ancestors is well represented and described at pages 144—146. Mr. Cave-Browne will be interested in hearing (if he does not already know) that the gentleman who put up this remarkable monument, Thomas Beale, lived until 1606. The brother John, who is named on the monument, and is represented as kneeling behind Thomas, became a London merchant, and had a son, John Beale, who in 1660 was created a Baronet. Sir John Beale was married, in May 1655, at Aylesford, by a Justice of the Peace, George Duke, Esq. The bride was Ann, daughter of Sir William Colepeper, Baronet, of Preston Hall in Aylesford, and sister of Sir Richard Colepeper, Baronet, who "gave her away," on this occasion. Her cousin Thomas Crispe, of Dover, gentleman, was also present. Sir John Beale purchased Chillington House (now the Maidstone Museum) and West Court in Detling, but he also bought Farningham Court, in Kent, and resided there. His first wife died without issue in 1657. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Duke, Esq., of Maidstone, he had four daughters, but no son; so the baronetcy expired with him, in 1684.

Ambrose Beale, a younger brother, whose name and figure also

appear upon the monumental brass, was twice Mayor of Maidstone in 1624 and 1637.

In the List of Incumbents on pp. 139-140, the date 1392, against the name of Guido de Mone, is a misprint for 1390; and the date 1559, against Robert Carr's name, is an error, caused by Mr. Carr's signing a fair copy of the Parish Registers, which was made towards the close of the century, when he was actually the incumbent.

Antiquarian Jottings relating to Bromley, Hayes, Keston, and West Wickham, by GEORGE CLINCH, of the British Museum, and of Addiscombe, Surrey: 1889, pp. 191, with twelve woodcuts. (To be obtained of the Author.)

This is an unpretentious book, which contains a good deal of information respecting the churches of the four parishes of which it treats, including careful transcripts of the epitaphs upon the monuments within them. The description of West Wickham Church, and of the flint implements found in that parish, has, to a great extent, already appeared in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vols. XIV. and XVI., and the woodcuts from those volumes have been lent by our Society's Council to Mr. Clinch for use in his book.

Respecting Hayes Place, as well as several other estates, and the Clergy Widows' College in Bromley, Mr. Clinch has given interesting information. He also narrates his investigations of Pit-dwellings on Hayes Common. He has not discovered the dedication of Keston Church. This is one of the very few Kentish churches of which the dedication is unknown.

Kentish Brasses, collected by WM. DOUGLAS BELCHER (Architect), Vol. I.: Sprague and Co., 22 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C., 1888.

This is a valuable volume, and quite unique. The purchaser obtains for 21s. excellent photo-lithographs of 225 monumental brasses which are found in seventy-five churches of Kent. In time Mr. Belcher will issue another volume to complete the work. No one has ever previously endeavoured to reproduce every monumental brass in Kent.

Cæsar in Kent, an account of the landing of Julius Cæsar, and his battles with the Ancient Britons, by the REV. FRANCIS T. VINE, Rector of Eastington. Second Edition. London: Elliot Stock. 1887.

Mr. Vine wrote this book while he was Vicar of Patricksbourne, near Canterbury. In the second edition, two very useful maps are inserted; one shews Mr. Vine's notion of Julius Cæsar's route; the other indicates the position which he supposes the British and Roman armies to have probably occupied when Cæsar returned to Barham Downs, after repairing his shattered fleet at Deal.

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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 294, line 1, *for* "Elizabeth Hilton, a niece," *read* "Elizabeth Hilton, a cousin."
- „ 297, line 3, *for* "f. 368," *read* "ii. 68^a."
- „ „ 9, *for* "f. 173," *read* "f. 99^a."
- „ „ 13, *for* "f. 369," *read* "f. 172^b."
- „ „ 17, *for* "f. 437," *read* "f. 196^a."
- „ „ 20, *for* "f. 449," *read* "f. 200^b."
- „ „ 23, *for* "f. 467," *read* "f. 217^a."
- „ „ 28, *for* "f. 171," *read* "f. 99^a."
- „ „ 31, *for* "f. 225," *read* "f. 126^a."
- „ „ 38, *for* "f. 166," *read* "f. 324^b."
- „ „ 41, *for* "f. 170," *read* "f. 326^a."
- „ „ 45, *for* "f. 235," *read* "f. 397^b."
- „ „ 49, *for* "f. 273," *read* "f. 413^b."
- „ 298, „ 7, *for* "f. 98," *read* "f. 75^b."
- „ „ 10, *for* "f. 210," *read* "f. 348^b."
- „ „ 13, *for* "f. 278," *read* "f. 385^b."
- „ „ 16, *for* "f. 310," *read* "f. 406^b."
- „ „ 20, *for* "f. 307," *read* "f. 536^b."
- „ „ 23, *for* "f. 323," *read* "f. 557^b."
- „ 357, line 23, *for* "I. upon our Plate," *read* "III. upon our Plate."
- „ 358, last line, *for* "II. and III.," *read* "I. and II."
- „ 359 line 4, *for* "II. and III.," *read* "I. and II."
- „ 433 „ 3, *for* "his property," *read* "his and his niece's joint property."
- „ 437, lines 11—14, *for* "the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, etc.," *read* "Major Lawes of Old Park, Dover, who purchased the Parsonage Farm from Archdeacon Croft's Executors."

ADDENDUM.

GOLD COIN OF CUNOBELINE, AT WESTERHAM.

On Major Board's farm, called French's Farm, in Westerham, a gold coin of Cunobeline, minted at Colchester about A.D. 20-40 (says Dr. John Evans), was lately turned up by a plough. It is of the type engraved in Dr. Evans's *Ancient British Coins*, on Plate ix., No. 11.

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